# GAZETTEERS OF TAMIL NADU

# TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT
## VOLUME - 1
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# GAZETTEERS OF TAMILNADU

# TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

Volume I

EDITOR

Dr.K.S.K.VELMANI

1998

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# FOREWORD

The Department of Tamilnadu Archives and Historical Research has brought out a Gazetteer for the composite Tiruchirappalli district with several additional features. To improve administrative efficiency, effective supervision over the field level functionaries and to make the administration accessible to the people, this big district has been divided into three districts.

A Gazetteer for the undivided Tiruchirappalli district is necessary inasmuch as it is the first post-Independence Gazetteer for that district. In this exhaustive book, a true picture of the district, its history, life of the people, topography, natural resources, agricultural development, industrial sceneries, educational progress, public life, banking performance, trade relations, district administration, welfare schemes of the Government and non-governmental organisations, revenue aspects, working of the local bodies *et al* are vividly portrayed and capsuled into 19 chapters.

***Gazetteer*** literally means a geographical dictionary or the description of a place and in this context, many of our Tamil-works like Silappathikaram, Manimekalai, etc., are pioneering gazetteers as they describe the Cholanadu, Pandyanadu and Cheranadu amidst the main plots of the epics. However, the modern Gazetteer is a British legacy. They wrote and published Gazetteers mainly as a guide book to administrators. But, in the changing condition, the concept of the Gazetteers got widened and the meaning of the 'Gazetteer' in the English Lexicons as 'geographical dictionary' needs to be revised corresponding to the Indian context

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particularly after Independence. It seems that now the Gazetteers contain vast information about the district concerned which have been collected from the Central and State Government Offices, libraries, experts, research institutions besides Tamil Nadu Archives, a treasure house of sources. I would like to emphasize the contribution of the scholars also to this work.

Tiruchirappalli is a heritage town and Uraiyur, Gangaikondacholapuram, Karur and Tiruchirappalli, all within the composite district were the capitals of the Sangam Cholas, imperial Cholas, Sangam Cheras and the Madurai Nayaks respectively. Tiruchirappalli was the arena of many tremendous political happenings both ancient and modern. All this, along with the other salient features of this district have been highlighted in this Gazetteer and I sincerely hope that it will be useful to all.

13- March 1998.

**( K.ANBAZHAGAN)**
Minister for Education
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**S. RAGHUPATHY, I.A.S.,**
DIRECTOR OF ARCHIVES AND
HISTORICAL RESEARCH.

TAMIL NADU ARCHIVES,
EGMORE, CHENNAI-8.

## PUBLICATION NOTE

Since its formation in 1801 by the British East India Company, the composite Tiruchirappalli district remained without major changes in its territorial jurisdiction till 1996 when it was trifurcated with a view to improve administrative efficiency and to make the administration accessible to the people. The Gazetteer now published is for the composite Tiruchirappalli district. Prior to the decision of the Government to trifurcate the district, the text of this Gazetteer was approved by the Gazetteer Monitoring Committee as well as by the Government of Tamil Nadu for publication. Gazetteers are the authentic documentations of society, culture, history, economic life and the welfare measures extended to the public etc., in the district and hence such a Government publication is indispensable for the composite Tiruchirappalli district, though new Gazetteers will also be published for the newly demarcated districts in the cyclic order. In continuation of the Manual by Lewis Moore (1878) and Gazetteer by F.R. Hemingway (1907) to the district, this Gazetteer dwells on detailed encyclopaedic information in its 19 chapters formulated by the Government of India.

With effect from 25 July 1996, the Government of Tamil Nadu had reorganised the Tiruchirappalli district into Tiruchirappalli Perumbidugu Mutharayar district, Karur Dheeran Chinnamalai district and Perambalur Tiruvalluvar district with Tiruchirappalli, Karur and Perambalur as the headquarters respectively. The districts were named after a trusted feudatory of the Cholas, an indomitable hero who opposed the British and the celebrated Tamil savant who had left behind his immortal Tirukkural, respectively. In July 1997, the Government of Tamil Nadu had taken a policy decision to call the districts in this State after the names of

its headquarters, towns and subsequently, they have become Tiruchirappalli, Karur and Perambalur districts.

Now, Tiruchirappalli district has three Revenue divisions, *viz.*, Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi and Musiri with their headquarters in the respective towns. The Tiruchirappalli Revenue division has two taluks, Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam and these taluks have within their jurisdiction three panchayat unions, Tiruverumbur, Anthanallur and Manikandam besides the Tiruchirappalli Corporation. The Lalgudi Revenue division consists of the old taluks of Lalgudi and the newly formed taluk of Manachanallur. These two taluks have five panchayat unions (*i.e.*) Manapparai, Marungapuri, Vaiyampatti, Lalgudi and Pullambadi within their area. Musiri and Thuraiyur taluks which include the panchayat unions of Musiri, Thottiyam, Thathyangarpet, Thuraiyur and Uppiliyapuram, fall within the jurisdiction of the Musiri Revenue division.

Karur and Kulithalai are the headquarters of the two Revenue divisions of the Karur district. Karur Revenue division comprises of Karur and Aravakurichi taluks which include four Panchayat unions of Karur, Thanthoni, K. Paramathi and Aravakurichi. Kulithalai is the newly formed Revenue division to Karur district and the taluks of Kulithalai and the newly demarcated Krishnarayapuram and the Panchayat unions of Kulithalai, Thogaimalai, Krishnarayapuram and Kadavur come within this Revenue division.

The Perambalur district has been divided into three Revenue divisions of Perambalur, Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam with their headquarters in the respective towns. The Perambalur Revenue division comprises two taluks, *viz.*, Perambalur and the newly created Veppanthattai which include the Panchayat unions of Perambalur and Veppanthattai. The old taluk of Ariyalur and the newly created taluk of Kunnam go to form the Ariyalur Revenue division. Ariyalur, Thirumanur, Veppur and Alathur are the Panchayat unions in this division. Udayarpalayam Revenue division consists of Udayarpalayam and Sendurai taluks

which include the Panchayat unions of Jayamkondan, T. Palur, Andimadam and Sendurai.

Statistical particulars up to 1994 find place in the Gazetteer. Tiruchirappalli is one of the seats of higher education in the State as there is a University, Regional Engineering College, Agricultural College at Kumulur and many reputed Arts and Science Colleges. One of the long felt needs of the district was opening of a Medical College in Tiruchirappalli and the need has been fulfilled by declaring open a Medical College in the town during 1997-98 in the name of late K.A.P. Viswanathan, a nonagenarian, hailing from the district, who dedicated his life for the development of Tamil language and literature.

This Gazetteer is prepared to cater to the needs of the researchers, historians, administrators, and the public and I reasonably believe, it would serve its purpose. I welcome suggestions to improve its scope more and more.

I also wish to place on record that separate Gazetteers for the Karur and Perambalur districts also will be brought out by this Department in due course.

Tamil Nadu Archives,
Chennai - 600 008,
9 March 1998

**(S. RAGHUPATHY)**
**DIRECTOR**

## PREFACE

The modern Gazetteer literature of India is a British legacy. The British Government started publishing Manuals for the districts of India as administrative aids and handbooks. The Manuals were succeeded by Gazetteers. In Tamil Nadu, the first district Manual was published in the year 1868 on the then Madura district by J.H. Nelson. The history of the Gazetteer in Tamil Nadu can be traced back to the corpus of Sangam literature. Ancient Tamil grammar works divide the land into five regions, viz., Kurinji (Mountains and its surroundings), Mullai (Forests and its surroundings), Marutham (Agricultural lands and its surroundings), Neithal (Coasts and its adjoining regions) and Palai (deserts). The works also have dealt with, in detail, the life in each such division of the lands. Besides this, every literature may be said to have some Gazetteer portion in its contents as it describes lands, people, their way of life, etc., though with a little bit of poetic imagination, along with the main theme of the literature. Hence, Gazetteer writing is not new to the Tamils and it has history since Sangam Age.

The Department of Archives and Historical Research prepares and publishes post-Indpendence series of Gazetteers for the districts of the State, on behalf of the Government of Tamil Nadu. Now, the Tiruchirappalli District Gazetteer has been prepared. This is the twelfth district Gazetteer published after Independence by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The post-Independence series of Gazetteers so far published have been for the districts of Thanjavur (1957), Madurai (1960), South Arcot (1962), Coimbatore (1966), Salem (1967), Ramanathapuram (1973), Pudukkottai (1983), Kanniyakumari (1995), Dharmapuri (1995), The Nilgiris (1995) and Chengalpattu (in Press). The composite districts of Tamil Nadu which have Manuals are Madurai (1868), South Arcot (1878), Tiruchirappalli (1878), Chengalpattu (1879), Tirunelveli (1879), The Nilgiris (1880), North Arcot (1881), Salem (1882), Thanjavur (1883), Coimbatore (1887) and Ramanathapuram. The districts which have

*pre-Independence Gazetteers are Madurai (1906), Thanjavur (1906), South Arcot (1906), Tiruchirappalli (1907), The Nilgiris (1908), Tirunelveli (1917) and Salem (1918). These Manuals and Gazetteers have attained the status of the rare old books and only very few copies of them are now available for reference that too in select libraries. Very few of them have seen re-prints. These Manuals and Gazetteers form important reference books while writing the post-Independence district Gazetteers.*

*Tiruchirappalli district has been brought in the Map of post-Independence District Gazetteers of India. A long felt need of the administrators and academicians that Tiruchirappalli district should have a post-Independence Gazetteer is fulfilled. The Government of Free India also felt it indispensable that all districts of India should have Gazetteers written after Independence with a stress on the post-Independence developments in the districts, among other things, and they should be revised periodically. The Central Gazetteer Unit has prescribed uniform guidelines, with 19 chapters including a framework for each chapter to be followed in the preparation of Gazetteers for each district. The Tiruchirappalli District Gazetteer has been prepared as per the guidelines.*

*Tiruchirappalli district is the most strategically located in the State both administratively and historically. The district within its jurisdiction had five ancient capitals (i.e.) Uraiyur, the seat of the Sangam Cholas, Karur, the headquarters of the Sangam Cheras, Gangaikonda Cholapuram, where Rajendra Chola, the illustrious son of Raja Raja the great of the Later Chola dynasty held his capital, Kannanur which served as the southern capital of the Hoysala dynasty for sometime and Tiruchirappalli which itself became the capital of the Nayaks of Madura since Muthuveerappa Nayak.*

*The historic town, along with its suburbs, was the cockpit during the famous Carnatic wars which consequented on the British usurpation of the South from its native rulers. After it became a British possession, the Tiruchirappalli district was demarcated by the East India Company rule and*

placed under the administration of a Revenue Collector in 1802 and since then the district remained as one of the districts of Madras Presidency and later one of the districts of Tamilnadu without any major changes in its jurisdiction. It is one of the districts which has to be two century old as a Unit of administration. The role of the district in the country's Freedom Movement is worth-mentioning. More than 500 freedom fighters, including many national and regional level leaders, hailed from the district and it was from Tiruchirappalli that the famous Vedaranyam Salt March, second only to Dandi Salt March, in its importance in the Nation's history, started.

The temples in Srirangam, Tiruvanaikoil, Samayapuram and Rock Fort, the oldest churches in the town dating back to the advent of Christianity in this land and several mosques including the ones built by the Nawabs of Arcot, contribute to the religious glory of the district. In the agrarian and the economic history of the State, the district plays a major role as it is blessed to be traversed by the river Cauvery which, as Tamil literature refer, never fails even if the monsoons do. Civilizations of ancient world developed on the river banks. Tiruchirappalli district having skirted the river Cauvery which has been versified in the Sangam literature, might have been a site of ancient civilization on line with the Indus, the Nile, the Euphrates and the Tigres.

Paddy, sugarcane, banana and betel are largely grown in the Cauvery delta. The district supplies the reed grass or 'Korai' (in Tamil) to the mat weaving cottage industry of Pathamadai (Tirunelveli district) which has earned its global recognition for its dexterity and workmanship. For the industrial development of this country, the contribution of the district needs a special mention. Bharath Heavy Electricals Limited, and Ordnance Factory at Thiruverumbur, government and private cement industries in Ariyalur and other places in the district , paper industry in Pugalur, textile industries in Karur, sugar industries in Pugalur, Pettaivaithalai, Kattur and Perambalur, the Railway Central Workshop in Golden Rock and the artificial Gem industry in Tiruchirappalli are some of the industries to be named which are the pride possessions of the district.

*Right from the Sangam days, several parts in the district, especially Karur and Uraiyur, have been important trade centres. Archaeological, numismatic and literary sources corroborate that there were trade contacts between the district and Rome. Educational importance of the district lies in the fact that it has been a Centre of higher education for more than a century. Two of the colleges of the district, Bishop Heber and Saint Joseph, are as old as that of the University of Madras. Now, it is the seat of a University, Regional Engineering College, the only one of its kind in the State, Agricultural College, Law College and many Arts and Science Colleges.*

*My sincere thanks are due to Dr. K.V. Raman, Dr. P. Shanmugam, Dr. K. Arangan, Dr. S. Bhoopathy, Dr. K.M. Matthew S.J., Dr. S. Balachandran, Dr. P. Jagadeesan, Dr. K. Rajayyan, Dr. P. Manickam, Dr. D. Daniel, Dr. S.M. Ramasamy, Dr. N. Rajendran, Dr. G.S. Krishna, Dr. N. Arunachalam, Prof. L. Thiagarajan, Dr. Rajasekaran Thangamani, Prof. Tmt. Y. Devaraman Lysabai and R. Perumal, for having rendered valuable services in their areas for the preparation of this Gazetteer. I also thank the Chennai Printers Industrial Co-operative Society Limited, for printing the Gazetteer. This department naturally, takes pride in bringing out a Gazetteer on this great district.*

*The collection of source materials for the Gazetteer from the district level would not have been so easy but for the keen interest and involvement of the then District Collectors and officials.*

*Above all, I owe my whole-hearted gratitude and reverence to the Special Commissioner and Commissioner of Archives, Thiru M. Paramasivam IAS., for his encouragement, guidance and direction in completing this Gazetteer.*

*I am also thankful to Thiru M. Gopalakrishnan, my predecessor under whose editorship the compilation of this Gazetteer was started, for he has associated with this work even after his retirement from service.*

*I have to specifically thank the Assistant Editors, Thiru R. Sinnakani, Tmt. V. Manmathavalli, Thiru N. Govindaraju and Tmt. R. Nalini, the Superintendent Thiru M.P. Raghunathan, Assistants Thiruvalargal T.B. Krishnamoorthy and P. Rajarethnam, Personal Assistant to the Editor, Tmt. R. Vasantha, Senior Reader Thiru R. Chandrasekaran and Copy holder Tmt. P. Geetha, whose unstinted co-operation and hard work enabled me to complete this work. I also have to thank the officials of Archives, Librarian, Assistant Librarian, and Library Assistants who had made the requistioned archival sources readily available for reference for the work.*

*Tiruchirappalli District Gazetteer is published in two volumes. The first volume contains chapters 1 to 7, namely, General, History, People, Agriculture and Irrigation, Industries, Banking, Trade and Commerce and Communications. The chapters, namely, Economic Trends combining Miscellaneous Occupations, General Administration, Revenue Administration, Law and Order and Justice, Other Departments combining Other Social Services, Local Self Government, Education, Medical and Public Health Services, Public Life and Voluntary Social Service Organisations and Places of Interest, find place in the second volume.*

*I hope, it will picturise the district in its totality to the readers. Sincere attempt has been made to make this Gazetteer a narrative cyclopaedia. However, the readers may write their suggestions which will be helpful in compiling the other district gazetteers in future. Post-Independence Gazetteers for the districts newly formed by bifurcating or trifurcating the large districts, will be written and published successively by this Department.*

Tamil Nadu Archives,
Egmore, Chennai-8.
30 March 1995

Dr. K.S.K. Velmani,
**Editor (Gazetteers)**

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## Volume -I

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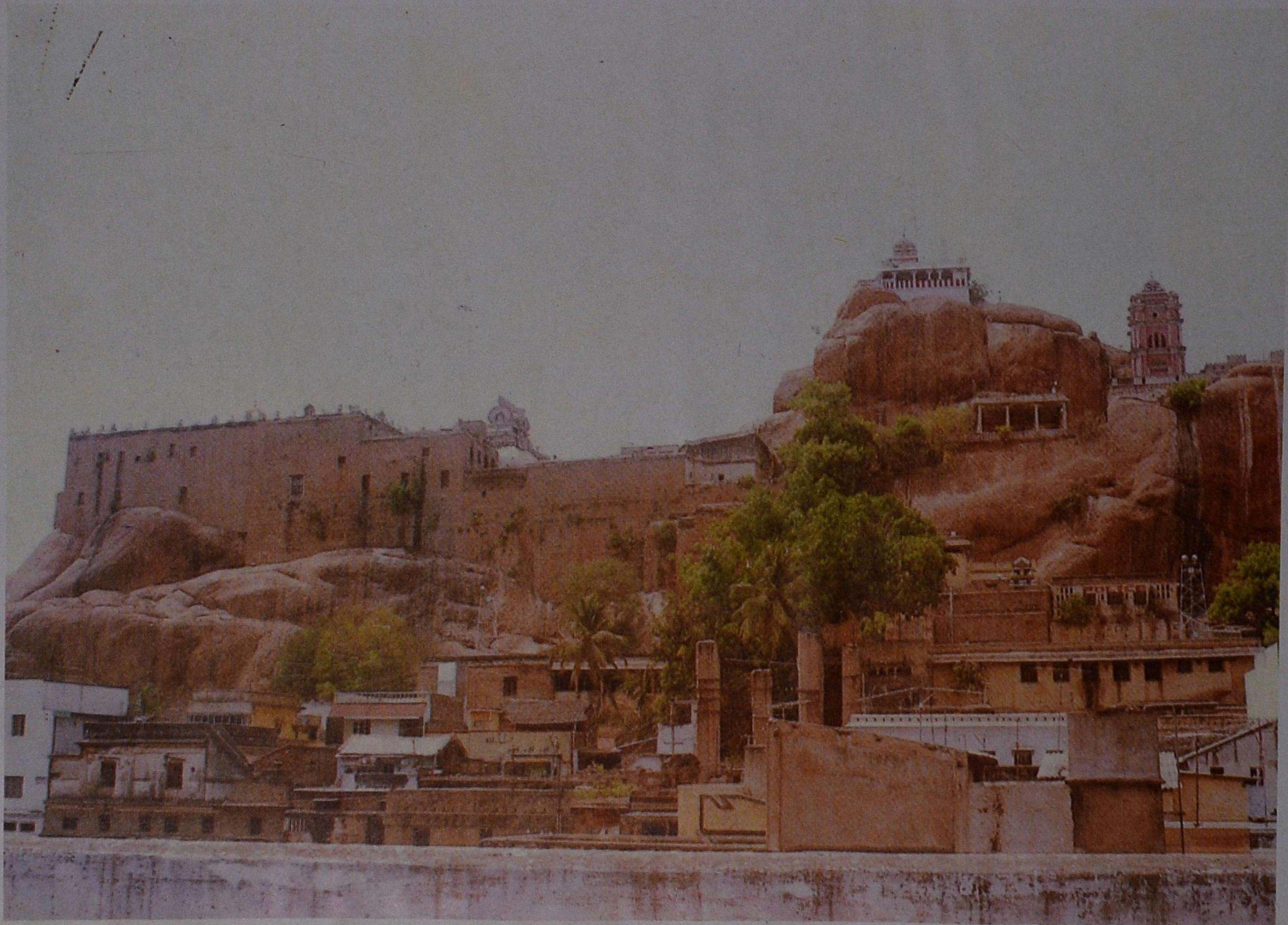

Rockfort View

# CHAPTER -1

# GENERAL

The district of Tiruchirappalli, called by the British as 'Trichinopoly' (anglicised version, and popularly known as Tiruchi, will complete two centuries of its existence by 2000 AD as an administrative unit since the district was carved out in 1801 and controlled by the East India Company administration, after it obtained the portion of the country from the then ruling Nawabs of Arcot.[1]

It is one of the oldest districts which formed part of the Madras Presidency prior to Independence and after that it continues to be the centrally located district of Tamil Nadu.

When the Tamil Tripods, the Cheras , Cholas and Pandyas ruled Tamil Nadu, the district was the core land of the Cholas who, during the Sangam period, had their capital at Uraiyur which is now a part of the Tiruchirappalli town.[2]

**Origin of the name of the district:**

When the East India Company acquired the territories from Tipu Sultan, the Nawabs of Arcot and other native rulers, they parcelled them out into divisions, convenient for administration, called districts. All the districts in the then Madras Presidency came into being between the years 1765 and 1802. The districts were called after the towns where the headquarters of the districts were fixed. Tiruchirappalli district was named after the Tiruchirappalli town, where the headquarters of the district has been located since the formation of the district.

Legends and puranas associate the origin of the name, Tiruchirappalli, with 'Thirisira', a tri-chepalous giant, said to be one of the sons of Ravana of the epic Ramayana, who was believed to have ruled the place, after naming it with his own name 'Thirisira' with the suffix 'palli', meaning village. Another version goes that Lord Shiva, His consort and their elder son - Vinayaka resided in three peaks of the hills in the area and hence, the name 'Thirishigaram' or 'Thirisira' meaning three heads, came into being to recognise the place as 'Thirusirappalli'. Yet another origin of the name of the town is traced to the word "*Chirappalli*", a Jain Mutt, which is said to have been located on a hill called Nedumperumkundram. In course of time, the prefix 'Thiru' might have been added to the name.

The Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency traces the origin of the name "Trichinopoly" to the Tamil name of the plant 'Shina' and 'palli' (Tiru-Tam-holy + Shiha - Tam - plant; Cissaampelos pareira, linn - + palli - Tam - village).[3]

In Sanskrit literature, the town is referred to as 'Trishirapura' meaning Tirishara, the giant + town. In Telugu language, 'Chirutapalli' refers to Tiruchirappalli. 'Chiruthapalli' literally means, leopard village. This might perhaps be due to the abundance of leopards in the locality; might mean a town of the Cholas whose royal emblem was Tiger (leopard belongs to the Tiger family) and who had their capital in Uraiyur. The latter version may, perhaps, be correct as no conclusive evidence is on hand, to prove the abundance of tigers in the area. It is also not proved beyond doubt whether the place with the name Tiruchirappalli existed or not when Uraiyur was the capital of the Cholas. It may be presumed that the town Tiruchirappalli might have attained prominence only after the Sangam period since Uraiyur, now a suburb of Tiruchirappalli, served as the capital of the Sangam Cholas but not Tiruchirappalli. K.A.Nilakanta Sastri while listing the important towns of the Sangam Chola period writes as follows:-[4]

> *"Tanjore, Trichinopoly, the modern representative of the more ancient - Uraiyur - Which is now a suburb of Trichinopoly, and Kumbakonam are the other notable cities of the Chola country".*

It seems that in the opinion of K.A.N.Sastri, Tiruchirappalli rose to prominence among the cities of South India only after the Sangam period.

'Shivandipuram' meaning the town of the chrysanthemum flower, is another name of the town. It is said that the town acquired the name after the chrysanthemum garden that existed near the Tiruchirappalli Rock which has the Vinayaka temple on its peak. The Muslims call this town as 'Nathar Nagar' meaning the Saint city. The Periplus of Erythrean Sea, a handbook of Merchants (81-96 AD), mentions Uraiyur as a trading centre. He uses the term 'Aragaru' to refer to Uraiyur.[5] The Greek Geographer Ptolemy (125-130 AD) speaks of Orthura Regia Sornati, which is identified with Uraiyur.[6] The account of the foreigners also proves that Uraiyur was a flourishing city in the ancient time and its importance diminished as Tiruchirappalli developed gradually into a big town later. Now, Uraiyur is a suburb of Tiruchirappalli which is the fourth important town in the Tamil Nadu State the others being Chennai, Madurai and Coimbatore.

**Location and boundaries:**

Tiruchirappalli is an inland district located centrally in the State of Tamil Nadu. The district lies between 10°16' and 11° 32' Northern Latitude and 77° 45' and 79°30' Eastern Latitude.

Tiruchirappalli is surrounded by the districts of South Arcot, Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Madurai, Dindigul-Anna, Periyar and Salem in the clockwise direction.*

The district is bounded in the north by Salem and South Arcot districts, in the north west by Salem district, in the north east by South Arcot district, in the east and south east by Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts, in the south by Pudukkottai, Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, Madurai and Dindigul-Anna districts, in the south west by Dindigul-Anna district and in the west by Periyar district. Of these Madurai and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam districts just touch the border of Tiruchirappalli district in the south. Barring these two districts, other neighbouring districts, more or less have equal lengths of border lines with the district.

It should also be mentioned here that when the erstwhile Pudukkottai State was merged with the Indian Union in 1948, it was added with the Tiruchirappalli district and remained as a part of Tiruchirappalli district until the formation of the Pudukkottai district, the fifteenth district of Tamil Nadu in 1974.[7] While Pudukkottai formed part of the district, Tiruchirappalli had the privilege of having coastal border. With the formation of the Pudukkottai district it has lost coastal lines and hence has become a landlocked district.

**Area:**

The total area of the district is 11127.82 sq.km. The area of the important towns in the district (in km$^2$) are as follows:[9] Turaiyur - 14.95; Perambalur - 24.47; Ariyalur - 7.62; Lalgudi - 8.96; Puvalur - 6.44; Kallakudi - 11.00; Manachanallur - 8.61; Mettupalayam - 8.21; Tattaiyangarpettai - 17.13; Kattuputhur - 10.88; Musiri - 18.80; Karur - 5.96; Inam Karur - 5.96; Punjai Pugalur - 21.01; Pallapatti 4.10; Kulithalai - 10.69; Tiruchirappalli 23.26; Srirangam - 18.47; Pirattiyur - 10.59; Abhishekapuram - 9.62; Alathur - 7.75; Tiruverumbur - 4.16; Navalpattu - 17.38; Tuvagudi - 19.42; Ariyamangalam - 7.99; Vilkadai -Ariyamangalam - 0.76; Ponmalai - 24.61; Manapparai - 20.85.

* The draft was finalised before the trifurcation of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts and before the re-haming of the districts of Tamilnadu sans the names of the leaders and eminent citizens.

**Population:**

Though there are historical references that our ancient rulers down from the periods of the Mauryan dynasty gave importance to the census, under the East India Company rule, the earliest attempt to ascertain the population of the district was made in the year 1821-22 and the population of the Tiruchirappalli district during the year as arrived at was 7,88,196. The method adopted for the census of 1821-22 was stated to be untrustworthy. Later in 1836-37 also a census was taken and the population of the district as per that Census was 5,52,477. Quinquennial census was taken in the district starting from the year 1851-52. The population of the district was returned at 7,09,196 during the 1851-52 census and at 10,06,826 during the next quinquennial census, 1866-67.[10]

The first detailed decennial census in a uniform pattern throughout India was introduced in the year 1871 which is in vogue even today and the latest decennial census was taken throughout the country during 1991. In the first detailed census of 1871, the population of the district has been recorded as follows:[11]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total population | : | 12,00,408 |
| Males | : | 5,88,134 |
| Females | : | 6,12,274 |

In the next detailed census taken in 1882, the total population of the district was enumerated as 12,15,033 of which 5,86,434 were males and 6,28,599 were females.[13]

**1991 Census:**

The 1991 Census furnishes the following demographical details about the district.[14] The total population of the district is 41,38,048 of which 20,85,811 are males and 20,52,237 are females. The density of population is 371 per sq.km.

The Census figures show that the district is the fourth biggest in the state in respect of population while the first, second and third being the South Arcot, Chengalpattu-MGR and Thanjavur districts (prior to bifurcation into two districts of Thanjavur and Nagappattinam Quaid-e-Milleth) respectively.[15] The population of the district constitutes 7.41 per cent of the total population of the state.*

**Administrative Divisions:**

..ght from its formation in 1801, it continues to be one of the districts of the then Madras Presidency and now Tamil Nadu, with

* For more details please see chapter on 'People'

minor changes in its territory and jurisdiction which have been dwelt upon in the Chapter on "General Administration" of the gazetteer. For general and revenue administration, the district has been divided into revenue divisions and taluks. There are four revenue divisions with head-quarters at Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Musiri and Ariyalur and ten taluks with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli, Manapparai, Karur, Kulithalai, Musiri, Thuraiyur, Lalgudi, Ariyalur, Perambalur and Jayankondacholapuram (Udaiyarpalayam taluk). The taluks in turn are divided into zones, (consisting of two or more firkas) firkas and villages.[16] There are 915 revenue villages which constitute 85 firkas.[17] Like the divisions for the general and revenue administration, the various departments of the state and central governments such as Rural Development, Education, Public Works Department, Police, Judicial, Agriculture, Employment and Training, Forests, Fisheries, Animal Husbandry, Social Welfare, Backward Class and Most Backward Class Welfare, Adidravidar and Tribal Welfare, Geology and Minings, Tamil Development, Post and Telegraph, Customs Central Excise, Income Tax, Archives Archaeology and other departments have their regional headquarters / divisions / districts (departmental) in the revenue district to suit their administrative convenience. These departments are dealt with in the related chapters of the gazatteer.

**Topography:**

The district is rather irregular in shape. Karur, the western most taluk juts out into Periyar district while the Udaiyarpalayam taluk on the north-east wedges between South Arcot and Thanjavur districts. Manapparai, the South-Western taluk protrudes into the districts of Dindigul-Anna, Pudukkottai and Pasumpon Muthuramalinga Thevar.

**Natural Divisions:**

Geographers and geologists do not ascribe, well-marked natural divisions to the district. The north eastern part of the district is occupied by the Cauvery alluvium. Hills and rocks are found in the north western and south western parts of the district with their elevation ranging from 15' and 260'. The area between Tiruchirappalli and Ariyalur is an area of active erosion and presents a bad land topography.[18]

The Musiri and Perambalur taluks form a gentle undulataing upland area. The Karur taluk is an undulating plain with the Rangamalai rocks in its extreme south. The Kulithalai taluk is broken by isolated hillocks. The taluks of Udayarpalayam and Lalgudi are fairly flat.[19] The general character of the district is an undulating plain divided east and west by the river Cauvery and dotted here and there with small hills.

**Mountains and Hills:**

The Pachaimalali Hills (in Tamil) literally means the green hills, are the most important hills in the district. They are situated in the north western part of the district which fall within the jurisdiction of the Thuraiyur and Perambalur taluks. The total area of the Pachaimalai hills is about 442 sq.km. of which 262.5 sq.km. area is in Tiruchirappalli district and the remaining portion belongs to the neighbouring Salem district. The lengthiest distance from the north to south of the hills is about 32 km. The average height of the hills being 600 m. above sea level though few of its peaks rise to the height of 1030 m. In shape, the hill ranges resemble an "hour glass" being nearly cut into two in the middle by ravines of great size and depth opening out to the north east and south west; of the two parts into which it is thus divided, the north western portion is larger and reaches a higher average level than the south eastern.[20] A striking feature of the range is the great steepnes of the western slopes compared with those on the east. The latter are rarely precipitous and are broken by long spurs which project far into the low country. The Pachamalai hills are covered by scrub jungles, trees, shrubs and medicinal herbs, the aspect of which has been dealt with under the heading 'Flora'. The hill is inhabited by the tribals, 'Malayalees'. The villages situated on the hills are Vennadu, Tenparanadu and Kombai. These villages also have about 50 hamlets.

Other rocks and hills of certain importance in the district include the Rangamalai rocks (940 m. above M.S.L.) in Karur taluk, Toppasamimalai rocks, the important peak of which has risen to a height of 1025 m. above M.S.L. and Vellimalai (835 m. above M.S.L.). The Rock Fort, with the Vinayaka temple on its Crown, is more or less a synonym of the district. The nearby Golden rock, Tiruverumbur rocks, and the Khajamalai rocks in the suburbs of the Tiruchirappalli town are other rocks of some fame in the district.

**Plateaus and Plains:**

Tiruchirappalli district forms part of the 'Deccan Plateau', one of the natural divisions of India covering its peninsular region. The entire district except its north-eastern portion is in the Cauvery basin. The north-eastern part of the district is in the Vellar basins.[21] It is a riparian district having its area equally located on both banks of the river Cauvery.

The district is above the sea level and slightly sloping towards east, so that the natural drainage systems, the rivers and rivulets, empty in the Bay of Bengal when necessity arises. Being a riparian locality, forming part of the Cauvery river basin, no desert has formed in the

district. The district has no coastline, bays, harbours, or estuaries as it is a landlocked inland district.

Srirangam, a neighbouring town of Tiruchirappalli has been rendered an island of about 700 acres of area,[22] by the river Cauvery which itself being divided into two branches, Coleroon and Cauvery, just west of Tiruchirappalli and unite east of the town. The land between the two branches of the river is an island.

**River System and Water Resources:**

The district is one of the privileged few to have the river Cauvery, one of the biggest rivers in South India and its main branch the Coleroon to the traverse through its lands. The other important rivers flowing in the district are the Amaravathi, the Aiyar, the Karuvattar, the Mamundiar, the Nandiyar, the Uyyakondan Channel, the Noyyal and the Vellar.

**The Cauvery and Coleroon:**

The river Cauvery rises in the Western Ghats near Mercara in Coorg, in the State of Karnataka. It is held in high esteem by the people of Tamil Nadu as the nature's precious boon. This is referred to as 'Dakshina Ganga' or southern Ganges and Artha Ganga 'half Ganga' in the Vedic lores and finds mention in many a piece of literature, epics, poems and dramas of this country. The beautiful orchards that live upto its banks, the fertile lands in its basin which yield good harvest have all been versified by the bards of this land. Over centuries the people in the Cauvery Valley have been enjoying its bounty.[23] The river is said to be named after Kavera, the daughter of a sage[24]

There are several legends about the origin and name of the Cauvery, popular among which is that Agasthiya the dwarf Tamil sage, did his penance with all the paraphernalia needed for it, including the holy vessel bearing holy water which was the incarnation of 'Kavera' a virgin who had married Agasthiar. The celestial chief Indra having decided to release 'Kavera' from the holy vessel requested the Lord Vinayaka to do so. He incarnated as a crow, tilted the holy vessel down from which flowed the water which is believed to have flown still in the name of the Cauvery. [25] In Tamil, the meaning of the river is construed as 'Ka ( கா) + 'eri' ( ஏரி ) (grove + tank).

The river drains the eastern slope of Western Ghats and flows to a distance of 792 km. eastward and finally enters the Bay of Bengal at Kaveripoompattinam or Poompuhar or Puhar in the Nagapattinam Quaid-e-Milleth district of Tamil Nadu. The river flows 280 km. in Karnataka State and the remaining 512 km. in Tamil Nadu. [26] It has a catchment area of 87,900 sq.km. of which Kerala has 3.3 per cent, Karnataka 41.2 per cent and Tamil Nadu 55.5 per cent. [27]

It may be said that the river would be in spate for a few months in a year due to the southwest monsoon which starts from June, extends as far as September. During these months, there is a heavy rainfall in the Western Ghats which is the catchment area of the river Cauvery. As a result, normally, the Cauvery overflows in July and August. Usually in August (Tamil month Adi - dated 18) the overflow is celebrated as the eighteenth increase' (*Pathinettamperukku*).

The flow of Cauvery is augmented by its tributaries, the Karnagi, the Hemavathi, the Shimsha, the Arkavathi, the Lakshmanathirtha, the Kabini and the Swarnavathi in Karnataka. The river enters Tamil Nadu making a waterfall in Hogenakkal in Dharmapuri district. Three minor tributaries, the Palar, the Chinnar and the Thoppaiyar join the Cauvery near Mettur. Then the Cauvery river is joined by the rivers Bhavani in Periyar district and the Noyyal and the Amaravathi in Tiruchirappalil district.

After flowing through Dharmapuri and Salem districts, the Cauvery enters Tiruchirappalli district in its north west corner with the name *Aganda Cauvery* ( broad Cauvery) after running for a few kilometres touching the border lines of Karur taluk (Tiruchirappalli district) and Namakkal taluk (Salem district), it passes straight through the middle of the district, west to east, dividing it into two equal parts. About 16 km. west of Tiruchirappalli town the river splits into two branches of which the northern takes the name 'the Coleroon', while the southern retains the name the Cauvery . Just above the splitting point, the Upper Anaicut has been built across the river. Some 27 km. below the Upper Anaicut, the two branches again merge forming the island of Srirangam. At this junction, the historic Grand Anicut has been built which is situated in the Thanjavur district, ( in the border of Tiruchirappalli district). From the Grand Anicut the Coleroon or Kollidam branches off the river Cauvery, flows towards north-eastern direction skirting the eastern border of Tiruchirappalli and western border of Thanjavur districts and enters South Arcot district away from Vembukkudi of Udayarpalayam taluk, while the Cauvery enters Thanjavur district from the point of Grand Anaicut.

The greatest breadth of the river in the district is about 1.5 km. near the Upper Anicut. The total length of the river in the district is about 150 km.[28] nearly one sixth of its length from source to sea.

From the Cauvery, many channels have branched off on either of its banks, few of which are as old as that of the Cauvery. The channels are mostly dug for the purpose of irrigation and drainage. There are 17 channels, (six in the left bank and 11 in the right bank) in the district branching off from the river Cauvery. [29]

A view of Grand Anicut

A view of Grand Anicut

Channels in the left bank are:- 1. Kattuputhur channel; 2. North Bank Canal; 3. Ayyan Channel; 4. Peruvalai Channel; 5. Srirangam Nattu Vaikkal and; 6. Pullambadi Canal and the Channels in the right bank are:- 1.Pugalur Channel; 2.Vengal Channel; 3. Nerur Channel; 4. Krishnarayapuram Channel; 5. South Bank Channel; 6. Kattalai High level Canal; 7. New Kattalali High level Canal; 8. Uyyakondan Channel; 9. New Ayyan Channel; 10. Ranavathalai Channel and 11. Puduvathalai Channel.

Besides these Channels, there are drainage canals numbering about twent four.

**The Amaravathi river and its tributaries:**

Many jungle streams in the Anamalai Hills confluence together and flows as the Amaravathi river through Periyar district to the Karur taluk of Tiruchirappalli district and finally merge with the river Cauvery at Thirumukkudal near Karur, as one of its tributaries in the district. The Amaravathi river in turn has two tributaries, the Naganji river and the Kodavanar river. The former rising from Palani hills flows into Karur taluk and joins the Amaravathi river near Aravakurichi while the latter flows into Karur taluk from the Dindigul Anna district and joins the Amaravathi river. The Amaravathi basin is considered as a place where ancient Tamil civilization flourished which is proved by the archaeological remains unearthed from the river bed.

**The Aiyar, the Karuvattar, the Mamundiar, and Nandiar:**

Between the Pachaimalais of Tiruchirappalli district and Kollimalais of Salem district rises the *Aiyar*. It flows in the Musiri taluk to a distance of about 40 km. and joins the river Cauvery near Srirangam.

The *Karuvattar* river, having its origin in the Kollihills, flows into Musiri taluk and falls into the river Cauvery. In the scattered hills of Kulithalai taluk rises the Mamundiar and empties into the Uyyakkondan channel which is a branch channel of the Cauvery.

The *Nandiar* river rises near Perambalur, flows into south-eastern direction through Tiruchirappalli taluk and joins the river Coleroon.

**The Vellar:**

There are two rivers in the name of the Vellar in the district. Of the two, the northern one rises in the Salem district and during its course forms the boundary between South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts for many kilometres.The Southern Vellar rises in the hills of Kulithalai taluk and passes over to the Pudukkottai district.

**The Noyyal:**

The Noyyal is a tributary of the river Cauvery which flows along the north-western boundary of Karur taluk.

**Other minor rivers:**

Other small rivers that add to the fertility of the district are the Rudraksha and the Kambayar in the Musiri taluk, the Chinnar and the Kallar in the Perambalur taluk, and the Killiar and the Marudaiyar in the Udaiyarpalayam taluk. The Marudaiyar joins the river Coleroon. The Chinnar and the Kallar of Perambalur taluk join the river Vellar (north). The Ponnaniar and the Tekkamalai river in Manapparai taluk are other important rivers in the district.

The rivers in South India are only seasonal and flow in full swing only during the monsoon months and are almost dry during the rest of the season. The rivers are not navigable due to shallowness building of dams, anicuts and bridges across them, waterfalls in the course of the rivers, etc. There are no waterfalls in the district. In Puliancholai, situated at the foot of the Kolli hills in Turaiyur taluk bordering Salem district, is a perennial jungle stream which flows and joins the river Cauvery. In many places in the district, the local people use rowing boats to cross the river Cauvery, where there are no bridges.[30]

**Lakes and tanks:**

Excavating tanks and lakes was one of the major social welfare measures that our ancient kings had taken. There are also certain tanks and lakes that have naturally been formed being fed by the rivers, channels and rains. The lakes and tanks are also the sources of irrigation. The major tanks are maintained by the Public Works Department. Besides these major tanks, there are a number of minor tanks which are under the control of the panchayat unions.

The major tanks and lakes in the district are: 1. Panchapatti; 2. Pannappatti; 3. Jamberi; 4. Koppampatti; 5. Thuraiyur (big and small); 6. Thiruthalayur (big and small); 7. Adamur (big and small); 8. Murugalkulathur; 9. Nagainallur; 10. Ponneri; 11. Ladapuram big and small; 12. Ogalur; 13. Arumbavur; 14. Arambavur; 15. Sukkiran Eri; 16. Senganthi; 17. Vettakkudi and 18. Manodai (Pullambadi) Tanks.

**Springs:**

There are natural and perennial springs in the river beds of the district. In the Coleroon river perennial spring water is available in many places in the course of the river even during summer season when there is no flow in the river. In some river beds of the district natural spring is found.

A view of Puliyancholai

**Underground water resources:**

Assessment of groundwater potential involves evaluation of multi disciplinary aspects such as geology, hydrology, meteorology, etc. Occurrence and movement of ground water is mainly controlled by geologic factors. Tiruchirappalli district has a unique character of having all geologic formations encountered in Tamil Nadu. They are Archaean regions of gneissic rock type, upper jurassic formations of shale, marine, cretaceous rock types of limestone, sand stone and clay, fluvial tertiary formations, quaternary, thin alluvial formation along the river systems. Taking into consideration of hydrogeologic characteristics of various formations, the ground water potentials have been worked for the entire district (as in January, 1992), the details are as follows:-[31]

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Utilisable ground water recharge : | 1893.8 | mcm |
| 2. | Net draft (extraction) | 984.6 | mcm |
| 3. | Balance of ground water potential available | 902.20 | mcm |

The ground water potential in the district is extracted by 49890 electrically energised wells, 23807 wells fitted with diesel pumpsets, 52131 wells with bullock boiling system, 121 medium and deep tube wells and 10330 shallow tube wells.

The balance of ground water potential indicated above is for the purpose of macro level planning.

The ground water level in the district has been monitored since 1971 through 237 observation wells. To study the hydrogeological parameters of the acquifers, so far 251 bore holes have been drilled in this district. Water samples are collected from the observation wells once in six months, normally in January and July, for studying the chemical characteristics of ground water. Water samples are also collected from the rivers and analysed for their quality.

To assess the quantum of ground water recharge and to arrive at the inter-relationship between various parameters, studies are being carried out in this district in an experimental water shed maintained by this department in K.Paramathi.

The ground water branch of the Public Works Department offers consultancy services to the public for selecting favourable locations for sinking tube wells at the rate of Rs.1000/- per location. Also consultancy services are rendered for the assessment of ground water potential for setting up of industries, factories etc. both by the government and private entrepreneurs.

The Ground Water Division Public Works Department, Tiruchirappalli conducts the geomorphological field check study. Which is being carried out talukwise. The hydrological data collected from fields such as lithology, extraction, etc., are analysed in comparison with the geomorphic units given in the geomorphology maps and recorded in prescribed well inventory forms. On completion of such study it would be possible to delineate additional potential area for further exploitation.

Village-wise ground water extension service is undertaken in this district to educate farmers about the geology and hydrogeology of their villages. This helps them for digging open wells or for deepening of existing wells for irrigation purposes.

The ground water level shows a declining trend in certain pockets of this district either due to frequent monsoon failure or due to increased extraction. To reduce the declining trend in such of those areas artificial re-charge studies are conducted.

As per the norms fixed by the ground water estimation committee set up by the Government of India in 1984, the panchayat union blocks are being categorised as white, dark and grey based on the macro level scenerio of the block. But, there is further scope for development in favourable pockets. To identify these zones, intensive survey has been taken in119 dark and grey blocks of Tamilnadu in the year 1990-92, including 15 such blocks in the district.

Exploratory drilling of borewells is undertaken to infer the subsurface lithological condition. Based on exploratory drilling, acquifer characteristics both in sedimentary and crystalling terrain are identified. This department is also conducting studies to determine the cause, the extent and the nature of ground water pollution in the Cauvery river basin in the district.

**Estimation of ground water potential in the district:**

The ground water potential of this district has been assessed (as in January 1992) using water level fluctuation and specified yield method adopting the norms stipulated by the Ground Water Estimation Committee set up by the Government of India in 1984. The utilisable ground water re-charge is 1898, mcm and balance ground water available for further development in this district is 909.20

Block (Panchayat Union) wise ground water potential in Tiruchirappalli district (as in January 1992) is tabled in *Appendix -1*.

**Geology:***

Crystalline rocks of Archaean age, cretaceous rocks of mesozoic age, Mio-pliocene rocks of Tertiary age are exposed in the district besides quaternary sediments. The Archean rocks are represented by calcgranulite and crystalline limestone of Khondalite group, charnockite Migmatite gneiss and fissile horn blende biotite gneiss of peninsular gneissic complex besides quartzite, anorthosite, pink granite and pegmatite. The cretaceous rocks are represented by limestone with marl and clays of Maruvattur Formation of Uttattur Group, clays with lenses of limestone and sandstone, shale and limestone of Kulakkalnattam Formation of Trichinopoly Group and sandstone of Illakudi Formation of Ariyalur Group. Thin patches of Upper Gondwana sandstone and shale are exposed near the fringes of the cretaceous rocks. Miopliocene rocks are represented by standstone of Cuddalore Formation. The contact between the Archeans and the cretaceous / Tertiary rocks runs approximately south west to north east passing through east of Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi and Perambalur and ends in the alluvium of Kollidam river in the north.[32]

Calc granulites and crystalline limestone occur as bands ranging in width from a few metres to as much as 60m. and running for a few kilometre in the migmatite gneiss. These are exposed in the Kulithalai taluk between Dholipatti, Devarmalai and Ayyampalayam and extending south west in the Vedaandur taluk of Dindigul district. Charnockite are mostly exposed in the northern part in the Pachaimalai hill, around Thuraiyur and as pockets south, south west of Perambalur in the fissile hornblends biotite gneiss. The fissile hornblend biotite gneiss is exposed north of the Cauvery and the Kollidam rivers around Musiri and Lalgudi and around Tattayangarpettai. The migmatite gneiss is exposed south of the Cauvery river around Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli and Karur. The quartzites are predominant in the south western parts of Kulithalai taluk, around Kadavur and Puthanatham and in the northern parts of Musiri and Thuraiyur taluks. In the Kadavur area, quartzites occur in the form of ring and the central basin portion anorthasites are exposed. The residual hills found in the placing around Tiruchirappalli and other parts of Tiruchirappalli taluks are pink granite / granite gneiss.

Cretaceous rocks are exposed on the eastern side of Tiruchirappalli Perambalur road around Maruvattur, Kalpadi, Kari Terani, Uttattur, Kulakkalnattam and Anaipadi. Along the margins of the cretaceous rocks a few thin patches of shales and sandstone of upper Gond-wana

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* The portion on geology is based on the report from the Director, Geological Survey of India (Maps & Cartography Division), Chennai.

age are exposed. The marine sediments of cretaceous rocks are rich in fossils depicting in particular the evolution of the fossil species of *brachiopod* and *cephalopad*. Ariyalur is very famous for its marine fossil store house. Apart from the marine fossils, trunks as well as broken pieces of fossil wood are seen in several places especially near Sathanur and south east of Garudamangalam indicating the shallow coastal character of the beds.

**Mineral resources:**

The district is fairly rich in mineral resources and the details of the mineral deposits are described below:-

*Crystalline limestone:-*

Deposits of crystalline limestone mainly occur in Kulithalai taluk extending between Dholipatti, Devarmalai and Aiyampalayam, forming part of the 28 km belt covering both Vedasandur taluk of Dindigul district and Kulithalai taluk of Tiruchirappalli district. A total reserve of 15.5 millions tonnes of cement grade limestone is estimated to be available from this region out of which the deposits occurring in Devarmalai, Aiyampalayam area constitute a major share of 12.84 million tonnes.

Another deposit of crystalline limestone is located around Kalpalayam, Reddimangudi and Thachankurichi villages in Lalgudi taluk. A total reserve of 9.5 million tonnes of cement grade limestones is available from this area of which a reserve of 5 million tonnes is confined to the deposit located in Thachankurichi Reserve Forest area.

*Sedimentary limestone:-*

The Sedimentary limestones are of marine origin and are generally massive and uniform in character often containing marine shells. The varieties include shell limestone and restricted to the frings of marine cretaceous formations in the south and west. Similar limestones also occur near Kovandakurichi and Venkatachalapuram villages intercalated with marl and chalk. Major portions of the deposit has been leased out to the Dalmia Cements (P) Ltd., by the government and the freehold portions are estimated to contain2.5 million tonnes of all grades, of which 1.25 million tonnes of limestone will be cement grade in quality.

Sedimentary limestones in the form of coral reefs occur around Kalpadi, Varagupadi, Claipadi, Perali, Paravai and Elumur villages with a total reserve of about 0.66 million tonnes. These limestones are high grade in quality and can be used as flux in iron and steel industry and also for manufacture of lime based chemicals.

High grade marine limestone occurs around Reddipalayam village

south of Tiruchirappalli -Udayarpalayam road. A total reserve of about 0.38 million tonnes is expected to be available from this area. This is being utilised by the South India Viscose Limited, for their Rayon Pulp Plant at Sirmugai in Coimbatore district.

Coralline limestone occurs as patches in Tirupattur Shanmangalam Villages in Lalgudi taluk over an extent of two acres. About two million tonnes of high grade limestone is estimated to occur in this area which is being exploited by private parties.

Around Neikulam occurrence of a small patch of reefoidal limestone has been found and a reserve of about 0.13 million tonnes of limestone will be available. The limestone appears to be high grade quality as revealed by chemical analysis of surface samples.

In Tiruchirappalli District Gypsum occurs as veins in association with clay beds in parts of Perambalur taluk. The mineral occurs mainly in Odhiyam, Maravathur, west of Sirukambur and in the area enclosed by Karai, Therani, Uttatur, Malakurichi, Peruvalappur in the west of Sirukalappur, Garudamangalam, Anaipadi and Kulikalantham. The Geological Survey of India has estimated a reserve of 15.3 million tonnes of gypsum in this region.

***Celestite:-***

Celestite is a sulphate of strontium and its main uses are in the manufacture of chemicals, paints and in the drilling of oil wells. It occurs as thin veins associated clays along with gypsum found in the area between Nambakurichi, Karai, Sirukanbur and Ayyanapuram. The mineral is seen along with gypsum.

*Phosphatic nodules:-*

The phosphatic nodules are mainly composed of calcium phosphate and are associated with clays and sandstones. The belt extends for a distance of 16 km running from south near Naikulam to the north near Sirukanbur and is 1.6km wide. The concentration of phosphatic nodules in variable and best occurrences are located near Nambakurichi. The phosphatic nodules contain 20 to 25 per cent of $P_2O_5$ and the reserves are estimated to be around 25,000 tonnes.

*Clays:-*

Light coloured clays are found to occur in Earai, Theranipalayam and Therani villages of Perambalur and Lalgudi taluks. The clays occuring around Karai have good fireclay property and can be used in the manufacture of refractory bricks. The low fusing clays found in other areas are being used in the manufacture of stoneware pipes.

*Quartz and feldspar:-*

Quartz is a pure source of silica ($SiO_2$) and feldspar constitute a group of minerals which are aluminium silicates of Pottassium, Sodium and Calcium. Although both quartz and feldspar are common rock forming minerals, workable deposits are confined to pegmatite rocks in which the minerals occur as distinct bands. Quartz and feldspar together with clay play a vital role in ceramic industry and in the manufacture of glass. Pure quartz is mainly used for glass making; in the manufacture of abrassives and fused quartz wares. Feldspar is used as a bonding agent in the manufacture of abrassives and in high and low tension insulators. Glass and ceramic industries which are the major consumers of feldspar account for 95 per cent of the total production.

*Sillimanite and cordierite:-*

Sillimanite is purely an aluminium silicate and rates as a super refractory. Cordierite is a magnesium iron aluminium silicate and is generally smoky blue, yellowish or white in colour and the Iolite variety has been used to a limited degree as a gemstone. In Ceramics, cordierite bodies are of value where exceptionally low co-efficient of expansion and good thermal shock resistance are of importance. Cordieritc bodies may be made from mixtures of talc, clay and aluminium oxides and from talc and clay. Both sillimanite and cordierite are found in gneissic rocks and also occur as distinct patches in association with quartzites and quartz veins, in parts of Kulithalai and Karur taluks. Workable patches of sillimanite were located by the Geology Branch of the Department of Geology and Mining, Government of Tamil Nadu around Keeranur and Thennilai villages where a reserve of about 4,000 tonnes of massive sillimanite and 1,700 tonnes of sillimanite associated with quartzite has been estimated to occur.

Cordierite occurs in association with sillimanite in east Chatrapatti in gneissic rocks. However, cordiertic bearing gneisses are found to occur as lensoidal bodies and the occurrences are localised.

*Magnesite:-*

Magnesite is a carbonate of magnesium and occurs as veins associated with ultrabasic rocks. It is mainly used in the manufacture of refractory bricks while the impure siliceous magnesite is used in the preparation of mosaic chips. The occurrence of magnesite are located around Velasiramani village in Musiri taluk (reserves 5,000 tonnes) around Chinnadharapuram and Mallantham village in Karur taluk (reserves 2,000 tonnes) and around Vanneripatti near Thathayiengarpetti.

*Precious, semi-precious stones:-*

Precious and semi-precious varieties of corundum , aquamarine, cordierite, tourmaline, and feldspars are found sporadically in Kadavoor and in Kulithalai taluk. Similarly garnet, amethyst quartz, beryl and feldspar (moonstone anazanstone) are also reported to occur in the areas around Uppidamangalam and Vellianai near Karur and are being used as semi-precious stones. The occurrences are mostly local in nature and the stones are collected occasionally from the surface.

*Minor minerals:-*

The district is endowed with a variety of hard crystalline rocks such as pink granites, gneiss and charnockites and dolerite which are quarried exclusively for building purposes and as road metal in parts of Karur, Musiri, Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli, Thuraiyur, Lalgudi, Perambalur and Udayarpalayam taluks.

*Groundwater:-*

Geohydrological studies carried out in the hard rock area reveal that the groundwater is confined to the pores in the weathered rocks and joints and fractures in the jointed rocks. The depth to water varies from 10 to 25m, below the ground level.

*Earthquakes:-*

From the available records it is seen that earthquacks of slight to moderate intensity were experienced in Tamilnadu. The only notable earthquakes that occurred in Tamilnadu were in the years 1823 and 1900. These earthquakes were felt slightly in Tiruchirappalli. The records of the Indian Meteorological Survey also speaks of another earthquake felt in Tiruchirappalii district for six seconds on 5 January 1864. But there was no damage to life or property.

Since the district is in the eastern margin of the Peninsula, swarm type activity is experienced very occassionaly. The cause of this activity may be attributed to the minor crustal readjustments. All these tremors of small magnitude is not likely to cause any significant damage to the buildings or structures. Due to the close proximity of faulted western ghats and cardamom mountains which are seismically active and also due to above teetonic features, the area may experience earthquake of higher intensity up to VII on Mercally (M.M.) scale.

In the seismic Zoning map of India published by the Bureau of Indian Standards (IS: 1893:1894) the district lies in Zone II which corresponds to seismic intensity VI on M.M.Scale.

*List of Earthquakes from Indian Meteorology Department Catalogue of the occurring between Lat.8.00 to 15.00 deg. N and long. 76.00 to 82.00 E for the period 1822 to 1988:-*

| Date | 0-Time | Lat. | Long. | Depth - Mag. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 29 Jan 1822 | 000.00 | 12.0 | 79.0 | 0.501 |
| 1 Apr. 1843 | 000.00 | 15.0 | 76.0 | 0.6.0 |
| 8 Feb 1900 | 000.00 | 10.7 | 76.7 | 70.6.0 |
| 7 Jan 1916 | 000.00 | 13.0 | 77.0 | 0.5.0 |
| 7 June 1988 | 030605.0 | 9.9 | 76.0 | 0.4.5 |

**Forests:**[34]

The important feature of Tiruchirappalli Division is that it consists of large number of widely scattered forest blocks of varying size and importance.

*Area under forest cover:-*

The total area of the forests in the district is 785.24 sq.km. It works out to 7.7 per cent to the total area of the district (11127.82 sq.km.) though the Forest policy of the Government of India is to bring 33 per cent of the total land under forest cover. The State of Tamil Nadu has only 17.33 percentage of its total geographical area under forest cover. Tiruchirappalli district covers only 1.83 per cent of the total Forest area of the state.[35] Among the districts of the state, Tiruchirappalli ranks 15 in having forests.

*TALUK-WISE DETAILS OF THE FORESTS:-*

| *Sl. no.* | *Taluk* | *Reserved forests-hac.* | *Reserved Land- hac.* | *Unreserved Land- hac* | *Total hac.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1. | Lalgudi | 4759.87 | 237.66 | 17.00 | 5014.53 |
| 2. | Manapparai | 8188.62 | ... | ... | 8188.62 |
| 3. | Thuraiyur | 24685.27 | ... | ... | 24685.27 |
| 4. | Tiruchirappalli | 391.23 | ... | 41.22 | 432.45 |
| 5. | Karur | 307.15 | ... | ... | 307.15 |
| 6. | Musiri | 171.36 | 752.13 | ... | 923.49 |
| 7. | Perambalur | 13927.24 | 797.44 | ... | 14724.68 |
| 8. | Udayarpalayam | 8233.69 | ... | ... | 8233.69 |
| 9. | Kulithalai | 12245.54 | 3706.26 | 63.25 | 1605.05 |
| 10. | Ariyalur | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| | Total | 72909.99 | 5493.49 | 121.47 | 78524.93 (785.24 sq.km.) |

*Increase in the forest cover:-*

The total forest area of the district twenty years back was 747 sq.km. About 38.00 sq.km of forest area now has been increased.

***Groups of Forests:*** [36]

The vegetation of Tiruchirappalli is similar to that of other dry districts in the state; the following are the main groups:-

a. Forests associated with the higher hills ( to 1000 m);

b. Scrub jungles, associated with the scattered hillocks, especially in the Manapparai, Kulithalai and Udayarpalayam taluks and;

c. Riparian vegetation (Padugai) along the Cauvery-Kollidam rivers traversing the district.

The rest of the land is under cultivation , wet along the river banks and dry elsewhere.

*The Vegetation Types-The Hills (Pachaimalais):-*

The Pachaimalais ('green hills') lying along the north-western border of the district, constituting seven percent of the total area of the district are covered with forests. The Pachaimalais fall partly in the Tiruchirappalli district and partly in the Salem district. The Thammampatty valley separates the Pachaimalais from the Kollimalais to the west. An annotated checklist of the flora of the district is given in *Appendix 2.*[37] Three kinds of forests, on the basis of increasing altitude, are recognised:-

(i) *Scrub Jungles* (Plains and foothills to 400 m); (ii) *Deciduous Forests*, 300-900 m (Southern Tropical Dry Deciduous Forests of Champion and Seth, 1968) on the slopes; (iii) *Dry Evergreen Forests,* 800-1000 m (Southern Forests of Champion and Seth, 1968) on the plateau. Most of the plateau, however, is largely denuded (now either under cultivation or overrun by weeds).

*(i) Scrub Jungles:-*

Scrub Jungles are found in the foothills of Pachaimalais, as also scattered hillocks in the Manapparai, Kulithalai and Udayarpalayam taluks. These are no more than sparse thickets of generally armed shrubs; few trees reach 10 m. All plants show xeromorphic adaptations. Some sparse growth of grasses occurs during the monsoon. Considerable denudation is in progress from fuel wood removal and over grazing.

The following is an alphabetic list of the important plants. The asterisk (single or double) indicates the increasing abundance of the plant. The Tamil name, the more common synonym, the author(s) of

scientific names, the Family and the reference to the local flora are given in the *Appendix 2.* It is obvious that several species occur in more than one of the following zones, among which only the most abundant ones appear in more than one place in the following four lists:-

Acacia chundra
* Acacia leucophloea
** Atalantia monophylla
* Capparis divaricata
* Cassia auriculata
Dichrostachys cinerea
Dolichandrone falcata
** Euphorbia antiquorum
Flueggea leucopyrus
Holoptelea integrifolia
** Lantana camara
Morinda coreia
** Randia dumetorum
Toddalia asiatica Var.gracilis
Zizyphus xylopyrus

Acacia ferruginea
* Albizia amara
Cadaba fruticosa
* Capparis sepiaria
Commiphora berryi
** Dodonaea augustifolia
Drypetes sepiaria
** Flacourtia indica
Gmelina asiatica
Hugonia mystax
Mimosa intsia
* Pterolobium hexapetalum
Rhus mysorensis
Zizyphus oenoplia

*ii) Deciduous forests:-*

These occur on the steep slopes; most of the species are leafless during December-May for varying durations, when flowering occurs. The western slopes facing Uppiliyapuram have more evergreen species than the eastern slopes around Manalodai. Trees may reach up to 15 m tall but the canopy is sparse. A few lianes occur but the proximity to the arid plains precludes the growth of epiphytes, ferns, orchids and such species that require humid and shady habitat. The floor vegetation is relatively dense but frequently destroyed by the summer fire. Tall grasses like *Cymbopogon, Heteropogon, Themeda* spp. etc., occur.

The main species are.

Albizia lebbeck
Bambusa arundinacea
Cansjera rheedii
Cassia fistula
Celtis philippensis var. wightii
Clausena willdenowii
** Commiphora caudata
* Diospyros ebenum
** Dodonaea angustifolia
Fleuggea virosa

** Anogeissus latifolia
Bauhinia racemosa
Canthium dicoccum
Cassine glauca var. glauca
Chloroxylon swietenia
** Cleistanthus collinus
Dalbergia paniculata
Diospyros montana
** Erythroxylon monogynum
* Givotia moluccana

Gyrocarpus americanus
Holoptelea integrifolia
Lannea coromandeliana
** Lantana camara
Maba buxifolia
Mallotus philippensis
Mimusops elengi
Opilia amentacea
Phyllanthus emblica
Polyalthia cerasoides
** Santalum album
Scutia myrtina
Strychnos nux-vomica
Strychnos potatorum
Tarenna asiatica
* Terminalia chebula
Wrightia tinctoria

*(iii) Dry evergreen forests:-*

These are now confined to the sheltered pockets on the plateau especially Karuppankadu thittu, Kaliamman koil thittu, Sholamati anc Kannimar Shola. Trees reach 20 m height spreading crown dense making for a closed canopy; the numerous climbers and some epiphytes add to the compactness of the canopy. Deciduous species are fewer The main species are-

Allophylus serratus
Artocarpus heterophyllus
Bridelia crenulata
Canarium strictum
Cassine glauca var. galuce
Celastrus pariculatus
Celtis philippensis var. wightii
Chionanthus paniculatus
Chukrasia tabularis
** Cipadessa baccifera
Clematis gouriana
** Diospyros ebenum
Drypetes roxburghii
Ehretia laevis
Elaeagnus indica
Garuga pinnata
Glochidion ellipticum
Gnetum ula
Grewia emarginata
** Ixora pavetta
Ligustrum perrottetii
** Litsea deccanensis
Macaranga peltata
Maesa indica
Mallotus intermedius
Mangifera indica
Memecylon umbellatum
Morinda umbellata
Murraya koenigil
Murraya paniculata
** Neolitsea scrobiculata
* Nothopegia colebrookiana
Osyris arborea
* Pavetta indica
** Pterocarpus marsupium
Pleurostylia wightii
Sageretia filiformis
** Sapindus emarginatus
Scolopia crenata
Scutia myrtina
Stereospermum colais
Syzygium cumini
Toona ciliata
* Trema orientalis
Ventilago maderaspatana
Vitex altissima
* Wendlandia thyrsoidea

**Plateau:**

In spite of the absence of motorable roads to the hills till recently, extensive denudation of the original vegetation had taken place under the disastrous practice of shifting cultivation which was described by Moore (1878) as follows:-[38]

> "A few acres of jungle are burnt and cleared, the ground scratched up and a few seeds scattered. The first season a fair crop is obtained, the second year the crop is inferior, and in the third season it is scarcely worth gathering. The field is then deserted another patch cleared in the same manner, the relinquished land not being returned to till ten or twelve years have elapsed". These extensive
>
> stretches, not actually under cultivation now, are colonized by the aggressive pantropical weeds like *Lantana camara,*
>
> *Dodonaea angustifolia, Stachytarpheta* jamaicensis, Tridax procumbens and species of Vernonia, Corchorus, Sida, Tephrosia, among many more (As long as the primary vegetation is intact, these weeds have no entry, but with the disturbance of the primary vegetation the flood gates are open for the weeds".)

The following are the more important cultivated species on the plateau [*See Apendix-2* for Tamil names and author(s) of the scientific name and synonym(s).] **Cereals:** Oryza sativa, *Eleusine coracana, Sorghum bicolor, Pennisetum americanum, Paspalum scrobiculatum, Panicum sumatrense* and *Setaria italica*. **Pulses:** *Cajanus cajan, Vigna mungo* and *Var. radiata* radiata, Lablab purpureus var. purpureus, Macrotyloma uniflorum and Cicer arietinum. Recently Manihot esculenta is being extensively cultivated. Brassica juncea and Capsicum frutescens are common vegetables/spices; Murraya koenigii leaves are harvested and sold in the plains as curry leaf. Occasional plants of Cocos nucifera and Musa paradisiaca are found near households but hardly any ornamentals.

**Riparian Vegetation (Padugais):**

The alluvial deposits on the banks of the Cauvery and Kollidam rivers shelter some characteristic species. In addition to a rich herbaceous, vegetation on the perennially moist river beds and banks, the following are some of its characteristic species:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Combretum albidum | Derris scandens |
| Homonoia riparia | Mitragyna parviflora |

| | |
|---|---|
| Pongamia pinnata | Terminalia arjuna |
| Thespesia populnea | Trewia nudiflora |

The rest of the district is largely agricultural; irrigated along the Cauvery-Kollidam banks, or dry elsewhere (see *Chapter IV- Agriculture*).

**Rare / endangered species:**

It is tempting to compare today's vegetation with what existed, say, 500 years ago. To visualize that today's extensive, weed-infested plateau of the Pachaimalais was all tree covered, with a close net work of streams, abundant wildlife and a very moderate climate, is perfectly in order. It is possible that some species might have been already disappeared, but today's rare / endangered ones are indications of a far richer past.

The following species of plants were collected on the Pachaimalais only (as circumscribed in the Flora of Tamil Nadu) often from a single, or a very few collection(s). These are surely ' the last sentinels of a long bygone age'.

1. *Alstonia scholaris:* One old tree of 30 m tall (girth 6.75 m.) at Ramanathapuram village with a few young ones around. Flowers (June); tender follicles (July).
2. *Excoecaria robusta:* Large shrub / tree to 12 m. Kannimar shola, 900 m.
3. *Margaritaria indica:* Tree to 25 m tall (girth 1.85 m); bark white. At Karuppankadu thittu, 950 m; also Kampoor, Sholamati, Malaiperumal thittu and Kaliamman Koil thittu.
4. *Stemona tuberosa :* A single collection from Belur, 600 m.
5. *Vanilla wightiana :* Manalodai slopes, 600-750 m. Well-branched, scandent on rocks / trees. Occasional Flowers white.
6. *Amorphophallus sylvaticus:* Only vegetative. Sobanapuram, 200m, along dry stream banks, in crevices of stones.

In Appendix-2 similar species are indicated.

**Government Forest Policy:**

Literary sources [39] refer to the ancient Tamil Kings who caused both deforestation for land reclamation and afforestation by growing avenue trees and flower garden surrounding temples (Nandavanam). The forest spread over the country during ancient and medieval Tamil Nadu was more than sufficient to maintain the ecological balance.

The importance of the conservation of forests was realised in this land as early as 1847 when an Executive Engineer of Malabar and

Coimbatore reported to the Government of the Madras Presidency about the denudation of forests for the timber by the local timber merchants. The then Government reviewed his report and as a consequence the office of the Conservator of Forests was created for the Presidency in 1856.[40] The next major breakthrough in the Forest Conservation of the State was the passing of the Forest Act of the Madras Presidency (Act no. V of 1882) which came into force in 1883. As laid down in the Act, select thick and dense forests in the Presidency were declared reserved forests.

Tiruchirappalli district was brought under the state forest administration in 1871.[41] Since then, there have been forest officials in the district in range level to implement the forest policy of the government. The Tiruchirappalli Forest Division came into being in 1950 and the head of the division is District Forest Officer. For effective implementation of the government forest policy and for efficient forest management, the district has been divided into four territorial ranges, *i.e.* Thuraiyur, Manapparai, Perambalur and 'Padugais' (riparian) besides three special ranges, *i.e.* Crash Programme Range, Sandal Estate Range and Enforcement of Forest Act Range. Each Range is headed by a Forest Ranger supported by foresters, guards, watchers and others.

*Social forestry:-*

When the Social Forestry Scheme was launched in the district in 1981, a separate establishment with a Divisional Forest Officer as its head was organised in the district. There are also separate Rangers and supporting staff to implement the Social Forestry Scheme in the district.

The objectives behind the implementation of Social Forestry Scheme are to increase supplies of fuelwood in rural areas and to provide poles, bamboo, small timber fodder, grass, fruit, oil seeds and other minor forest produce. In Tiruchirappalli district, the scheme has been implemented with the financial assistance of the Swedish International Development Agency, (SIDA). The first phase of the scheme was completed in the district in 1988 and the second phase is being implemented.[42]

**The Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation, Tiruchirappalli:**

The National Commission on Agriculture in its Report (August 1972) opined that the contribution of the forestry sector to the national product has been negligible so far. The commission laid stress on intensive management of forests including creation of 'man-made forests'. The recommendation was accepted by both the Government of India and that of the states. As an off-shoot in Tamil Nadu, the Tamil

Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation was formed in Tiruchirappalli with a view to developing forests intensively by utilising institutional finance. The corporation has its headquarters at Tiruchirappalli and its jurisdiction extends to the districts of Pudukkottai, South Arcot - Vallalar and Pasumpon Muthuramalingam, besides the Tiruchirappalli district. The duty of the Corporation is to develop the plantation of casuarina, cashew and eucalyptus in these districts. The lands for the development of the plantation have been leased out to this Corporation on long term basis by the Forest Department, at a nominal rate of rent. The Corporation is managed by the Managing Director who is in the rank of Conservator of Forests. He is assisted by four Regional Managers (Deputy Conservators of Forests) stationed at Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Cuddalore and Karaikudi.[43]

**Implementation of the Government Forest Policy:**

The Constitution of India stipulates '*inter-alia*', that State shall endure to protect and improve the environment and to safeguard the forests and wild life of the country.[44] The protection of forests has been included in the list of fundamental duties which reads thus: [45]

> "It shall be the duty of every citizen of India to protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wild life and to have compassion to living creatures".

Besides, the Indian Parliament have passed specific Acts such as the Forest Conservation Act, 1980, and the Environment (Protection) Act 1986, in which is enshrined the policy of the government relating to forests and wildlife.

**National Forest Policy:**

In a resolution, dated the 12 May 1952, the Government of India, in the erstwhile Ministry of Food and Agriculture enunciated a Forest Policy to be followed in the management of state forests in the country. This policy prescribed a target of bringing 33 per cent of the country's land under forest cover as the best method of land use. However, over the years, forests in the country have suffered serious depletion. This is attributable to relentless pressures, arising from ever increasing demand for fuel wood, fodder and timber, inadequacy of protection measures, diversion of forest lands to non-forest uses without ensuring compensatory afforestation essential environmental safeguards and the tendency to look upon forests as revenue earning sources. The need to review the situation and to evolve, for the future, a new strategy of forest conservation had became imperative and consequently the National Forest Policy was reviewed and later revised in 1988.

It is also stipulated that the principal aim of the Forest Policy must be to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which are vital for sustenance of all life forms, human, animal and plant. The derivation of direct economic benefit must be subordinated to this principal aim.

The forest policy of the Government of Tamilnadu by and large falls within the framework of the National Forest Policy. Taking into account the forestry of the district, its environmental condition, ecological and biological needs, economic condition, dependency of the local population on the forest produce and grazing lands, etc., the forest policy of the Government of Tamilnadu for each Forest Division has been formulated and accordingly the Working Plan, is prepared for each district by competent authorities. In the Working Plan the Forest Policy of Government of Tamil Nadu towards the district forests are enunciated and plans and schemes to be implemented in the district are highlighted.

The general objects of the Government of Tamil Nadu in the management of the forests of Tiruchirappalli district as given in the Working Plan for the Tiruchirappalli Forest Divsion ( 1981-82-1990-91) are given below[46]:-

1. To protect the forests in the interest of soil conservation, water supply, agriculture and climatic condition;
2. To exploit on sound silvicultural principles, the resources of forests in fuel, sandal, minor-forest produce fodder and pastures;
3. To increase the productive value of forests by enforcing protection and replacing the existing poor forest with more valuable species like sandal, cashew, eucalyptus, hardwicked, binata, acacia, ferrugenea. alibizzia lebbek, tamarind, etc.;
4. To augment forest resources by planting useful species in tank beds, barren hillocks, canal banks and road sides;
5. To protect forests against damage by man, fire and other harmful factors;
6. To protect wild life;
7. To ameliorate the conditions of hill tribes;
8. To preserve as nature reserves contain portions of forests for recreational, educational and ecological values and,
9. To manage the forests on the principles of maximum sustained yield and financial return in perpetuity.

For implementing the forest policy framed for the forests of the Tiruchirappalli division, it has been divided into the following eight working circles:-

1. Fuel working circle; 2. Sandal working circle; 3. Cashew working circle; 4. Eucalyptus working circle; 5. Miscellaneous plantation working circle; 6. Social Forestry working circle; 7. Minor Forest Produce working circle; and, 8. The grazing working Circle.

A list of the Reserve Forests in the district with area and dates of notification is given in *Appendix -3*.

**Game Laws and Measures for the Preservation of Wild Life:**

Hunting was a pastime and was considered as an act to exhibit ones heroism since the days of yore. But currently, the importance of wild life and its protection has been felt vital as they maintain ecological balance. Hence, legislations have been brought in to preserve the wild life and the latest Act passed is the Wild Life (Protection)Act, 1986. The Act is in force in the district and it is enforced by the officials of the Department of Forests. Though there is no notified sanctuaries in the district, the Act is in force in respect of the Fauna of the district.

## FAUNA

The Faunal wealth of a district constitutes the sum total of all the organisms that inhabit in it. The Cauvery river basin which includes the Tiruchirappalli district supports a rich biological diversity including some of the endangered fauna.[47]

**WILD LIFE:**

The habitats available for wild life in the Tiruchirappalli district are less diversified due to lack of protected areas reserve forests, estuarine and marine habitats. However, a few major habitats such as rivers, scrub jungle, and fresh water wet lands (mostly irrigation tanks and lakes) support wild life considerably.

Comparatively the faunistic and floristic diversity is lesser than its neighbouring districts such as Nagappattinam and Thanjavur, where the habitat diversity is more due to the presence of sanctuaries, reserve forests, mangroves and coastal habitat apart from those habitats available in Tiruchirappalli district.[48]

Although no pilot survery on wild life of this district has been undertaken, some reconnaissance surveys were carried out on wet land birds by the Bombay Natural History Society (BNHS) and other organisations. Some of the endangered species of birds such as Great Indian Bustard *Choriotes nigricops* and the lesser Florican *Sypheotides indica* were distributed earlier in the south up to this district. But the recent survey confirmed that these species disappeared from the district a few decades back due to lot of habitat degradation and other anthropgenic disturbances. Presently some of the threatened species of birds such as the Barheaded Goose *Anser indicus,* Snake bird *Anhinga rufa*, Black Ibis *Pseudobis papilosa,* Grey pelican *Pelecanus Philippensis*

occur in considerable numbers. The Karaivetti tank located at 10°59'N; 79°02'E; 66 km. by road from Tiruchirappalli provides staging and wintering sites for migratory waterfowl passing through and wintering in this district. It also supports a substantial breeding population of Grey Pelican, Grey Heron *Ardea cinerea*, Night heron *Nycticorax nyctitorax*, Painted stork, *Mycteria leucocephala* and Openbill stork *Anastomus oscitons* by providing nesting habitat. The waterfowl such as Pintail *Anas acuta*, Wigeon, *Anas penelope* and Common Pochard, *Aythya ferina* are the commonly occurring migratory species in the district. Some of the shore-birds such as Blacktailed Godwit *Limosa limosa*, Blackwinged stilt *Himantopus himantopus*, Ruff and Reeve *Philomachus pugnax*, Greenshank *Tringa nebularia*, Redshank *Tringa totanus*, Marsh sandpiper *Tringa stagnatilis* and Little stint *Celidris minuta* are commonly seen. Among the terns the River Tern *Sterna aurantia*, Whiskered Tern *Chlidonias hybrida*, and Gulbilled Tern *Gelochelidon nilotica* are common. The majority of the migratory waterfowl and shorebirds are coming to winter in this district from the high latitude areas of Siberia including the Arctic circle of the Northern Hemisphere.

The forest birds also include long distant migrants like Rosy Pastors *Sturnus roseus* from Siberia and the Warblers from Europe and the Himalayas. Among the resident Passerines, Redvented Bulbul, *Pycnonotus Cafer*, Whiteheaded Babbler, *Turdoides affinis*, Common Lora *Aegithina tiphia*, Tailor Bird, *Orthotomus sutorius* and the Common Myna, *Acridotheres tristis* are the commonly occurring species. Indian Pitta *Pita brachyura*, Blyth's Reed Warbler, *Acrocephalus dumetorum*. Leaf Warblers, *Phylloscopus spp*, Brown flycatcher, *Muscicapa muttui* and the Paradise Flycatcher *Terpsiphone paradisi* are commonly frequenting migratory land birds of the district. The birds of prey such as the Pied Harrier, *Circus melanoleucos*, Marsh Harrier, *Circus aeruginosus* and Montagu's Harrier *Circus Pygargus* are generally seen in the cultivated areas. Recently the Government of Tamil Nadu had declared Vettakkudi in Thirumanur Panchayat Union as a bird sanctuary. During winter hundreds of migratory birds like White winged teal pintail duck, ibis , grey pelican durter grey heron, little cormorant black winged stilt egret common bouler white breasted and lessed pild king fisher visit this santuary for their winter sojourn.[49] A list of birds recorded from the district is given in the *Appendix-4.*

**Mammals:**

There are instances to say that tigers, elephants, cheeta and bear were found in the forests of the district by the eighteenth and ninteenth centuries.[50] But, now as the district does not have thick jungles in the form of protected areas, the large mammals are not found

in the district. However, some of the smaller mammals recorded are the Black naped Hare *Lepus nigricollis,* Mongoose *Herpestes edwardsii,* Jackal *canis aureus,* Fox *Vulpes benegalensis,* Civet cat *Viverícula indica,* Jungle cat *Felis chaus*, the Toddy cat *Paradoxurus hermophroditus* and Bonnet Macaque *Macaca radiata*.

**Reptiles:**

A faunal assessment of the reptiles of the Cauvery basin would indicate the presence of some 60 species distributed in 41 genera and 15 families, the majority of species being reported from the hilly forested areas. Since the publication of three volumes of Reptilia by Malcolm Smith ( 1931, 1935, 1943) no serious studies have been undertaken on the reptilian fauna of Cauvery basin area. Of late, Murthy has focussed our attention on the lizard and snake fauna inhabitating the forested areas under discussion.

A concise state of art of report on the reptilian fauna of the Cauvery basin is given below. A single species of crocodile *viz* the Mugger or *Crocodylus palustris* is present in the Cauvery system. Being included in the threatened category, the Tamil Nadu Government has set up the Amaravathy Crocodile Farm in Coimbatore district. The chelonian fauna is constituted by one species of fresh water tortoise, two species of mud turtles and two species of land tortoises, making a total of five species. Twentyseven species of lizards available are falling under the following categories - geckos, agamids, chamaeleon, skinks, lacertids and monitor lizard, the last one being represented by the common monitor, *Varanus bengalensis* which at present is threatened. The snake fauna is equally rich with a tally of 18 species of non-venomous and 9 species of venomous snakes. Blind snakes, roughtails, boas, pythons and colubrine consitute the non-venomous. Out of these, the population of Rock Python or *Phyton molurus* has declined to an alarmingly low level on account of the high demand for its beautiful skin in international markets. Protected under Schedule-I of Indian Wild Life (Protection)Act, 1972, it is presently in the endangered category. The venomous snakes are the cobras (common cobra and king cobra), kraits, coral snakes, vipers and pit-vipers.

It is very unlikely that the above faunal picture of reptiles presented by Smith about 50 years back would still hold good. Clearing of forest lands for agricultural and other developmental activities in the last few decades have caused considerable habitat destruction to these. Intensive faunal surveys have to be undertaken in the Cauvery basin to discover the present distributional picture of the various species, particularly those larger species which have commercially important skins. This will identify special needs and problems in the matter of conservation of

the Cauvery basin reptiles. *One important lacuna noticed here is the comparative neglect in the studies on fresh water turtles and land tortoises of the Cauvery basin* as against those species available in the north Indian rivers or for that matter, the marine turtles whose biology and conservation are very much in the limelight today. With a good section of our population relishing their meat there is an urgent need to study the status, ecology, magnitude of the threat to their population and suggest ways for conservation and judicious utilisation of this resource.

Some of the commonly seen poisonous snakes are the Cobra *Naja naja*, Sawscaled Viper *Echis Carinatus* and Russel's Viper *Vipera russelli*. About ten species of non-poisonous snakes were recorded from the district. They are the Blind snake *Typlina bramina*, John's Earth Boa *Eryx johni*, Common Rat *Snake Ptyes mucosus*. Wolf snake *Lycodon aulicus*, Common Green whip snake *Ahaetula nasutus*, Common kukri snake *Oligodon arnesis*, Tree snake *Dendrelaphis trists* Checkered kel back *Xenochròphis piscator*, Buffstriped keel back *Amphieasma stolata*.

The Marsh crocodile *Crocodilus palustris* has been recorded from Gravel Anicut. Pond Terrapin *Melanochelys trijuga*, Flapshell Turtle *Lissemys punctata* are the two turtle Spp. recorded from this jurisdiction. The endangered starred Tortoise *Geochelone elegans* has also been recorded. Among the lizards the Garden lizard *Calotes verisicolour*, Green calotes, *Calotes calotes* Chameleon *chameleon zeylonious*, Fanthroated Lizard *Sitana ponticeriana*, Common skink *Mabuya carinata*, Little skink *Mabuya macularia* are commonly occuring species. Besides these, the endangered Monitor Lizard *Varanus bengalensis* is also frequently sighted from the scrub jungle area of this district.

**Fish Fauna:**

The one group of animals that has been studied with any degree of thoroughness is the fish fauna of the Cauvery (Jayaram et al 1982). Improving upon the earlier ichthyological studies on the Cauvery, a total of 142 species under 27 families have been shown to inhabit the entire system within both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. The study presents for the first time a comprehensive account of its fish fauna in its entirety, besides a summary of other associated biota.

The river was surveyed in two stretches, each over two seasons, both, pre and post monsoons. Collection of fish was made from 90 collecting stations along the course of the river and also from fish markets where the Cauvery catches are taken for sale.

Basing physiographical features, nature of bottom, gradient, velocity of flow, etc., the river system was divided in to three biological zones, each with its own characteristic fish fauna. (i) *The mountanious*

*zone* constituting the stretch of the river from its origin to Sivasamudram with steep gradient and fast flow supported the minimum number of species, most of the available being constituted by uneconomical species. The Sivasamudram falls with a drop of 85 metres act as a formidable barrier for many economically valuable species of the geners *Puntius, Aorichthys, Silonia* and *Mystus* from colonising this zone which are otherwise present below the falls. However, some of the cold water species such as Barilius, the black mahseer, *Torkhudree*, the homalopterid genus *Balitora*, loaches such as *Noemacheilus* and catfishes of the genus *Glyptothorax* have successfully established in the waters of the mountainous zone. (ii) The short plateau zone from Sivasamudram to Hogenakkal, characterised by less steep gradient and pebbly bottom had more number of species than the upper zone. The Hogenakkal falls does not act as a serious barrier because of the fluctuation in the level of the Mettur reservoir. *Catla, Tor* and *Lalbeo* species have colonised the plateau zone. (iii) The largest stretch of the river *viz. the plains zone from Hogenakkal to its confluence with the sea at Kaveripattinam* enables it to meander through the deltaic areas gathering silt. Sixty percent of the total number of species is represented here.

*List of freshwater fishes from Tiruchirappalli district:-*[51]

ORDER : CYPRINIFORMES
FAMILY : CYPRINIDAE

SUBFAMILY : CULTRINAE

1. *Chela (Chela) labuca* (Ham.)
2. *Salmostoma boopsis* (Day)
3. *Salmostoma clupeoides* (Bloch)

**Sub Family: Rasborinae**

4. *Amblypharyngodon mellitina* (Val.)
5. *Barilius bendelisis bendelisis* Hamilton
6. *Danio (Danio) aequipinnatus* (Mc Clelland)
7. *Esomus barbatus* (Jerdon)
8. *Esomus thermoicos* (Ham.)
9. *Rasbora daniconius* (Ham.)

**Sub Family: Cyprininae**

10. *Cirrhinus reba* (Ham.)
11. *Labeo boga* (Ham.)
12. *Labeo dero* (Ham.)
13. *Labeo pangusia* (Ham.)
14. *Puntius amphibius* (Valenciennes)
15. *Puntius chola* (Ham.)
16. *Puntius dorsalis* (Jerdan)

17. *Puntius filamentosus* (Valenciennes)
18. *Puntius sarana subnasutus* (Val.)
19. *Puntius sophore* (Ham.)
20. *Puntius ticto ticto* (Ham.)
21. *Puntius vittatus* (Day)

**Sub Family: Garrinae**

22. *Garra mullya* (Sykès)

**Family: Cobitidae**

23. *Lepidocephalus thermalis* (Val.)

**Order: Siluriformes**
**Family: Bagridae**

24. *Mystus bleekeri* (Day)
25. *Mystus cavasius* (Ham.)
26. *Mystus gulio* (Ham.)
27. *Mystus vittatus* (Block)

**Family: Sehilbeidae**

28. *Pseudeutropius atherinoides* (Block)

**Order: Channiformes**
**Family: Channidae**

29. *Channa orientalis* (Schneider)
30. *Channa punctatus* (Bloch)
31. *Channa striatus* (Bloch)

**Order: Atheriniformes**
**Family: Belonidae**

32. *Xenentodon cancila* (Ham.)

**Family: Cyprinodontidae**

33. *Aplocheilus blochii* (Arnold)
34. *Oryzias melanostigma* (Mc. Cl.)

**Order : Perciformes**
**Family: Chandidae**

35 *Chanda nama* (Ham.)

**Family: Cichilidae**

36. *Etroplus maculatus* (Bloch)
37. *Oreochromis mossambica* (Peters)

**Family: Gobiidae**

38. *Glossogobius giuris* (Ham.)

**Family : Mugilidae**

39. *Liza parsia* (Ham.)

**Order: Mastacembeliformes**

**Family: Mastacembelidae**

40. *Mastacembelus armatus armatus* (Lacepede)

41. *Macrognathus aculeatus* (Bloch)

**Zooplankton :**

The zooplankton was represented by a total of 97 genera and species distributed under Protozoa, Hydrozoa (Coelenterata), Nematoda, free living larvae of Platyhelminthes, Bryozoa, Rotifera, Oligochaeta (Annelida), Crustacea (Ostracods, Cladocerans, Copepods, Decapod larvae), Insecta and their larvae, Arachnida (mites), Molluscan larvae, and fish eggs and larvae. Incidence of zooplankton was noticed to be comparatively more in the middle and lower zones than in the higher zone. It was totally absent at stations affected by pulpmill waste discharge.

**Microbenthic Communities :**

The microbenthic communities were represented by Protozoans, Nematodes, Annelids, Bryozoans, Rotifers, Ostracods, Copepods, Cladocerans, Insects, Moluscs and fish eggs. The upstream zone was found to be devoid of any microbenthic communities ( except for stonefly nymphs) while the middle zone had representatives of up to 13 species. The lower stretch had varying representation of microbenthos (15 in the Cauvery, 18 in the Uyyakondan Channel and 24 in the Grand Anicut Canal.)

**Macrofauna :**

The macrofauna (drift macrofauna and macrobenthos) consisted chiefly of Annelida (Oligochaeta, Hirudinea), Crustacea (Decapoda), Insecta (adults and larvae of Coleoptera, Hemiptera, Odonate nymphs, Dipteran larvae, Mayfly and Stonefly nymphs, Caddisfly larvae), Arachnida (Hydracarina), Mollusca (Gastropoda, Lamelli-branchiata) and Fishes (fry, fingerlings and larvicidal adults). Dominance of certain groups at certain stations has been noticed. For instance, aquatic insects and their larvae were predominant in 25 points, Oligochaetes at two points, Molluses at seven points, fish dry and fingerlings at one point etc.

**Effects of Industrial pollutants :**

Industrial effluents which are discharged into a river system affect the aquatic communities adversely. Two kinds of effects are caused by the pollutants, immediate and long term. The immediate effects are changes in the physical and chemical parameters of the water. These immediate changes gradually alter the ecosystem and the accumulation

of toxic or otherwise undesirable materials render the water unsuitable for the biota that exists there. The sensitive organisms are eliminated first, the more tolerant ones surviving till their tolerance limits are surpassed. The advantage of biological monitoring over chemical and bacteriological methods is that the impact of pollution is directly related to the temporal changes in the quantity of the bottom. The biotic communities provide a static record of the conditions prevailing for a time. So studies on physico-chemical as well as biological aspect are both essential in aquatic pollution research.

**Effect on ciliates, Bryozoans and Nematodes :**

The physico-chemical parameters and biological samples gathered from the various sampling points in the Kaveri do reveal a pattern of deterioration in water quality at various degrees. Among Protozoans, ciliates have greater significance in the evaluation of the degree of contamination of water bodies. *Paramaecium* and *Colpodium* which eat bacteria are known to be well represented in the plankton of heavily polluted streams. Incidence of two species of *Colpodium* and *Colpoda* at the distillarly waste and sewage outfall areas of the Cauvery system indicates the increased availability by way of organic enrichment brought about by the effluents. Statoblasts of Plumatella (Bryozoa) which were recorded from organically enriched areas of the Cauvery can also be taken as indicative of deterioration of water quality. Increase in the population of nematode worms in certain points indicate the increased use of water for bathing and cattle washing or influx of sewage wastes at these points.

**A List of fishes from Tiruchirappalli District along with Tamil names :-**
Order: Elopiformes
Family: Megalopidae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | *Meglops cyprinoides* (Broussonet) | *Tamil:* Moran kendai, Marua, Mirakkai, Mullu kendai |
| 2. | *Anguilla bengalensis bengalensis* ( Gray) | *Tamil:* Vilangu meen |
| 3. | *Anquilla bicolor bicolor* Mc Clelland | *Tamil:* Vilangu meen |

Order : Clupeiformes
Family: Clupeidae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 4. | *Hilsa (Tenualosa) ilisha* Ham. | *Tamil:* Oolum, Ullam, Sevva |

Order : Osteoglossiformes
Family: Notopteridae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 5. *Notopterus notoperus* (Pallàs) | *Tamil:* | Ambattan kathi, Chotta valai,Chappathi, Ambattan valai, Chinna valai. |

Order : Cypriniformes
Family: Cyprindae
Subfamily : Cultrinae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 6. *Chela cachius* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Vellichi |
| 7. *Chela labuca* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Vellichi, Parai |
| 8. *Salmostoma boopsis* (Day) | *Tamil:* | Chaya vellichee, velliche kende |
| 9. *Salmostoma Clupeoides* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Velliche kende, Neg telli, Vellichi, Nettelai |
| 10. *Salmostoma untrahi* (Day) | *Tamil:* | Velliche kende |

Sub family: Rasborinae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 11. *Amblypharngodon melettinus* (Val.) | *Tamil:* | Pachai talai kendai Oolaree |
| 12. *Barilius bendelists* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Aguskitti, Merritan candee, Vannathi kendai |
| 13. *Barilius gatensis* (Val.) | *Tamil:* | Coore, Athu kendai |
| 14. *Danio aequipinnatus* (Mc Cl.) | *Tamil:* | Solaiparavai, Vannathipodi |
| 15. *Esomus barbatus* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Messai paravai |
| 16. *Esomus danricus* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Messai paravai, Thandiparavu, Ovari kendai, Purroovoo. |
| 17. *Esomus thermoicos* (Val.) | *Tamil:* | Messai paravai |
| 18. *Parluciosoma daniconius* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Ovaree kendai, Paravu candee, Pattu kunju |

Sub family: Cyprininae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 19. *Catla catla* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Theppu meenu, Thoppa meen,Thoppa Japan kendai, Koora kendai, Yamaneri kendai, Kanavi |
| 20. *Cirrhinus cirrhosa* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Ven kendai |
| 21. *Cirrhinus mrigala mrigala* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Mrigala, Gudu kendai. |
| 22. *Cirrhinus reba* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Arijan kendai, Kullarinjan, Poorali, Pillarinjan, Velarinjan, Alarinjan, Arinjal |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23. | *Cronoproktopterus dubius* (Day) | *Tamil:* | Kendai |
| 24. | *Labeo bata* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Coali kendai |
| 25. | *Labeo boga* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Kinde meen, Kolarinja kendai |
| 26. | *Labeo calbasu* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Kakka meen, Karum sel, Kalselu, Selkendai, Karruppu sel. |
| 27. | *Labeo dero* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Sel kendai. |
| 28. | *Labeo kontius* (Jerdon) | *Tamil:* | Currumunee cande, Kalselu, Curroo moole cande, Karimuli, Kalchel,Pannivayi kendai. |
| 29. | *Labeo pangusia* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Sel kendai. |
| 30. | *Labeo potail* (Sykes) | *Tamil:* | Sel kendai. |
| 31. | *Labeo rohita* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Kannadi kendai. |
| 32. | *Puntius amphibius* (Val.) | *Tamil:* | Kulla kendai, Numbriti kendai. |
| 33. | *Puntius arulius* (Jerdon) | *Tamil:* | Vari kendai. |
| 34. | *Puntius bovanicus* (Day) | *Tamil:* | Bavani kendai. |
| 35. | *Puntius carnaticus* (Jerdon) | *Tamil:* | Poare cande, Sael cande, Shellee, Pauri kendai, Pourea, Pallikende, Sal kendai. |
| 36. | *Puntius chola* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Koroon, Puthi kende, Macha kendai, Vannathi, Pooval kendai, Servali kendai, Kooren kendai. |
| 37. | *Puntius conchonius* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Agala kendai. |
| 38. | *Puntius dorsalis* (Jerdon) | *Tamil:* | Palpooran kendai, Sale kendai, Moorkanam kendai. |
| 39. | *Puntius filamentous* (Val.) | *Tamil:* | Chevvale sevvali, Macha kendai. |
| 40. | *Puntius sarana sarana* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Pingelle, Panjelai kendai, Sanikendai, Potha kendai, Kilathi. |
| 41. | *Puntius sarana subnasutus* (Val.) | *Tamil:* | Pallu kendai |
| 42. | *Puntius sophore* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Salli kendai, Sarumathi, Kuran chalbi, Kulla kendai, Vella kendai, Chand kendai. |
| 43. | *Puntius ticto ticto* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Wennatte, Pulli kendai. |
| 44. | *Puntius vittatus* (Day) | *Tamil:* | Vella kendai. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 45. *Tor khudree* (Sykes) | *Tamil:* | Biriga,Poomen, Pomusen, Kendi. |
| Sub family: Garrinae | | |
| 46. *Garra gotyla stenorhynchus* (Jerdon) | *Tamil:* | Kal koravai |
| 47. *Garra mullya* (Sykes) | *Tamil:* | Kallu koravai. |
| Family: Cobitidae | | |
| Subfamily: Cobitinae | | |
| 48. *Lepidocephalus thermalis* | *Tamil:* (Val.) | Assaree, Assari meen, Asari. |
| Order : Siluriformes | | |
| Family : Bagridae | | |
| 49. *Agrichthys aor* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Koonam, kelethi, Cumboo kelatte, Kallai kelethi, Poonai kelethi, Nadum thalai kelethi. |
| 50. *Mystus bleckeri* (Day) | *Tamil:* | Keleti. |
| 51. *Mystus cavasius* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Vella kellettee, Mai keluthi, Solai keluthi, Vazappu kelethi. |
| 52. *Mystus gulio* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Nai keluthi, Kattai keluthi, Uppang keluthi. |
| 53. *Mystus punctatus* (Jerdon) | *Tamil:* | Sholang keluthi, Setha keluthi. |
| 54. *Mystus vittatus* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Nattu keluthi, Uppan keluthi, Sonan keluthi, Katta keluthi. |
| Family : Scilbeidae | | |
| 55. *Pseudentropius atherinoides* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Kombu keluthi |
| Family : Pangasiidae | | |
| 56. *Pangasius pangasius* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Coola kellettee, Kovai-loolo keluthi, Mangakeluthi, Aiekeluthi, Kombu keluthi. |
| Family : Claridae | | |
| 57. *Clarias batrachus* (Linn.) | *Tamil:* | Maserai, Karupputheli. |
| Family : Heteropneustidae | | |
| 58. *Heteropneustes fossilis* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Thay-lee, Theli meen. |
| Order : Cyprinodontiformes Suborder : Exocoetoidei | | |
| 59. *Xenetodon cancila* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Kokku meen, Kolachi, Peechu kola, Kola mooral, Vellai mooral. |

Family : Oryziidae Suboder: Adrianichthyoidei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 60. *Oryzias melastigma* (Mc. Clelland) | *Tamil:* | Munda kanni. |

Family: Aplocheilidae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 61. *Aplocheilus blocki* (Arnold) | *Tamil:* | Munda kanni. |

Family : Channidae Suborder : Channoidei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 62. *Channa orientalis* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Parakorava, Maniang koravai. |
| 63. *Channa puntatus* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Korava, Parakova, Pottai, Maniang koravai. |
| 64. *Channa striatus* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Viral, veralu, Caruppu veral |

Order : Perciformes

Suborder : Percoidei

Family : Ambassidae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 65. *Chanda nama* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Kakkachee. |

Family : Cichlidea

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 66. *Etroplus maçulatus* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Boorakar, Shellei, Sella Kasu, Shellade kasu, Puradi. |
| 67. *Etroplus suratensis* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Karassar, Uduppatti, Pallinchan, Panishettai, Sethakendai, Karimeen. |
| 68. *Oreochromis mossambica* (Peters) | *Tamil:* | Thillappi, Jilabi meen. |

Family : Mugilidae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 69. *Liza parsia* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Madavai, Madaya kendai, Chiraya kendai. |
| 70. *Liza tade* (Forssk) | *Tamil:* | Madavai |
| 71. *Rhinomugil corsula* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Mazhugu meen, Rocket meen |

Family : Gobiidae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 72. *Glossoqobius giuris* (Ham.) | *Tamil:* | Uluvai, Nullatan. |

Family : Anabantidae

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 73. *Anabas testudineus* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Sennal, Panaiyeri kendai. |

Suborder : Mastacembeloidei

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 74. *Macrognathus aral* (Bloch) | *Tamil:* | Aral. |
| 75. *Mastacembelus aramatus* (Lacepede) | *Tamil:* | Kul aral. |

**Rotifers :**

The increase, earlier reported, in the abundance of Rotifers both by species and individuals brought about by increase in total alkalinity and total hardness values has been confirmed by the studies. Dominance

of Rotifers in the zooplankton in most of the sampling points of the lower reaches of the Cauvery points to the eutrophic nature of the environment at these zones. The concept that dissolved oxygen alone influences the survival of rotifer populations has been disproved by data collected at a point below the distillary waste outfall. The rotifers were represented by 30 different species with an average of 130 individuals per ml. It has also been shown that occurrence of these rotifers in large numbers is more influenced by the degree of dilution of effluents discharged than by the seasons. At a well, *Branchionus rubens* and *Hexarthra* sp. were observed in swarms. Where this high chloride and hardness values decreased, the number of the above two species were reduced drastically or were absent suggesting that their abundance gives a true indication of water quality.

**Crustaceans, Annelids :**

Ostraoods were found to be sensitive to industrial wastes. The Cladocera represented by three genera *Ceriodaphnia, Moina* and *Macrothrix* were found to be indicative of mild pollution. Among Oligochaets, *Tubifex tubifex* and *Branchiura* sp. were indicators of gross sewage or heavy industrial pollution while the bristle worm, *Nais* sp. tolerates, only mild organic enrichment.

**Insects :**

The studies gave some very interesting characteristics with regard to the insect fauna in determining water quality criteria. Mayfly and stonefly larvae indicated clean waters and decreased with increase of pollution. Their appearance in areas of deterioration is suggestive of recovery from the effects of pollution. Amongst the three, Hemiptera, Diptera and Coleoptera, diptera (chironomid larvae) are taken to be more indicative of the deterioration of water quality than the other two.

**Molluscs :**

The unusual high incidence of molluscs in general in Tiruchirappalli at points above and below the sewage outfall is indicative of a high degree of pollution. However, much significance should not be attributed to this since gastropods associated with polluted environments are also commonly found in clean waters.

**Fish kills :**

Fish kills were observed at the point of pulpmill waste outfall (Pallipalayam), viscose factory waste discharge (Sirumugai) and distillary waste outfall (Ariamangalam and Karur) in the Cauvery system. These were caused by oxygen depletion as well as toxification by gross

pollution. There is also the possibility of addition of any chemical or waste that can change a previously non-toxic complex to a toxic one which results in fish kills. Studies show that the economically useful fish fauna was completely eliminated at these pollution zones except for a few loaches, *Tilapia* and some larvicidal fishes.

Pollution studies on the biota of Cauvery show that the river has attained an almost saturation point as far as the load of industrial and urban pollution is concerned and recommend that it should not be loaded any more with untreated pollutants from the discharge of industrial and municipal wastes.

**Information on Other Biota :**

Although no special efforts were made to collect the other group of marginal, submerged or bottom fauna, the above work has included a very modest list of other biota. This includes three species of oligochaetes, twelve gastropod molluscs, three bivalves, five species of prawns and crabs, insects species belonging to eleven orders, five species of Amphibia, six species of reptiles, eight species of birds and the common otter as the sole mammal representatives.

**Amphibia of the Cauvery Basin :**

Two regions in India which support a rich amphibian fauna are the eastern Himalayas and the Western Ghats. In as much as segment of the Western Ghats characterised by high rainfall, montane forests criss- crossed by a profusion of hill streams and rivulets is encompassed by the Cauvery basin, one could reasonably expect a rich and diverse amphibian fauna. Out of a possible total of 140 species of Amphibia known from the country, more than half (about 75 species) referable to 5 families and 13 genera are known from the Cauvery Basin area.

**Wild life of Endangered Species :**

The list of mammals, birds and reptiles known from this area is quite impressive. On the basis of the maxim "A threat to any species of plant and animal is a threat to man himself" it is relevant to make reference to the threatened animals of the Cauvery basin*

*1. *Endangered* (E): Taxa in danger of extinction and whose survival is unlikely if the causal factors continue operating.

2. *Vulnerable* (V) : Taxa likely to move into the endangered category in the near future.

3. *Rare* (R): Taxa with small global populations which are at risk of becoming vulnerable or endangered.

4. *Threatened* (T): Used for species which are in one of the above three categories.

5. *Indeterminate* (I): Taxa that are suspected of belonging to one of the first three categories, but for which sufficient information is not currently available.

"Threatened Animals of India" by Tikader (1983) is the latest and most comprehensive book on the subject. Plotting the distribution on the basis of data presented in this book we have a fairly long list of threatened animals in the Cauvery Basin which number around 23.

**Flying Fox:**

Flying Fox, a bat group of animal, an endangered species have colonies in and around Srirangam of the district.

**Threatended Animals of Cauvery Basin:**

*Mammals:-*

*Primates.-*

1. *Slender Loris, Loris, tardigradus* (V)
2. Lion-tailed Macque, *Macaca silenus* (E)
3. Nilgiri Langur, *Presbytis john*

*Carnivora:-*

4. Jackal, *Cenis aureus* (V)
5. Indian Wild Dog, *Cuon alphus* (V)
6. Sloth Bear, *Melursus ursinus* (V)
7. Ratel, *Mellivora capensis* (V)
8. Jungle Cat, *Felis chaus* (V)
9. Leopard Cat, *Felis bengalensis* (V)
10. Rustyspotted Cat, *Felis rubiginosa* (R)
11. Leopard, *Panthera pardus* (V)
12. Tiger, *Panthera tigris* (V)

*Artiodactyla:-*

13. Gaur, *Bos gaurus* (V)
14. Black Buck, *Antilope cervicapra* (L)
15. Nilgiri Tahr, *Hemitragus hylocrius* (E)

*Rodentia:-*

16. Grizzled Giant squirrel, *Ratufa macroura dandolena* (V)

*Birds:-*

*Caprimulgiformes:-*

17. Ceylon Frogmouth, *Batrachostomus moniliger* (R)

*Coraciiformes:-*

18. Malabar Pied Hornbill, *Anthracoceros Coronatus* (R)
19. Great Pied Hornbill, *Buceros bicornis homral* (R)

*Reptiles:-*

*Crocodylia:-*

20. Mugger, *Crocodylus palustris* (E)

*Squamata:-*

21. Common Monitor, *Varanus bengalensis* (E)
22. Rock Python, *Python molurus* (R)

*Amphibians:-*

*Anura.-*

23. Malabar Tree Toad, *Nectophyrne tuberculosa* (I)

**Climate**

The district has a hot tropical climate. Compared to the adjoining coastal districts, the climate is hotter and drier in the non-rainy season. The hot season is from March to May. The southwest monsoon season which follows, lasts till September. October and November constitute the retreating monsoon or post-monsoon season. The period from December to February is the northeast monsoon season, with the associated rain confined to the first half of the season, the latter half being generally one of clear bright weather.

**Rainfall:**

Records of rainfall in the district are available for a good network of 21 raingauage stations. (For the locations of the stations, please see Rain Fall Statistics) for periods ranging from 28 to 100 years. The details of the rainfall at these stations and for the district as a whole are given in *Appendices 3* and *4*. The average annual rainfall in the district is 844.9 mm. The rainfall in the district generally decreases from the east towards the west. The annual rainfall varies from 1148.9 mm. at Jayankondacholapuram near the eastern border to 640.6 mm. at Aravakurichi near the western border. Siruganur in the eastern part of the district gets an annual rainfall of only 476.3 mm. the data being available for only a short period and hence, not quite representative. Some rainfall, mostly in the form of thunder showers occurs during the late summer months, April and May. The rainfall in the first two months of the southwest monsoon season is much less than in August and September. The rains continue in the retreating monsoon season and in the early part of the northeast monsoon season. October is generally the rainest month though some stations in the eastern parts of the district get greater rainfall during November. The variations in the rainfall from year to year are not large. During the fifty year period 1901 to 1950, the highest annual rainfall amounting to 150 per cent of the

normal occurred in 1939. The lowest annual rainfall which was 69 per cent of the normal occurred in 1945. During the same period, the annual rainfall in the district was less than 80 per cent of the normal only in 3 years, none of them being consecutive. However, considering the annual rainfall at individual stations, two consecutive years of rainfall less than 80 per cent of the normal occurred at 21 out of the 33 stations once or twice and occurred thrice at Kulathur. Even 3 and 4 consecutive years of such low rainfall occurred at some of the stations. The annual rainfall in the district was between 701 and 1000 mm. in 35 years out of 50.

The average number of rainy days (*i.e.* days with rain fall of 2.5mm. or more) in a year in the district is about 44. This number varies from 19 at Siruganur to 55 at Jayankondacholapuram.

The heaviest rain fall in 24 hours recorded at any station in the district was 415.3 mm. on 1913 November 10 at Jayankondacholapuram.

**Temperature:**

There is a meteorological observatory in the district at Thiruchirappalli. The records of this observatory may be taken as representative of the meteorological conditions in the district in general. After February temperatures steadily increase till May which is the hottest month with the mean daily maximum temperature at 37.1°C and the mean daily minimum at 26.4°C. On individual days day temperatures may go up to above 43°C. Occasional afternoon thunder showers which occur on some days during the perod April to June bring welcome relief, though only temporarily. After the onset of the monsoon by about the end of May or early June, there is a slight drop in the day temperatures. September and October are cooler but due to increased moisture the weather is often sultry in between the rains. From November onwards cooler weather prevails.

The highest maximum temperature recorded at Tiruchirappalli was 43.9°C on 1888 June 9. The lowest minimum was 13.9°C recorded on 1884 February 6.

**Humidity:**

The relative humidities are generally between 50 and 80 per cent. But in the peirod from February to July the air is drier.

**Cloudiness:**

Skies are generally heavily clouded to overcast in the south west monsoon and the retreating monsoon season. In the early part of the

north east monsoon season the skies are moderately to heavily clouded. In the rest of the year skies are clear or lightly clouded.

**Winds:**

Winds are generally light with some strengthening in force during the period June to August. During the period May to September winds blow mostly from directions between south west and norht west, north-easterlies set in by about the beginning of October and becoming progressively more common with the advance of the season. During the period from November to March winds blow mostly from directions between north and east. By April southerlies and westerlies appear and increase in frequency gradually.

**Special weather phenomena:**

The district is not affected much by depressions during the south west monsoon period. During the retreating monsoon and the first half of the northeast monsoon seasons depressions and storms which originate in the Bay of Bengal and move towards the south Coramandel coast affect the weather over the district. Thunderstorms occur during April to November.

In *Appendices 5,6 and 7,* the temperature and humidity mean wind speed and special weather phenomena respectively for Tiruchirappalli are given.

## APPENDIX - 1

*Blockwise Ground Water Potential in Tiruchirapalli district (as on January 1992)*

| Sl. no. | Block | Method Adopted | Ground water recharge (ha.m) | Utilisible ground water recharge (ha.m.) | Net ground water draft (ha.m.) | Balance ground water available for development (ha.m.) | Stage of ground water development as on date percent | Stage of ground water development at year percent | Probable number of wells feasible | Categorisation of blocks |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. |
| 1. | Andimadam | WTF | 4964 | 4219 | 1397 | 2822 | 33 | 36 | 1529 | White |
| 2. | Jayankondam | WTF | 5535 | 4705 | 840 | 3865 | 18 | 21 | 2094 | White |
| 3. | T.Palur | WTF | 5294 | 4500 | 448 | 4052 | 10 | 13 | 2195 | White |
| 4. | Chandurai | AN | 5331 | 4531 | 1162 | 3369 | 26 | 29 | 1825 | White |
| 5. | Ariyalur | WTF | 2108 | 1792 | 1157 | 635 | 65 | 68 | 344 | Grey |
| 6. | Tirunanur | NTF | 6884 | 5851 | 1367 | 4484 | 23 | 26 | 2429 | White |
| 7. | Veppur | WTF | 7158 | 6084 | 2003 | 4081 | 33 | 36 | 2211 | White |
| 8. | Alathur | WTF | 8451 | 7260 | 4455 | 2805 | 61 | 64 | 1519 | White |
| 9. | Veppathattai | WTF | 11412 | 9700 | 6687 | 3013 | 69 | 72 | 1632 | Grey |
| 10. | Perambalur | WTF | 7504 | 6378 | 4946 | 1432 | 77 | 80 | 775 | Grey |

## APPENDIX - 1 *(Contd.)*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Pullampadi | WTF | 6762 | 5748 | 1682 | 4066 | 29 | 32 | 2202 | White |
| 12. | Lalgudi | WTF | 4546 | 3864 | 1785 | 2079 | 46 | 49 | 1126 | White |
| 13. | Manachanallur | WTF | 8185 | 6957 | 3226 | 3731 | 46 | 49 | 2021 | White |
| 14. | Thiruchirappalli | WTF | 7565 | 6430 | 1562 | 4868 | 24 | 27 | 2637 | White |
| 15. | Anadanallur | WTF | 3976 | 3380 | 1400 | 1980 | 41 | 44 | 1073 | White |
| 16. | Manikandan | WTF | 4508 | 3832 | 844 | 2988 | 22 | 25 | 1619 | White |
| 17. | Marungapuri | WTF | 7424 | 6310 | 2296 | 4014 | 36 | 39 | 2174 | White |
| 18. | Manapparai | WTF | 6113 | 5196 | 2587 | 2609 | 50 | 53 | 1413 | White |
| 19. | Musri | WTF | 6921 | 5883 | 3076 | 2807 | 52 | 55 | 1520 | White |
| 20. | Tattayangarpetta | WTF | 8087 | 6874 | 4548 | 2326 | 66 | 69 | 1260 | Grey |

## APPENDIX -1 *(Contd.)*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. | 11. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Tottiyam | WTF | 6362 | 5408 | 2729 | 2679 | 50 | 53 | 1451 | White |
| 22. | Kulithalai | WTF | 7647 | 6500 | 6193 | 307 | 95 | 93 | 166 | Dash |
| 23. | Krishnapuram | WTF | 9238 | 7852 | 4670 | 3182 | 59 | 62 | 1724 | White |
| 24. | Kadavur | WTF | 10013 | 8511 | 6541 | 1970 | 77 | 80 | 1067 | Grey |
| 25. | Thanthoni | WTF | 7172 | 6096 | 3221 | 2875 | 58 | 56 | 1557 | White |
| 26. | Karur | WTF | 7921 | 6733 | 5074 | 1659 | 75 | 78 | 899 | Grey |
| 27. | K.Paramathi | WTF | 9796 | 8327 | 3580 | 4747 | 43 | 46 | 2571 | White |
| 28. | Aravakurichi | WTF | 8778 | 7461 | 4244 | 3217 | 57 | 60 | 1743 | White |
| 29. | Uppiliyapuram | WTF | 7602 | 6462 | 5152 | 1810 | 80 | 83 | 710 | Grey |
| 30. | Thuraiyur | WTF | 7431 | 6316 | 4231 | 2085 | 67 | 70 | 1130 | Grey |
| 31. | Vaiyampatti | WTF | 4970 | 4224 | 1584 | 2641 | 37 | 40 | 1431 | White |
| 32. | Thogamalai | WTF | 7058 | 5999 | 3773 | 2226 | 63 | 66 | 1206 | White |
| | Total | | 222805 | 189384 | 98461 | 90923 | 52 | 53 | 9253 | |

## APPENDIX - 2

An Enumeration of the Flowering Plants of the District (1279 species from 710 genera belonging to 145 Families), with brief notes for each species.

(The significance of this enumeration lies in that it is based on actual collections of plants during 1976-83, now housed in **The Rapinat Herbarium, St.Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli 620 002** and available for consultation, and which formed the basis of the regional *Flora* ( Matthew 1981, 82, 83 and 88).

1. Plant names are grouped by *Families*, following the sequence in Matthew, K.M. *The Flora of the Tamilnadu Carnatic*, after the modified Bentham & Hooker sequence. Each Family name ( in CAPITALS) with the alternative name when it exists is followed by reference to the *Flora* : Vol.**2**(1982), Vol.**3** (1983) and/or Vol.**4** (1988), where adequate information / illustration can be had.

2. Within each Family, the genera are arranged alphabetically, as also the species under each genus.

3. Sequence :

A. **Names:**

a. The correct **scientific name** of the plant is given in bold face type with author(s) *in italics*. When the plant had hitherto be widely known by some other name (*synonym*), such is / are given in *italics* with the author name(s) in ordinary face type.

b. **Tamil name(s)** is / are given in Tamil characters.

c. **English name(s)** for some well-known introduced plants also is / are given.

B. **Provenance** ( region / country of origin ) of the plant ( when adventive)

C. **Field information** on each plant is given in the following systematic, compact format :

i. Occurrence, in the district :

*Hills* = only on the hills

+*Hills* = *also* on the hills ( in addition to the plains);

*Foothills* = only at the foothills;

+*Foothills* = *also* at the foothills (in addition to the plains)

(Foot)hills = on the hills extending down to the foothills ( but not to the plains).

Obviously it is understood that the plains are the normal place of occurrence.

ii. Abundance and distribution. The two main terms are 'common' and 'abundant'.

**Common** : Widely distributed in the area without implying that the plant is abundant; **very** common indicates a higher degree.

**Abundant :** A large number of plants occur within the given area, without being widely distributed; locally abundant indicates a higher degree, and often refers to particular habitats.

Other related terms are :
*Scarce* = very low frequency;
*Occasional* = slightly higher frequency.

The IUCN categories ( rare, endangered...) are seldom used, and only when the situation within the district is known to obtain over larger areas in the region.

D. **Morphological details :**

*Habit* : Herb, (sub)Shrub(by), tree, straggler, vine / liane are the main terms;
*Flower* : Colour and smell; kind of inflorescence ;
*Fruit* : Colour of the ripe fruit; kind of infructescence.

E. **Uses** (other than medicinal): As for medicinal properties, reference is given to Chopra, R.N.,S.L. Nayar, & Chopra, L.C. 1956. *Glossary of Indian Medicinal Plants*. New Delhi, pp. 330 ( by the letters GIMP, with page number), a compact but comprehensive account that gives additional references to literature. When there are several members under any given taxon (Family, Genus), the common characters are listed in the beginning, to avoid repeating them under each of the included taxa (f.i. **Annona** L. for genus, MENISPERMACEAE for family).
The following abbreviations ( without period) are used:

| | |
|---|---|
| c (for latin **circa**) | approximately |
| Cult | Cultivated |
| Dec | Deciduous |
| E | East (Indies, etc.) |
| Esp | Especially |
| Fl(s), Flring | Flower |
| Fr, Frting | Fruit |
| Greg | Gregarious |
| Infl | Inflorescence |
| Lf, Lvs,Lflet | Leaf |

| | |
|---|---|
| Loc abund | Locally abundant |
| Occ | Occasional |
| Sec | Secondary ( adventive or alien; opposed to primary) |
| Trop; also subtrop | Tropical |
| Var | Variety |
| V | Very |
| W | West (Indies, etc.) |

## RANUNCULACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 1-2; **3**: 1-2)

**Clematis gouriana** *Roxb. ex DC.* ஆட்டு மீசைக் கொடி Hills. Vine. F1 white. Achenes white-feathery. Tender parts vesicant, mildly poisonous (GIMP 70).

**Naravelia zeylanica** *(L.) DC.* +Hills, often by clearings. Vine. Fl greenish yellow. Achenes feathery.

## MAGNOLIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2** : 3; **3**: 3-4)

**Michelia champaca** *L.* சண்பகம் Hills, truly wild; in ravines. Widely cult. Lofty tree. Fl yellow, v fragrant. Medicinal (GIMP 166)

## ANNONACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2** : 4-10; **3** : 5-15; **4** : 1-5)

(**Annona** L. : A trop American genus of shrubs / trees cult for fr. Fl greenish, fragrant; petals fleshy. Fr an aggregate of berries.)

**Annona muricata** *L.* முள்ளுசீதா Tree (GIMP 19).

**A. reticulata** *L.* இராம சீதா Bullock's Heart. Tree ( **GIMP** 19).

**A. squamosa** *L.* சீதா Custard Apple. Small tree, semi-wild by naturalization (GIMP 20).

**Artabotrys hexapetalus** *(L.f.) Bhandari [A. odoratissimus (*Roxb.*)* R. Br.] மனோரஞ்சிதம் Straggler. Cult for fragrant fl. Fr cluster of 14-20 monocarps (GIMP 25).

**Cananga odorata** *(Lam.) Hook.f. &Thomson* மரமனோரஞ்சிதம் E trop Asian tree. Cult for fragrant fl. Fr cluster of 3-15 monocarps (GIMP 47).

**Miliusa eriocarpa** *Dunn* சக்கடா மரம் Hills, undergrowth. shrub / tree. V common. Fl flesh-coloured. Fr cluster of 5-6 monocarps.

**Mitrephora heyneana** *(Wallich) Thwaites* Foothills. Tree. Fl yellow. Scarce.

**Polyalthia cerasoides** *(Roxb.) Beddome* இரும்புளி Hills. V common. Dec tree. Fl greenish. Fr cluster of 35-40 monocarps.

**P. longifolia** *(Sonn.) Thwaites* நெட்டிலிங்கம் Ceylon Mast Tree. Cult avenue tree. Fl greenish. Ripe fr yellow (GIMP 199) var.**pendula** more popular as avenue tree.

**P. suberosa** *(Roxb.) Thwaites* Shrub / tree by Cauvery banks. Cult? Bark corky. Fl yellowish. Ripe fr blue. Scarce.

**Uvaria narum** *( Dunal) Wight & Arn.* மணி கொளிஞ்சான் Hills. Common. Liane. Fl flesh-coloured. Fr cluster heavy of 10-15 monocarps, orange-red when ripe (GIMP 251).

MENISPERMACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2** : 11-19; **3**: 16-24)
(Dioecious vines, stragglers or lianes)

**Anamirta cocculus** *(L.) Wight & Arn.* காக்கா கோலி விரை, பேன் கொட்டை Hills, occ. Liane. Fl cauliflorus, greenish. Ripe fr blue, poison for fish, head lice & crows (GIMP 17).

**Cissampelos pareira** *L.* var. **hirsuta** *(DC.) Forman* அப்பட்டா +Hills Sec. V common. Tomentose climber. Fl greenish. Ripe fr red, subtended by ear-shaped bracts (GIMP 66).

**Cocculus hirsutus** *(L.) Diels* சிறுங்கட்டுக் கொடி +Hills, abund by clearings. Tomentose straggler. Fl greenish. Ripe fr purple (GIMP 72).

**Cyclea peltata** *(Lam.) Hook.f. & Thomson* பாச்சி Hills. Occ. Twiner. Fl greenish.

**Diploclisia glaucescens** *( Blume) Diels* மொரசாங் கொடி Hills. Loc abund. Dec, extensive liane; stem variously flattened. Fl cauliflorous, yellowish. Fr glaucous (GIMP 99).

**Pachygone ovata** *(Poiret) Hook.f.&Thomson* கட்டுக் கொடி +Hills, straggler. Fl yellow. Ripe fr purple (GIMP 184).

**Stephania japonica** *(Thunb.) Miers* var.**japonica** மொளகரணைக் கொடி Hills. Common. Twiner, Fl greenish. Ripe fr red (GIMP 234).

**Tiliacora acuminata** *(Lam.) Miers* பெருங்கட்டுக் கொடி River banks. Loc abund. Twiner. Fl yellow. Ripe fr red.

**Tinospora cordifolia** *( Willd.)* Hook.f.&Thomson சிந்தில், சல்லைக் கொடி +Hills. Common. Dec, climber; papery, loose bark on old stem. Fl green. Ripe fr red (GIMP 244).

NYMPHAEACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 21-22; **3** : 26-28)

**Nelumbo nucifera** *Gaertner (Nelumbium speciosum* Willd.*)* தாமரை Sacred Lotus. Loc abund in temple tanks. Fl rose, for worship (GIMP 174).

**Nymphaea pubescens** *Willd.* அல்லி Water-Lily. Still waters. Loc abund. Fl rose-white (GIMP 177).

PAPAVERACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 23; **3**: 29)

**Argemone mexicana** *L.* பிரம தண்டு W Indies, now naturalized, weedy. Loc abund. Spinous herb. Fl yellow. Fr spiny, dehiscence apical (GIMP 23).

CRUCIFERAE (BRASSICACEAE) (*Fl. TNC* **2** : 25-30; **3**: 31-35)

**Brassica juncea** *(L.) Czernj* கடுகு Indian Mustard. C Asian. +Hills. Subsidiary crop. Fl yellow. Seeds for cooking & oil (GIMP 40).

**Raphanus sativus** *L.* முள்ளங்கி Radish. Mediterranean. +Hills, cult. F1 pinkish-white. Root vegetable (GIMP : 209).

**Rorippa dubia** *(Pers.) H. Hara (Nasturtium indicum* auct. non DC.) Weed of cult. Loc abund by drainages. Herb. Fl yellowish (GIMP 174).

CAPPARACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 31-36; 36-52; **4**: 6-13)

**Cadaba fruticosa** *(L.) Druce (C. indica* Lam.*)* விழுதி + Foothills, waste land. V common. Subshrub. Fl greenish. Ripe fr red (GIMP 43).

**C. trifoliata** *(Roxb.) Wight & Arn.* பூர்ணா Occ. Greg shrub; discrete populations. Fl greenish (GIMP 43).

(**Capparis** *L.* : A genus, common to abund in the scrub jungles, of generally armed shrubs, stragglers or trees.)

**Capparis brevispina** *DC.* காட்டுக் கொஞ்சி Scrub jungles. Occ, shrub. Fl cream. Fr 4.5 x 1.5 cm.

**Capparis divaricata** *Lam.* ஆதண்டை +Foothills. Shrub / tree; bark fissured. Lvs sometimes v narrow. Fl green. Ripe fr red, corrugated, 3.5 cm across.

**C. grandis** *L.f.* முட்கொண்டை Hills. Occ. Unarmed tree; bark furrowed. Fl greenish. Fr 2.5 cm across, red when ripe (GIMP 49).

**C. sepiaria** *L.* காட்டு கத்திரி, தொரட்டி +Foothills. Loc abund. Straggler. Fl white. Fr 1 cm across, blue when ripe (GIMP 49).

**C. zeylanica** *L.* கடுதொரட்டி +Foothills. V common. Extensive straggler with several arching branches. Fl white turning purple. Fr 3.5 x 2.5 cm, edible, red when ripe (GIMP 50).

(**Cleome** L. : A genus of weedy herbs. Fr a 2-valved, capsule)

**Cleome aspera** *J. Koenig ex DC.* Scrub jungles, in gravelly ground. V common. Fl yellow. Fr 2.5 cm long.

**C. chelidonii** *L.f.* Greg in clayey soil. Loc abund. Fl rose, showy. Fr 7 cm long (GIMP 70).

**C. felina** *L.f.* Weed of fallow ground. Fl rose. Fr 3 cm long (GIMP 70).

**C. monophylla** *L.* எள்ளுக்கு சக்களாத்தி Hills : fallow ground; colonizer. Loc abund. Fl pink. Fr 8 cm long (GIMP 71).

**C. viscosa** *L.* நாய் வேளை +Foothills. Loc abund. Weed of cult. Viscid, foetid. Fl yellow. Fr 7 cm long.

**Crateva adansonii** *DC.* ssp. **odora** *(Buch. -Ham.) M. Jacobs (C. roxburghii* R.Br.*)* மாவிலிங்கம் +Foothills. common. Dec tree. Fl cream to yellowish, slightly fragrant. Fr 2.5 x 2 cm, red when ripe (GIMP 79).

**Gynandropsis gynandra** *(L.) Briq. (G. pentaphylla* DC.*)* நல்ல வேளை Weed of dumping ground. Herb. Fl white. Loc abund (GIMP 129).

**Maerua oblongifolia** *(Forsskal) A.Rich. (M. arenaria* (DC.) Hook.f. & Thomson*)* மொச்சுக் கொடி Occ. Straggler. Fl white. Fr beaded (GIMP 159).

VIOLACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 37-38; **3**: 53-55)

**Hybanthus enneaspermus** *(L.) F. Muell. (Ionidium suffruticosum* (L.) Ging ex DC.*)* ஓரிலைத் தாமரை + Hills, wayside. V common. Erect herb. Fl rose. Fr globose (GIMP 136).

FLACOURTIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 40-42; **3**: 58-62; **4**: 14)

**Casearia elliptica** *Willd. (C. tomentosa* Roxb.*)* +Hills. V common. shrub / tree. Fl cream; petals O. Fr dehiscing by 3 valves, exposing red seeds (GIMP 53).

**Flacourtia indica** *( Burm. f.) Merr. ( F. sepiaria* Roxb.*)* சொத்தைக் களா + Foothills. Stiff shrub. Fl cream, with swarms of bees; petals O. Ripe fr red (GIMP 120).

**Scolopia crenata** *(Wight & Arn.) D. Clos* செக்கடா Hills. V common. Tree; branched spines on old wood. Fl cluster showy, white, fragrant. Fr globose, 1.5 cm across.

PITTOSPORACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2** : 43; **3**: 63)

**Pittosporum napaulense** *(DC.) Rehder & Wilson (P. floribundum* Wight & Arn.*)* வெள்ளைப் பச்சமுருக்கு Hills. Occ. Tree. Fl cream, v fragrant. Ripe fr orange; seed red (GIMP 196).

## POLYGALACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**:44; **3**: 64-75; **4**:15-22)

(**Polygala** L. : Low herbs; roots with the fragrance of *Hemidesmus* நன்னாரி. Fl colour variable. Fl appears deceptively similar to those of *Papilionoideae*, but quite distinct. Stamens 8, monadelphous. Fr a compressed capsule, with elaborate caruncle.)

**Polygala arvensis** *Willd (P. chinensis* auct. non L.*)* + Hills, wayside. V common. Fl yellow. (GIMP 199).

**P. elongata** *Klein ex Willd.* + Hills. Fallow ground. Fl yellow. on elongate infl (GIMP 199).

**P. erioptera** *DC.* பருப்புச் செடி Gravelly ground. Fl rose.

**P. javana** *DC.* செலகாச் செடி +Hills. Disturbed ground. Fl rose, pretty.

**P. rosmarinifolia** *Wight & Arn.* Hills, shallow exposed soil. Fl yellow.

**P. wightiana** *Wallich ex Wight & Arn.* +Hills. Occ. Fl greenish.

## CARYOPHYLLACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 45-48; **3**: 76-79)

**Polycarpaea corymbosa** *(L.) Lam.* பள்ளிப் பூண்டு, நிலச் சடச்சி +Hills. V common. Herb, spreading or erect. Fl straw-coloured (GIMP 199).

**Polycarpon prostratum** *(Forsskal) Asch. & Schweinf. [P. loeflingii* (Wight & Arn.) Benth. & Hook.f.*]* Occ. Prostrate herb of fallow ground. Fl greenish.

## PORTULACACEAE (*F1. TNC* **2** : 49-50; **3**: 80-84; **4**: 23-27)

(**Portulaca** L: Rootstock stumpy. Fr a globose capsule, opening by a lid)

**Portulaca grandiflora** *Hook.* Sun plant. Trop America. Cult. Herb. Fl showy rose.

**P. oleracea** *L.* பசலைக் கீரை Common Purselane. +Hills. Loc abund in fallow ground by drainages etc. Herb. Fl yellow (GIMP 202).

**P. quadrifida** *L.* தரைப் பசலை +Hills. Loc abund. Fleshy, prostrate. Weedy herb; nodes fluffy. Fl yellow (GIMP 202).

**P. suffruticosa** *Wight & Arn.* Stumpy herb of gravelly ground. Fl yellowish.

**P. tuberosa** *Roxb.* Herb of poor soil. Occ. Fl Yellow (GIMP 202).

**P. wightiana** *wallich ex Wight & Arn.* Herb of poor soil. Fl cream.

**Talinum portulacifolium** *(Forsskal) Asch. ex Schweinf. (T. cuneifolium* Willd.*)* Cult. Herb. Fl pink. Fr globose.

## TAMARICACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**:51; **3**:85)

**Tamarix aphylla** *(L.) Karsten* அதிசவுக்கு Middle East. Cult. Tree. Gardens, esp coastal. Fl cluster pendulous, pinkish. Fr 3-gonous (GIMP 239).

## ELATINACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 52-53; **3**: 86-91; **4**:28)

(Paired, conspicuous,persistent stipules. Fl generally 3-merous)

**Bergia aestivosa** *Wight & Arn*. Rare, little known, subshrubby. Fl pink.

**B. ammanioides** *Roxb. ex Roth* +Hills. Marshy ground. Slender, wiry, tomentose herb. Fl purple, 3-merous.

**B. capensis** *L.* நண்டு கொளுப்புச் செடி Loc abund. Marshy ground. Stout, succulent, glabrous herb. Fl cream, 5-merous.

**Elatine ambigua** *Wight* +Hills, little known. Marshy ground. Fl pinkish.

## GUTTIFERAE (CLUSIACEAE) (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 55; **3**: 93-95)

**Calophyllum inophyllum** *L.* பின்னை Alexandrian Laurel. Africa. Cult. Tree. Fl white. Fr massive (GIMP 46).

## MALVACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 59-70; **3**: 101-135; **4** : 30-51)

(Epicalyx (with exceptions), staminal column, 1-celled anther and fr (schizocarp / capsule) are characteristic features; also showy, large corolla, often yellow with purple throat.)

**Abelmoschus ficulneus** *(L.) Wight & Arn. (Hibiscus ficulneus* L.*)* நரி வெண்டை +Hills, fallow ground. subshrubby. Fl opening cream, fading purple.

**Abutilon crispum** *(L.) Medikus* சிறு துத்தி +Hills, fallow ground. Subshrubby. Fl yellow.

**A. hirtum** *(Lam.) Sweet* வட துத்தி +Hills. Wastelands. Subshrubby. Fl yellow(GIMP 1).

**A. indicum** *(L.) Sweet* ssp. **indicum** துத்தி +Hills. V common. Colonizer. Shrubby. Fl yellow (GIMP 2).

**A. persicum** *(Burm.f.) Merr. [A. polyandrum* (Roxb.) Wight & Arn.*]* Hills. Viscid, subshrubby. Fl yellow.

**Gossypium** spp. பருத்தி Extensively cult. Fl yellow, fading purple. Capsules ('bolls') splitting by valves; oil from seed. Fibre is source of cotton.

**Hibiscus calyphyllus** *Cav. (H. canescens* Heyne ex Wight & Arn.*)* Occ. Shrub of slopes. Fl yellow.

**H. cannabinus** *L.* புளிச்சை Decam Hemp. +Hills. Introduced subshrub. Fl yellow (GIMP 133).

**H. lobatus** *(Murray) Kuntze ( H. solandra L' Her.)* +Hills. Sec. Subshrub. Fl white.

**H. lunariifolius** *Willd.* மசுத்துத்தி Hills. Occ. Subshrub. Fl yellow.

**H. micranthus** *L.f.* Wastelands. V common. Subshrubby. Fl white.

**H. rosa-sinensis** *L.* செம்பருத்தி Shoe-flower. E African. +Hills. Garden. Fl red (GIMP 133).

**H. sabdariffa** *L.* Jamaican Sorrel. +Foothills. Cult. Shrub. Fl pink edible (GIMP 133).

**Hibiscus schizopetalus** *(Masters) Hook.f.* Coral Hibiscus. From E Africa. Garden.

**H. tiliaceus** *L.* ssp. **tiliaceus** காட்டுப் பூவரசு River banks. Tree. Fl yellow (GIMP 134).

**H. vitifolius** *L.* மஞ்சள்துத்தி Near cult. Subshrubby. Fl yellow (GIMP 134).

**Malvastrum coromandelianum** *(L.) Garcke* +Hills, fallow ground. Subshrubby. Fl pale yellow (GIMP 161).

**Malvaviscus arboreus** *Dillen ex Cav.* var. **penduliflorus** *(DC.) Schery* Trop America. Hills. Hedge subshrub. Fl red, nodding.

**Pavonia odorata** *Willd.* பேராமுட்டி +Hills. Sec. Subshrubby. Fl pink (GIMP 187).

**P. procumbens** *(Wight & Arn.) Walp.* Wayside. Subshrubby. Fl yellow.

**P. zeylanica** *(L.) Cav.* தேங்காய் பூண்டு +Hills. Sec. Fl pink (GIMP 187).

(**Sida** L. : Epicalyx O. Fl yellow)

**Sida acuta** *Burm.f.* பழம் பாசி+ Hills. Greg weed. Subshrubby (GIMP 226).

**S. cordata** *(Burm.f.) Borssum Waalkes* + Hills. Sec. Subshrubby.

**S. cordafolia** *L.* + Hills. Sec. Subshrubby (GIMP 227).

**S. glutinosa** *Commerson ex Cav.*புளவத்துரட்டி Hills. Sec. Subshrubby.

**S. rhombifolia** *L.* சித்த முட்டி Hills. Sec. Subshrubby (GIMP 227).

**S. schimperiana** *Hochst ex A.Rich* Wayside. Occ. Rigid subshrub.

**S. spinosa** *L.* Hills. Occ. Subshrubby (GIMP 227).

**Thespesia populnea** *(L.) Sol ex Corr. Serr.* பூவரசு Portia Tree. Canal banks. Tree. Fl yellow, fading pink (GIMP 243).

**Urena lobata** *L.* ஒட்டட்டி Congo Jute. Subshrubby. Fl rose (GIMP 251), ssp. **lobata** ( Hills); ssp. **sinuata** (*L.*) *Borssum Waalkes* (Plains).

BOMBACACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 71; **3**: 136-138; **4**: 52)

**Bombax ceiba** *L. (B. malabaricum* DC.*)* முள் இலவு Silk / Red Cotton Tree. + Hills. Dec tree. Fl red, showy. Source of soft wood & filling fibre (GIMP 218).

**Ceiba pentandra** *(L.) Gaertner* var. **pentandra** இலவம் Kapok tree. + Hills. Dec tree. Fl white. source of filling fibre (GIMP 56).

STERCULIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 72-83; **3**: 139-154; **4**: 53-56)

**Byttneria herbacea** *Roxb.* Obscure herb by rock edges. Fl purple. Fr prickly (GIMP 43).

**Guazuma ulmifolia** *Lam.* உத்ராக்சம் Trop America. River banks & avenues. Tree. Fl yellow. Fr woody, tubercled (GIMP 128).

**Helicteres isora** *L.* வலம்புரி Indian Screw tree. Hills. Common. Shrub/ tree, Fl crimson. Fr beaked, spirally twisted (GIMP 131).

**Kleinhovia hospita** *L.* பூனை தேக்கு Kleinhovia. Cult. Introduced. Fl pinkish (GIMP 147).

**Melhania incana** *Heyne ex Wight & Arn.* Wayside. Herb. Lvs glaucous below. Fl yellow.

**Melochia corchorifolia** *L.* புண்ணாக்குத் தழை + Hills, moist ground. Subshrubby; stem ± spongy, Fl pink (GIMP 164).

**Pentapetes phoenicea** *L.* நாகப்பூ Cult. Herb. Fl red, showy (GIMP 188).

**Pterospermum suberifolium** *Lam.* பொலவு + Foothills. Tree; branchlets rusty. Fl white. Fr woody, 4.5 x 2.5 cm (GIMP 207).

**P. xylocarpum** *(Gaertner) Santapau & Wagh (P. heyneanum Wallich ex Wight & Arn.)* மசப் பூண்டி + Hills. Sec. Tree. Fl white, fading yellow. Fr woody, 7 x 3.5 cm (GIMP 207).

**Sterculia foetida** *L.* பீநாரி + Hills. Dec tree, also planted. Fl flesh-coloured. Fr glabrous (GIMP 234).

**S. urens** *Roxb.* செந்தனுக்கு Hills. V common. Dec belt. Fl purple. Fr hairy (GIMP 243).

**Theobroma cacao** *L.* Cocoa. Introduced. Cult. Tree, beverage from seeds (GIMP 243).

**Waltheria indica** *L.* செங்காளிப் பூண்டு +Hills. Abund. Weed. Colonizer. Fl yellow (GIMP 258).

## TILIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 84-87; **3**: 155-177; **4**: 57-74)

**Berrya cordifolia** *(Willd.) Burret* வெண் தேக்கு Trincomali Wood. Planted. Timber tree.

(**Corchorus** L. சணப்பை Jute. Subshrubby. Fl yellow. Fibre commercially used.)

**Corchorus aestuans** *L. (C. acutangulus* auct. non Forsskal*)* +Hills. Weedy.

**C. capsularis** *L.* Weedy (GIMP 76).

**C. fascicularis** *Lam.* Weedy (GIMP 77).

**C. olitorius** *L.* Weedy (GIMP 77).

**C. tridens** *L.* Weedy.

**C. trilocularis** *L.* +Hills. Weedy (GIMP 77).

**C. urticifolius** *Wight & Arn.* Weedy.

(**Grewia** L. : Shrub / tree; with increasing altitude, the tree form emerges. Tender parts rusty-villous. Fl generally opening white and fading yellow. Fr 2-4-lobed, rusty, ripening orange/ red.)

**Grewia abutilifolia** *Vent ex A.L.Juss.* கவியா Hills. Sec. Shrub / tree.

**G. bracteata** *Heyne ex Roth* +Hills. Sec. Straggler (foothills), tree(hills).

**G. disperma** *Rottler ex Sprengel* Hills. Occ. Tree.

**G. emarginata** *Buch.-Ham. ex DC.* Hills. V common. Bushy straggler/ tree.

**G. flavescens** *A.L.Juss.* செம்பரண்டை Hills. Straggler.

**G. hirsuta** *Vahl* களுன்னு Hills. Straggler.

**G. orbiculata** *Rottler ( G. rotundifolia A.L. Juss.)* Hills. Straggler / tree.

**G. rhamnifolia** *Heyne ex Roth* + Foothills. Scandent. Occ.

**G. tenax** *(Forsskal) Fiori (G. populifolia Vahl)* அச்சு Loc abund at Pulivalam, but not widely distributed; stiff shrub (GIMP 128).

**G. tiliifolia** *Vahl* தடச்சி Hills. Tree. The biggest in the genus (GIMP 128).

(**Triumfetta** L. : Common. Loc abund. Weedy subshrub. Fl yellow. Fr long spiny.)

**Triumfetta pentandra** *A. Rich.* +Hills.

**T. pilosa** *Roth* மசுக்குன்னி Hills. Greg.

**T. rhomboidea** *Jacq.* ஒட்டறை +Hills (GIMP 249).

**T. rotundifolia** *Lam.* அடயோட்டி Wayside. Occ.

ELAEOCARPACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 88-89; **3**: 178-179)

**Muntingia calabura** *L.* Trop American. Cult. Shrub. Fl white. Ripe fr red.

LINACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 90; **3**: 180-181)

**Hugonia mystax** *L.* மோதிரக் கன்னி +Hills. V common. Extensive straggler; branchlets with paired spiral hooks. Fl yellow turning white. Ripe fr red (GIMP 136).

ERYTHROXYLACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 91; **3**: 182)

**Erythroxylum monogynum** *Roxb.* செம்புளிச்சான் + Hills. V common. Shrub /tree. Fl white. Ripe fr red, edible (GIMP 111).

MALPIGHIACEAE ( *Fl. TNC* **2**: 92; **3**: 183-184)

**Hiptage benghalensis** *(L.) Kurz (H. madablota* Gaertner*)* குருக்கத்தி +Hills. V common. Massive liane. Fl white with pink and yellow blotches. Fr unequally winged (GIMP 134).

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 93; **3**: 185)

**Tribulus terrestris** *L.* நெரிஞ்சி +Foothills. Abund. Weed of wastelands. Spreading herb. Fl bright yellow. Fr spiny (GIMP 247).

OXALIDACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 96-97; **3**: 188-191)

**Biophytum sensitivum** *(L.) DC.* +Hills. Fallow ground. V common. Herb. Fl yellow / brick red (GIMP 37).

**Oxalis corniculata** *L.* புளியாரை Hills. V common. Herb. Fl yellow. Fr stout (GIMP 184).

AVERRHOACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 98; **3**: 192-193; **4**: 75)

(**Averrhoa** L. Introduced trees. Fr for pickles)

**Averrhoa bilimbi** *L.* புளிச்சா Bilimbi. Lflets, 5-17 pairs. Fl cauliflorous. Fr 3-5 x 0.3 cm (GIMP 31).

**A. carambola** *L.* தாமரத்தை Carambola. Lflets 4-5 pairs. Fl cluster axillary. Fr 5x2 cm (GIMP 31).

BALSAMINACEAE ( *Fl. TNC* **2**: 99-100; **3**: 194-197)

**Impatiens balsamina** *L.* Hills, on exposed marshy ground. Loc abund. Herb. Fl rose. Fr exploding (GIMP 140).

RUTACEAE ( *Fl.TNC* **2**: 101-104 **3**: 198-216; **4**: 76-82)

**Aegle marmelos** *(L.) Corr.Serr.* வில்வம் Bael Tree. Dec. Planted, sacred, tree. Fl white. Fr woody, 8x6 cm widely used in medicine (GIMP 8).

**Atalantia monophylla** *(L.) Corr. Serr.* காட்டு எலுமிச்சை +Hills. V common. Armed tree, Fl cream, on contracted clusters, fragrant. Ripe fr orange (GIMP 30).

**A. racemosa** *Wight & Arn.* பெருங்குருந்து Hills, by streams. Armed tree. Fl cream, on elongate clusters, fragrant.

**Chloroxylon swietenia** *DC.* மம்மரை Satin wood. Hills. Dec tree, bark corrugated. Fl white. Fr woody, 2x0.5 cm. Timber valuable (GIMP 62).

**Citrus medica** *L.* காட்டு நார்த்தை Citron. Hills. Wild. Shrub / tree. Fl white (GIMP 68).

**Clausena dentata** *(Willd.) Roemer (C. willdenowii* Wight & Arn.*)* ஆணைச் செடி Foothills (shrub) to hills (tree), aromatic, Dec. Fl white. Ripe fr red, edible.

**Euodia lunu-ankenda** *(Gaertner) Merr.* காட்டுச் செண்பகம் Hills. Occ. Tree. Fl white. Fr dehiscing to expose red seeds (GIMP 115).

**Glycosmis mauritiana** *(Lam). Yuich. Tanaka* + Hills. Occ. Greg shrub, aromatic. Fl white. Ripe fr orange.

**Limonia acidissima** *L. (Feronia elephantum* Corr. Serr.*)* விளா Wood Apple. +Hills. Armed, dec tree. Fl fragrant; petals cream; anthers purple. Fr edible, woody. 8x5 cm (GIMP 117).

**Murraya koenigii** *(L.) Sprengel* கறிவேப்பிலை Curry leaf tree. Hills, abund on Pacchaimalais, sold in the bazaars around, aromatic shrub. Lvs for cooking. Fl cream. Ripe fr red (GIMP 171).

**M. paniculata** *(L.) Jack (M. exotica* auct. non L.*)* Hills, forest floor. Loc abund. Shrub / tree. Fl white. Ripe fr red (GIMP 171).

**Naringi crenulata** *(Roxb.) Nicolson (Limonia crenulata* Roxb.*)* மகா வில்வம் Hills. Common. Dec tree. Fl white (GIMP 150).

**Pleiospermium alatum** *(Wight & Arn.) Swingle (Limonia alata* Wallich ex Wigth & Arn.*)* குருந்து முள் தழை (Foot)hills. Foliaceous, armed, evergreen tree. Fl fragrant, cream. Fr globose, 2.5 cm across.

**Toddalia asiatica** *(L.) Lam.* var. **gracilis** *Gamble* சிறுசூரி (Foot) hills. V common. Sec. Armed straggler. Fl cream. Ripe fr orange to red (GIMP 245).

SIMAROUBACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 115; **3**: 217)

**Ailanthus excelsa** *Roxb.* பீமரம் +Hills. Planted, soft wood tree in the plains. Fl cream. Fr winged (GIMP 10).

BALANITACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 116; **3**: 218-219)

**Balanites roxburghii** *Planchon* கூளாத்தி Armed, dec. Introduced tree. Fl greenish. Fr oblong, 4.5 x 3 cm (GIMP 32).

OCHNACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 117; **3**: 220-222; **4**: 83)

**Ochna lanceolata** *Sprengel (O. wightiana* Wallich ex Wight & Arn.*)* பரதக் கொன்னை Hills. Occ. Small tree. Fl yellow.

**O. obtusata** *DC.* var. **obtusata** *(O. squarrosa* auct. non L.*)* சிலண்டி Hills. Shrub / tree. New coppery lvs & golden fls showy. Fr 3-10-lobed; seeds black (GIMP 178).

BURSERACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2** : 118-122; **3** : 223-229; **4**: 84)

**Commiphora berryi** *(Arn.) Engl.* முள் கிளுவை +Foothills. Armed, dec, shrub / tree (hedges). Fr often tinged red.

**C. caudata** *(Wight & Arn.) Engl.* பச்சைக் கிளுவை (Foot) hills. Dec tree ( thorns on old wood; bark papery, green beneath). Fl cream, on red stalk. Fr globose; seed black.

**Garuga pinnata** *Roxb.* கருவேம்பு Hills. V common. Dec tree; fr-like reddish, lf-galls characteristic. Fl cream. Fr globose in heavy pendulous masses, yellow when ripe (GIMP 123).

MELIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 123-124; **3** : 230-244; **4** : 85-86)

**Aglaia elaeagnoidea** *(Juss.) Benth. [A. roxburghiana* (Wight & Arn.*]* Miq] சொக்கலா Hills. Tree. Fl polygamo-dioecious, yellowish. Fr globose, rusty (GIMP 9).

**A. lawii** *(Wight) Saldanha ex* Ramamoorthy *[Amoora canarana* (Turcz.) Hiern] greenish. Fr subglobose.

காரகில் Hills. Occ. Shola tree. F1.

**Azadirachta indica** *Adr. Juss.* வேப்ப மரம் Neem / Margosa. +Hills. Semi-evergreen tree. Fl white. Fr oblong-ovoid, every part useful (GIMP 31).

**Chukrasia tabularis** *Adr. Juss.* வெடி வேம்பு Hills. Densely foliaceous tree; girth to 5 m. Fl cream, fragrant. Fr woody, 5x4 cm, dehiscing explosively. Timber valuable (GIMP 63).

**Cipadessa baccifera** *( Roth) Miq.* புளிப்பன் செடி Hills. V common. Shrub. Fl white. Ripe fr red.

**Melia azedarach** *L.* மலை வேம்பு Persian Lilac. + Hills. Introduced tree in estates. Fl showy, lilac. Fr oblong (GIMP 163).

**M. dubia** *Cav. (M. composita* Willd.) Hills. Tree, commonly planted in estates. Fl white. Fr globose (GIMP 164).

**Soymida ferbrifuga** *(Roxb.) Adr.Juss.* சித்தாதி, சோமி மரம் Kollidam banks, doubtfully native. Stray trees. Fl white. Fr obovoid (GIMP 232).

**Swietenia macrophylla** *King* Planted at Top Sengattupatty (Pacchaimalais). Dec tree. Fl cream, with swarms of honey-bees. Fr woody, oblong-globose, 8.5 x 6.5 cm, dehiscing explosively.

**S. mahagoni** *(L.) Jacq.* மஹாகோனி Mahogany. Trop American. Introduced tree; bark fissured. Fl cream. Fr oblong, 7x5.5 cm.

**Toona ciliata** *M. Roemer (Cedrela toona* Roxb. ex Rottler) சந்தன வேம்பு Indian Mahogany. Hills. Dec tree. Fl white. Fr oblong, 3x1.5 cm (GIMP 56).

**Walsura trifoliata** *(Adr. Juss.) Harms (W. piscida* Roxb.) வால்சூரா Hills, scarce. Small tree. Fl cream. Fr globose (GIMP 258).

OLACACEAE ( *Fl. TNC* **2**: 135-136; **3**: 245-247; **4**: 87)

**Olax scandens** *Roxb.* கடல் ரஞ்சி +Hills. Straggler. Fl cream. Fr subglobose with cupular calyx (GIMP 179).

**Ximenia americana** *L.* Foothills. Occ. Armed straggler. Fl cream; petals frilled. Ripe fr yellow, pulpy (GIMP 259).

OPILIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 137-138; **3**: 248-249)

**Cansjera rheedii** *J. Gmelin* களிமணக் கீரை Hills. V common. Extensive straggler. Fl yellowish. Ripe fr orange / red.

**Opilia amentacea** *Roxb.* மஞ்சண்ட மரம் Hills, common. Straggler. Fl greenish yellow. Ripe fr yellowish / red.

CELASTRACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 141-146; **3**: 254-261; **4**: 89-90)

**Cassine glauca** *(Rottb.) Kuntze* var. **glauca** *(Elaeodendron glaucum* (Rottb.) Pers.) கன்னிர மரம் +Hills. V common. Evergreen, foliaceous, shade tree. Fl greenish. Fr oblong. Good fodder & timber (GIMP 105).

**Celastrus paniculatus** *Willd.* வாலுளுவை Hills. V common. Straggler. Fl polygamous, greenish. Ripe fr ellipsoid, orange; seeds red (GIMP 56).

**Glyptopetalum lawsonii** *Gamble* கொடிக்குருந்து Hills. Occ. Shrub/ tree. Fl greenish. Fr subglobose.

**Maytenus emarginata** *( Willd.) Ding Hou [Gymnosporia montana* (Roth) Benth.*]* +Hills. Loc abund. Armed shrub. Fl white, fragrant. Fr obovoid; aril fleshy.

**M. heyneana** *(Roth) Raju & Babu [Gymnosporia heyneana* (Roth) M. Lawson *]* நண்டு நரை Hills. V common. Armed shrub. Fl white. Fr obovoid; aril fleshy.

**Pleurostylia opposita** *(Wallich ) Alston (P. wightii* Wight & Arn.*)* சிறு பியரி +Hills. Common. Small tree. Fl greenish. Fr ovoid.

HIPPOCRATEACEAE ( *Fl. TNC* **2**: 147-149; **3**: 262-265; **4**: 91-92)

**Loeseneriella obtusifolia** *(Roxb.) A.C. Smith (Hippocratea obtusifolia* Roxb.*)* மெந்தக் கொடி Hills. Occ. Extensive straggler. Fl greenish. Fr a winged samara.

**Reissantia indica** *(Willd.) Hallé ( Hippocratea indica* Willd.*)* ஒடங் கொடி (Foot)hills. Common. Straggler. Fl cluster rusty. Fr a winged samara (GIMP 204).

**Salacia chinensis** *L. (S. prinoides* DC.*)* +Hills. Occ. Shrub. Lf-galls curled. Fl greenish-yellow, v fragrant. Ripe fr yellow / red.

RHAMNACEAE ( *Fl. TNC* **2**: 150-154; **3**: 266-274; **4**: 93-96)

**Sageretia filiformis** *(Schultes) G.Don [S. parviflora* (Schultes) G.Don] சிறு சில்லா Hills. Liane, on forest trees. Fl yellowish. Ripe fr red.

**Scutia myrtina** *(Burm.f.) Kurz* கொக்கி முள்ளு +Hills. V common. Armed straggler. Fl greenish. Ripe fr blue.

**Ventilago maderaspatana** *Gaertner* வேப்பனாங் கொடி (Foot)hills, size increasing with altitude. Loc abund. Extensive liane, on forest trees. Fl yellowish, fragrant in extensive clusters. Fr a winged samara. Good fodder (GIMP 253).

(**Zizyphus** Miller : Armed (except *Z. glabrata* ) trees ( except *Z. rugosa*). Fls greenish. Frs globose. A well-represented genus in the district.)

**Zizyphus glabrata** *Heyne ex Roth* கருக்காவு (Foot)hills, occ. Unarmed tree. Ripe fr orange (GIMP 262).

**Z. mauritiana** *Lam. [Z. jujuba* (L.) Gaertner*]* இலந்தை Common. Tree. Lvs rusty below (GIMP 261).

**Z. oenoplia** *(L.) Miller* சூரை முள்ளு +Hills. Shrub / tree; blackish stem-galls (GIMP 261).

**Z. rugosa** *Lam.* காட்டிலந்தை Hills. Common. Extensive straggler. Fl shoot rusty (GIMP 262).

**Z. xylopyrus** *(Retz.) Willd.* கொட்டை இலந்தை (Foot)hills. V common. Tree. Fr 2 cm across.

VITACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 155-159; **3**: 275-286; **4**: 97-106)

**Ampelocissus tomentosa** *(Roth) Planchon* Hills, occ. Extensive vine. Tender parts cottony. Peduncle elongate. Fr fleshy (GIMP 16).

**Cayratia pedata** *(Lour.) A.L. Juss. ex Gagnepain* பன்னிக் கொடி + Hills. Straggler / liane. Fl greenish. Ripe fr red (GIMP 56).

**C. trifolia** *(L.) Domin* [*C. carnosa* (Lam.) Gagnepain] Straggler on bushes. Common. Fl greenish. Fr obovoid.

**Cissus heyneana** *(Wight & Arn.) Planchon* Hills. Stout climber; bark fissured. Fl greenish. Fr fleshy.

**C. pallida** *Planchon* நானமினுக்கி Hills. Common. Erect becoming lianes. Fl with red-tipped petals. Fr fleshy.

**C. quadrangularis** *L.* பிரண்டை +Foothills. Scandent on bushes. Fl with red-tipped petals. Ripe fr red (GIMP 66).

**C. setosa** *Wallich* கங்கு கிளரி Scandent on bushes. Occ. Fl green. Ripe fr red (GIMP 67).

**Cissus vitiginea** *L.* +Hills. Scandent on bushes. Fl yellowish.

**Tetrastigma lanceolarium** *(Roxb.) Planchon* பெரு முருளி Hills. Scandent on trees. Common. Fl greenish. Fr globose, light green.

**Vitis vinifera** *L.* திராட்சை Cult for grapes. Occ (GIMP 257).

LEEACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 160; **3**: 287-288)

**Leea indica** *(Burm.f.) Merr.* நெய்க்கி Hills, occ, in shade. Bushy subshrub. Fl greenish. Fr globose (GIMP 151).

SAPINDACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 161-168; **3**: 289-300; **4**: 107)

**Allophylus serratus** *(Roxb.) Kurz* சிறுவள்ளி +Hills. Large shrub. Fl yellowish. Ripe fr orange / red (GIMP 12).

**Cardiospermum halicacabum** *L.* முடக்கொட்டான் +Hills. Scandent on bushes, sec. Fl white. 2 var. recognised by size of bloated capsules : a) var. **luridum** *(Blume) Adelb.* 3.5 x 3 cm, not winged; b) var. **microcarpum** *(Kunth) Blume* 1.5 x 2 cm, winged.

**Dodonaea angustifolia** *L.f.* விராலி Erroneously *D. viscosa* +Hills. Aggressive colonizer. Shrub; tender parts sticky. Fr winged (GIMP 100).

**Filicium decipiens** *(Wight & Arn.) Thwaites* நிங்கல் Fern leaf. Tree. Hills, occ. Evergreen, foliaceous forest tree. Fl greenish. Ripe fr purple.

**Lepisanthes tetraphylla** *(Vahl) Radlk.* நெக்கொட்டா +Foothills. Dry places. Tree. Fl cauliflorous, foetid, with numerous honey-bees. Fr rusty. Foliage lopped.

**Sapindus emarginata** *Vahl* பூவங் கொட்டை Soapnut. +Hills. V common. Dec tree. Infl rusty; fl yellowish. Fr lobed, rusty. Trees leased out for nuts, used as soap (GIMP 221).

**Schleichera oleosa** *(Lour.) Oken (S. trijuga* Willd.*)* பூவம் Hills. Loc abund. Dec tree. Tender lvs red. Fl clusters pendulous. Fr with fleshy edible aril (GIMP 223).

ANACARDIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 170-174; **3**: 304-312; **4**: 109-110)

**Anacardium occidentale** *L.* முந்திரி Cashew-nut. Trop American. +Foothills. Extensively planted for nuts (GIMP 17).

**Buchanania axillaris** *( Desr.) T.P. Ramamorthy ( B. angustifolia* Roxb.*)* கோல மாவு Hills. Scarce. Small tree. Fl greenish. Fr 1 cm.

**Lannea coromandelica** *(Houtt.) Merr. (Odina wodier* Roxb.*)* உதியன் +Hills. Common. Quick growing dec tree. Infl pendulous. Drupe obovoid (GIMP 149).

**Mangifera indica** *L.* மாமரம் Mango. *Cult*. Extensive orchards in the plains. *Wild*: +Hills, along river-banks. Panicles branched. Fr of wild trees bitter (GIMP 161).

**Nothopegia colebrookiana** *(Wight) Blume* var. **heyneana** *Hook.f.* பேச்சேறு மரம் Hills. Loc abund. Racemes yellowish. Ripe fr blue. Resinous.

**Rhus mysorensis** *Don* நெய்யி கிளுவை +Hills. Loc abund. Shrub with arching branches. Panicles rusty. Fr tinged red.

**Spondias pinnata** *(L.f.) Kurz (S. mangifera* Willd.*)* காட்டு மா Hills. Occ. Dec tree. Fl greenish. Fr ovoid, mango-scented, used for pickles (GIMP 233).

## MORINGACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 178; 3: 313-314; 4: 111)

**Moringa concanensis** *Nimmo ex Dalz. & Gibson* காட்டு முருங்கை Hills. Discrete populations. Dec tree; bark fissured. Fl cream, with purple streaks. Capsules heavy. Used in purifying water (GIMP 170).

**M. oleifera** *Lam.* முருங்கை Drumstick. Widely cult. Household tree, as vegetable (GIMP 170).

## LEGUMINOSAE (FABACEAE)

a) PAPILIONOIDEAE ( *Fl. TNC* 2: 179-228; 3: 315-482; 4: 112-214)

(F1 zygomorphic, papilionaceous, aestivation imbricate-descending).

**Abrus precatorius** *L.* ssp. **precatorius** குண்டு மணி +Foothills. Straggler. Fl rose. Pods clustered; seed red (GIMP 1).

**Aeschynomene aspera** *L.* ஆத்து நெட்டி +Foothills. Subshrubby, of marshy ground. Fl yellow. Pods indented on both margins.

**A. indica** *L.* நெட்டி +Hills, in marshy ground. Subshrubby. Fl yellowish. Pods indented only on lower margin.

(**Alysicarpus** Necker ex Desv. : 3 Prostrate weedy herbs, with pink to violet fls and pods constricted between seeds.)

**Alysicarpus monilifer** *(L.) DC.* காசுக் கொடி +Foothills. Even in poor soil.

**Alysicarpus rugosus** *( Willd.) DC.* +Hills. Loc abund in fallow fields.

**A. vaginalis** *(L.) DC.* Hills (GIMP 14).

**Arachis hypogaea** *L.* வேர்க் கடலை Ground-nut. S American. Extensively planted as cash crop. Fl yellow. Pods geocarpic (GIMP 22).

**Butea monosperma** *(Lam.) Taubert (B. frondosa* J. Koenig ex Roxb.*)* பொரசு Flame of the forest. +Hills. Occ. Dec tree. Fl flame-coloured, in compact masses on lfless branches. Fr 16 x 5 cm (GIMP 42).

(**Cajanus** DC. : except *C.cajan* the 3 other sps are wild twiners with lvs glaucous below and bright yellow fls.)

**Cajanus albicans** *(Wight & Arn.) Maesen* [*Atylosia albicans* (Wight & Arn.) Benth.] Hills on bushes. Loc abund.

**C. cajan** *(L.) Millsp.* துவரை Pigeon, African. +Hills. Cult for edible parts (GIMP 44).

**C. rugosus** *(Wight & Arn.) Maesen (Atylosia rugosa* Wight & Arn.*)* Hills.

**C. scarabaeoides** *(L.) Thouars* var. **scarabaeoides** *(Atylosia scarabaeoides* Benth.*)* +Hills (GIMP 31).

**Canavalia catharitica** *Thouars* ***c. virosa*** ( Roxb.) Wight & Arn. காட்டுக் கோழி அவரை +Foothills, often sec. Vine. Fl purple to lilac. Pod woody, 15 x 2 cm (GIMP 48).

**Cicer arietinum** *L.* உப்புக் கடலை Chick pea, Gram. Widely cult, herb. Fl yellow (GIMP 63).

**Clitoria ternatea** *L.* சங்கு புஷ்பம் +Hills. Vine. Fl blue (white). Pods compressed (GIMP. 71).

(**Crotalaria** L : Herbaceous to subshrubby. Genus with numerous species, all but 3 with simple lvs, all but one with yellow fls. Dry pods rattling(கிலு கிலுப்பை).

**Crotalaria angulata** *Miller [C. biflora* (L.) L.*]* +Foothills. Loc abund.

**C. calycina** *Schrank* Hills, exposed slopes. Occ.

**C. juncea** *L.* சணற்பை Sann(Sunn) Hemp. Source of green manure and fibre (GIMP 81).

**Crotalaria medicaginea** *Lam.* +Hills, in poor soil, size increasing with altitude. Lvs 3-foliolate (GIMP 81).

**C. mysorensis** *Roth* Hills. Common in fallow fields.

**C. nana** *Burm.f.* Hills. Loc abund.

**C. pallida** *Aiton (C. striata* DC.*)* Trop American, widely naturalized. +Hills. Lvs 3-foliolate.

**C. paniculata** *Willd.* Common by river banks.

**C. prostrata** *Rottler ex Willd.* (Foot)hills (GIMP 81).

**C. pusilla** *Heyne ex Roth* Gravelly ground in the plains. Smallest species.

**C. retusa** *L.* +Hills by river banks (GIMP 81).

**C. umbellata** *Wight ex Wight & Arn.* Scrub jungles.

**C. verrucosa** *L.* சலங்கைச் செடி +Foothills, often by river banks. Fl blue (GIMP 81).

**C. willdenowiana** *DC.* Wastelands. Lvs 3-foliolate.

**Cyamopsis tetragonoloba** *(L.) Taubert* கொத்தவரை Cluster Bean. (Foot) hills. Cult. Vegetable. Fl blue (GIMP 85).

[**Dalbergia** L.f. : A genus of dec trees of timber value (except D. rubiginosa)]

**Dalbergia lanceolaria** *L.f.* வெளங்கு Hills. V common. Fl pale rose. Pods usually to 3- seeded (GIMP 90).

**D. latifolia** *Roxb.* ஈட்டி Hills, occ. Semi-evergreen tree. Fl white fragrant. Valuable timber (GIMP 90).

**D. paniculata** *Roxb.* வெள்ளுருவை +Hills. Common. Dec tree. Fl white. Pod usually 1-seeded.

**D. rubiginosa** *Roxb.* Hills, forest border, ravines, etc. Extensive liane. Branchlets rusty. Fl cream.

**D. sissoo** *Roxb.* சிசு Himalayan; now extensively planted by river banks semi-evergreen tree. Fl cream (GIMP 90).

**Derris scandens** *(Roxb.) Benth.* தெகில் Foothills. Loc abund. Extensive straggler. Fl cream. Pods numerous (GIMP 94).

**Desmodium dichotomum** *(Willd.) DC. [D. diffusum* (Willd.) DC.*]* Hills, often sec. Scandent. (Sub)shrub. Fl bluish. Pods 4-8- jointed.

**D. gangeticum** *(L.) DC.* +Hills. Subshrubby. Fl white to lilac. Pods beaded (GIMP 94).

**D. triflorum** *(L.) DC.* +Hills, widely distributed. Optimum size in clayey soil, by river banks, where it forms compact mats. Fl violetish. Pods 4-6-jointed (GIMP 94).

**Dicerma biarticulatum** *DC.* ssp. **biarticulatum** *[Desmodium biarticulatum* (L.) F. Muell.*]* Scrub jungles. Stiff subshrub. Fl flame-coloured. Pods oblong.

**Dolichos trilobus** *L. (D. falcatus* Klein ex Willd.*)* +Hills. Twiner. Fl violetish-rose. Pods falcate (GIMP 100).

**Dunbaria ferruginea** *Wight & Arn.* மசுக்கொடி Hills, on bushes common. Vine. Fl yellow.

**Eleiotis monophylla** *(Burm.f.) DC. (E. sororia* DC.*)* + Foothills,of fallow ground. Spreading herb. Fl red. Pod boat-shaped, 1-seeded.

(**Erythrina** L : (முள்)முருங்கு Coral tree. A genus of shade trees in estates with showy, dense clusters of red / crimson fls; wood soft).

**Erythrina stricta** *Roxb.* +Hills. Occ. Compactly armed, dec tree (GIMP 111).

**E. suberosa** *Roxb.* Hills (GIMP 111).

**E. variegata** *L. [E. indica* Lam.*]* +Hills. V common in estates (GIMP 111).

**Galactia tenuiflora** *(Willd.) Wight & Arn.* Hills. Slender twiner. Fl purplish. Pod 8-seeded.

**Gliricidia sepium** *(Jacq.) Kunth ex Walp.* விவசாயத் தகரை Spotted Gliricidia. +Hills, in or around cult. S. America. Dec shrub. Fl in compact rose / bluish clusters.

(**Indigofera** L. : Source of Indigo. Lvs foliolate / odd-pinnate.)

**Indigofera aspalathoides** *Vahl ex DC.* Common in wastelands. Subshrubby. Fl brick red. Pods *c.* 8- seeded (GIMP 140).

**I. astragalina** *DC. (I. hirsuta* L.*)* +Hills. Sec. Greg subshrub. Lvs *c.* 5 pairs. Fl brick red. Pods *c.* 5-seeded.

**I. caerulea** *Roxb.* var. **caerulea** Foothills, colonizer. Subshrub. Lflets 5 pairs. Fl pink. Pod 3-/4-seeded.

**I. colutea** *(Burm.f.) Merr. (I. viscosa* Lam.*)* நாய்க்கடுகு +Hills, wastelands. Subshrubby. Lflets 7 pairs. Fl flame-coloured. Pods *c.* 15-seeded.

**I. cordifolia** *Heyne ex Roth* +Foothills. Prostrate herb of gravelly ground, colonizer. Lf simple. Fl flame-coloured. Pod 2- seeded.

**I. glandulosa** *Roxb. ex Willd.* Wastelands. Subshrub. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl red. Pod 1-2 seeded (GIMP 140).

**I. linifolia** *(L.f.) Retz.* +Hills, weedy, abund. Prostrate herb. Lvs simple. Fl red-crimson. Pod 1-seeded (GIMP 140).

**I. linnaei** *Ali (I. enneaphylla* L.*)* செப்பு நெரிஞ்சி +Hills. Matty, prostrate herb, of wastelands; colonizer. Lflets 4/5 pairs. Fl pink. Pod *c.* 2-seeded (GIMP 140).

**I. longiracemosa** *Boivin ex Baillon* Wastelands. Occ. Subshrubby. Lflets 4-5 pairs. Fl pinkish. Pod *c.* 8-seeded.

**I. trifoliata** *L.* Hills. Occ. Subshrubby. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl flame-coloured. Pod *c.* 6-seeded (GIMP 141).

**I. trita** *L.f.* +Hills. Common in wastelands. Subshrubby. Lf 3- foliolate. Fl pink. Pod *c.* 6-8-seeded (GIMP 141).

**Lablab purpureus** *(L.) Sweet* var. **purpureus** *(Dolichos lablab* L.*)* தட்டாம் பயிறு Hyacinth Bean. +Hills. Cult. Vine. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl pinkish-violet. Vegetable (GIMP 101).

**Macrotyloma uniflorum** *(Lam.) Verdc.* *(Dolichos biflorus* auct. non L.*)* கொள்ளு (Horse gram) + Hills. Cult. Vine. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl yellowish-green. Pod 5-6-seeded (GIMP 100).

**Mucuna pruriens** *(L.) DC.* பூனைக்காலி + Foothills, in ravines. Occ. Vine. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl dark purple. Pod S-shaped, *c.* 6-seeded, with stinging hairs (GIMP 171).

**Neonotonia wightii** *(Wight & Arn.) Lackey (Glycine javanica* auct non L.*)* Hills, sec. Vine. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl white. Pods hairy, 3-5-seeded. Cover crop for soil conservation.

**Ormocarpum sennoides** *(Willd.) DC.* ssp. **sennoides** Scrub jungles. Straggler. Lflets *c.* 6 pairs. Fl yellow. Pod 1-3-seeded (GIMP 182).

**Paracalyx scariosus** *( Roxb.) Ali ( Cyclista scariosa* Roxb.*)* Hills. Vine. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl yellow. Pod 1-seeded (GIMP 86).

**Pongamia pinnata** *(L.) Pierre (P. glabra* Vent.*)* புங்கம் + Hills. Loc abund, by river banks. Galls (of lvs & of infl). Lflets *c.* 2-5 pairs. Fl pinkish white. Pod woody, 1-2-seeded, green manure (GIMP 201).

**Pseudarthria viscida** *(L.) Wight & Arn.* கொடி ஒட்டை + Hills. On way-side bushes. Subshrub. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl rose. Pod 4-seeded (GIMP 205).

**Psophocarpus tetragonolobus** *(L.) DC.* Goa Bean. Hills. Scarce. Cult. Vegetable. Twiner. Lf 3-foliolate. Fl blue. Pod 4- angled & winged, *c.* 10-seeded.

**Psoralea corylifolia** *L.* கற்பூரகம் Weed of cult. Subshrub. Lf simple. Fl purplish-violet. Pod 1-seeded (GIMP 206).

**Pterocarpus marsupium** *Roxb.* வேங்கை Kino. Hills, slopes. V. common. Semi-evergreen tree. Lflets 3 pairs. Fl golden yellow, in very showy panicles. Pods rounded, winged. Valuable timber, gum resin (kino); lvs as fodder & green manure (GIMP 206).

(**Rhynchosia** Lour. : Twiners. Lflets 3. Fl yellow)

**Rhynchosia densiflora** *( Roth) DC.* var. **densiflora** + Foothills. Occ. Vine. Pod 2- seeded.

**R. hirta** *(Andrews) Meikle & Verdc. (R. cyanosperma* Benth. ex Baker*)* காட்டவரைக் கொடி Hills, sec. Lianous. Pod 2- seeded.

**R. minima** *(L.) DC.* + Foothills. Twiner. Pod 1-2- seeded (GIMP 214).

**R. rufescens** *(Willd.) DC.* மலைக் கொள்ளு Hills, sec. Spreading vine. Pod 1-seeded.

**Rothia indica** *(L.) Druce [R. trifoliata* (Pers) DC.*]* + Hills, sec. Abund, weed of cult. Prostrate herb. Fl yellow.

(**Sesbania** Scops : Plants with numerous, even-pinnate lflets. Several introduced species in cult land.)

**Sesbania bispinosa** *(Jacq.) W.Wight [S. aculeata* (Willd.) Poiret*]* நெட்டி +Hills. Subshrubby. Fl yellow-brown (GIMP 226).

**S. grandiflora** *(L.) Poiret* அகத்தி +Foothills. Planted tree, often as prop for betle vine. Fl large, cream. Pod to 60 cm, *c.* 30-seeded (GIMP 226).

**S. sesban** *(L.) Merr. (S. aegyptiaca* Poiret*)* சித்தகத்தி +Hills. Planted shrub. Fl brown purple. Pod to 30 cm, *c.* 30-seeded (GIMP 226).

**S. speciosa** *Taubert ex Engl.* Planted shrub. Fl yellow. Pod to 30 cm, *c.* 50-seeded.

**Stylosanthes fruticosa** *(Retz.) Alston (S. mucronata* Willd.*)* Scrub jungles. Loc abund. Subshrubby; base woody. Fl yellow. Pod 1-2-seeded.

**Tephrosia hookeriana** *Wight & Arn.* Scrub jungles. Subshrub. Lflets 8-10 pairs.

**T. maxima** *(L.) Pers.* On gravelly ground. Prostrate herb. Lflets 6-9 pairs. Fl purple. Pod *c.* 15-seeded.

**T. pulcherrima** *(Baker) Gamble* Hills. Spreading subshrub. Lflets *c.* 5 pairs. Fl pink-red. Pod *c.* 11-seeded.

**T. pumila** *(Lam.) Pers. [T. procumbens* (Buch. - Ham.) J.R. Drumm. ex Gamble*]* +Hills, weedy. Prostrate herb. Lflets 4-6 pairs. Fl white / purplish. Pod *c.* 10-seeded.

**T. purpurea** *(L.) Pers.* காட்டுக் கொழிஞ்சி +Hills. Greg. in wastelands, subshrub. Lflets 4-9 pairs. Fl pink-purple. Pod *c.* 7-seeded (GIMP 241).

**T. spinosa** *(L.f.) Pers.* Scrub jungles. Stiff, armed subshrub. Lflets 4-5 pairs. Fl red. Pod *c.* 7-seeded.

**T. strigosa** *(Dalz.) Santapau & Mahesw. (T. tenuis* Wallich ex Dalz.*)* Foothills, in gravelly ground. Herb. Lflet 1. Fl pink. Pod *c.* 10- seeded.

**T. tinctoria** *Pers.* Scandent subshrub. Lflets 7-9 pairs, glaucous. Fl orange to flame-coloured. Pod *c.* 11-seeded.

**T. villosa** *(L.) Pers. (T. hirta* Buch.-Ham.*)* +Foothills. Sec. Greg. Subshrub. Lflets 5-7 pairs. Fl pink. Pod *c.* 8-seeded.

**Teramnus labialis** *(L.f.) Sprengel* ssp. **labialis** +Hills. V. common, by river banks. Vine. Lflets 3. Fl pink. Pod *c.* 10- seeded.

(**Vigna** Savi : separated from *Phaseolus* by ± septate pods among other characters. Fl yellow, fodder)

**Vigna aconitifolia** *(Jacq.) Maréchal (Phaseolus aconitifolius* Jacq.*)* நரிப் பயறு Weed of cult. Prostrate / twining. Lvs 3- foliolate (GIMP 189).

**V. mungo** *(L.) Hepper (Phaseolus mungo* L.*)* உளுந்து Black gram. Cult. Erect herb (GIMP 190).

**V. radiata** *(L.) R. Wilczek* var. **radiata** *(Phaseolus radiatus* L.*)* பச்சைப் பயறு Green gram, Mung. Cult. Erect herb (GIMP 190).

**V. trilobata** *(L.) Verdc. (Phaseolus trilobus* auct. non L.*)* பனிப்பயறு Weed of cult, colonizer. Prostrate /twiner (GIMP 190).

**Zornia diphylla** *(L.) Pers.* A coastal species seen to extend in,land. Occ. Herb. Lflets ovate. Fl yellow.

**Z. gibbosa** *Spanoghe* பொரி கரப்பான் தளை +Hills. V common. Lvs, lanceolate. Fl yellow.

(b) CAESALPINIOIDEAE (*FL. TNC* **2**: 229-238; **3**: 483-517; **4**: 215-239)

(Fl zygomorphic, caesalpiniaceous; aestivation imbricate-ascending.

(**Bauhinia** L. : Trees. Lvs 2-lflets. Pod oblong, woody, *c.* 10-seeded).

**Bauhinia purpurea** *L.* மந்தாரை Purple Bauhinia. +Hills. Planted tree. Fl rose-pink (GIMP 35).

**B. racemosa** *Lam.* ஆத்தி +Hills. V common. Native, dec tree. Fl white. Pod twisted, massive (GIMP 35).

**B. tomentosa** *L.* காஞ்சினி Shrub / tree, often cult. Fl yellow, fragrant (GIMP 35).

**B. variegata** *L.* செகப்பு மஞ்சரி Variegated Bauhinia. Cult tree. Fl pinkish (GIMP 35).

**Caesalpinia bonduc** *(L.) Roxb. (C. crista* L.*)* கழற்சிக் காய் Fever-nut, Physic-nut. +Hills. Sec. Armed straggler. Fl yellow. Pods rounded, spiny (GIMP 43).

**Caesalpinia coriaria** *(Jacq.) Willd.* திவிதிவி Divi-divi. W Indies. Introduced, unarmed tree. Fl cream. Pod twisted, used for tanning (GIMP 43).

**C mimosoides** *Lam.* புலி நகக் கொன்றை Hills. Sec. Extensive, armed straggler, with a characteristic odour. Fl yellow. Pods 2-seeded.

**C. pulcherrima** *(L.) Sw.* மயில் கொன்னை Peacock flower. Trop American. +Hills, in gardens (GIMP 198).

**Cassia absus** *L.* கருங் கொள்ளு +Hills. Sec. Subshrubby. Fl flame-coloured. Pod 6-seeded (GIMP 53).

**C. alata** *L.* சீமையகத்தி Along watercourses. Planted near habitations. Stout subshrub. Fl orange. Pod numerous-seeded, 15 x 1.5 cm. Lvs medicinal (GIMP 54).

**C. auriculata** *L.* ஆவாரம் +Foothills. Common & abund. Compact shrub, not grazed. Fl bright yellow. Pod 6-seeded. Green manure. Country soap & source of tannin (GIMP 54).

**C. fistula** *L.* சரக் கொன்னை Indian laburnum. +Hills. Dec. Tree, extensively planted. Fl yellow in drooping racemes. Pods numerous-seeded, 50 cm long (GIMP 54).

**C. hirsuta** *L.* Trop American. Hills. Planted, in coffee estates as cover crop. Subshrub. Fl yellow. Pods hairy.

**C. mimosoides** *L.* Hills. Common when sheltered from grazing. Prostrate herb. Fl yellow. Pods *c.* 15-seeded (GIMP 54).

**C. montana** *Heyne ex Roth* மலை ஆவரம் (Foot)hills. Planted tree. Fl yellow. Pods 20- seeded.

**C. obtusa** *(Roxb.) Wight & Arn.* நிலவாகை +Foothills. Subshrubby. Fl yellow. Pods 7- seeded.

**C. occidentalis** *L.* பாயவரை +Hills. Greg. Weed of wastelands. Foetid when broken. Subshrub. Fl yellow. Pods *c.* 20-25-seeded (GIMP 54).

**C. pumila** *Lam.* (Foot)hills. Low herb. Fl yellow. Pod 10-15-seeded (GIMP 55).

**C. roxburghii** *DC. (C. marginata* Roxb.*)* செங்கொன்றை Red Cassia. Planted tree. Fl flame-coloured. Pods. numerous- seeded.

**Cassia senna** *L.* var. **senna** *(C. angustifolia* Vahl*)* பொன்னாவரை Tinnevelli Senna. Scrub jungles. Subshrub. Fl yellow. Pod 8- seeded. Medicinal (GIMP 54).

**C. siamea** *Lam.* மஞ்சக் கொன்னை +Hills. Planted tree. Fl yellow. Pods 20-30-seeded (GIMP 55).

**C. tora** *L.* தகரை +Hills, especially in moist places. Greg. Subshurb, foetid when broken. Fl golden yellow. Pod 20-30- seeded (GIMP 55).

**Delonix elata** *(L.) Gamble* வாதமுடக்கி White Gul Mohur. +Hills. Familiar, avenue tree, earlilest to fl after 'winter'. Fl cream turning yellow. Pod 10-seeded (GIMP 92).

**D. regia** *(Hook.) Raf.* மயில் கொன்றை Gul Mohur, Flamboyant. Dec tree from Madagascar. Fl scarlet in heavy masses, v showy during summer. Pods woody.

**Parkinsonia aculeata** *L.* நாய் வேலன் Trop American. Armed shrub of low-lying moist ground. Fl yellow. Pod 6- seeded.

**Peltophorum pterocarpum** *(DC.) Backer ex Heyne* இயல் வாகை Copper pod. Quick-growing ornamental tree for showy masses of yellow fls in summer. Pod flat, copper-coloured.

**Pterolobium hexapetalum** *(Roth) Santapau & Wagh (P. indicum* A. Rich.*)* கரு இண்டு Foothills (dominant). Profusely armed straggler. Fl white. Pod red when young, green later, samaroid.

**Tamarindus indica** *L.* புளி Tamarind. +Hills, familiar avenue tree. Fl yellow, tinged pink. Pod oblong, 3-8-seeded, widely used for cooking (GIMP 239).

(c) MIMOSOIDEAE ( *Fl. TNC* **2**: 239-250 **3**: 517-550; **4**: 240-256)

(Fls actinomorphic, calyx & corolla valvate.)

(**Acacia** Miller : Native species armed; well represented in the plains of the district.)

**Acacia auriculiformis** *A. Cunn. ex Benth.* Australian. +Hills. Unarmed tree. Fl yellow. Pods coiled, 5-seeded.

**A. caesia** *(L.) Willd.* கரி இண்டு +Hills. Straggler; colonizer. Fl cream. Pods 10-seeded (GIMP 2).

**A. chundra** *(Rottler) Willd. [A. sundra* (Roxb.) DC.*]* கரங்காளி (Foot)hills. Tree. Fl white. Pods 6-seeded.

**Acacia eburnea** *(L.f.) Willd.* சில்லொடை Scrub jungles. Tree. Fl yellow. Pods 2-5-seeded.

**A. farnesiana** *(L.) Willd.* வெடவேல் Trop American. (Foot)hills. Tree. Fl yellow. Pod 20-seeded or more (GIMP 2).

**A. ferruginea** *DC.* பரம்பை Scrub jungle. Tree. Fl yellow. Pod 6-seeded. Planted by forest dept (GIMP 2).

**A. horrida** *(L.) Willd. [A. latronum* (L.f.) Willd.*]* காரொடை Scrub jungle. Shrub / tree. Fl cream, fragrant. Pod 10-seeded.

**A. leucophloea** *(Roxb.) Willd.* வெள்வேலம் +Hills. V common. Tree; bark white. Fl cream. Pod 10-seeded (GIMP 2).

**A. nilotica** *(L.) Del.* ssp. **indica** *(Benth.) Brenan [A. arabica* (Lam.) Willd.*]* கருவேலம் +Foothills. Tree. Fl yellow. Pod 13-seeded. Timber for agricultural implements. Gum / resin from pods. Extensive plantations under farm forestry schemes (GIMP 2).

**A. pennata** *(L.) Willd.* வெள்ளை இண்டு (Foot)hills; colonizer. Straggler. Fl cream. Pod 10-seeded (GIMP 2).

**A. planifrons** *Wight & Arn.* ஒடை Often planted. Tree, with flat-crown. Fl cream.

**A. polyacantha** *Willd. [A. suma* (Roxb.) Buch.-Ham. ex J.Voigt*]* கொவளை முள்ளு (Foot)hills. Tree. Fl cream. Pod 5-8-seeded (GIMP 3).

**A. sinuata** *(Lour.) Merr. [A. concinna* (Willd.) DC.*]* சீயக்காய் (Foot)hills. Extensive straggler. Fl cream. Pods as substitute for soap (GIMP 2).

**Adenanthera pavonina** *L.* ஆனைக் குண்டுமணி Planted tree. Fl yellowish. (GIMP 6).

**Albizia amara** *(Roxb.) Boivin* ssp. **amara** உசிலை +Hills (dominant). Dec tree. Fl cream. Pod 10-seeded or more (GIMP 10).

**A. lebbeck** *(L.) Benth.* வாகை +Hills. Widely planted. Dec tree. Fl greenish. Pods flat, 10-seeded (GIMP 11).

**A. odoratissima** *(L.f.) Benth.* கருவ்வாகை (Foot) hills. Widely planted tree. Fl cream. Pod 10-12-seeded (GIMP 11).

**Dichrostachys cinerea** *(L.) Wight & Arn.* ssp. **cinerea** var. **cinerea** வேடத்தளா +Foothills. Loc abund. Shrub. Fl-cluster yellow above (bisexual), pink below ( male). Pods coiled, 4-6-seeded (GIMP 95).

**Leucaena leucocephala** *(Lam.) de Wit (L. glauca* Benth.*)* நாட்டு கவிந்தால் Trop American. +Hills. Widely planted. Fl cream. Fodder, green manure & wood (GIMP 153).

**Mimosa intsia** *L. (M. rubicaulis* Lam.*)* காட்டு சீக்கை (Foot)hills; colonizer. Armed straggler. Fl rose. Pod 5-7-seeded (GIMP 167).

**M. pudica** *L.* தொட்டாற் சிணுங்கி Sensitive plant. +Hills, in moist ground. Greg. Spreading herb. Fl pink. Pod 2-5-seeded (GIMP 167).

**Neptunia oleracea** *Lour.* சுண்டைக் கீரை Herb, floating in still waters. Fl yellow. Pod 6-seeded (GIMP 175).

**Parkia biglandulosa** *Wight & Arn.* Introduced tree. Fl-clusters. tennis-ball like.

**Pithecellobium dulce** *(Roxb.) Benth.* கொடுக்காப்புளி Trop American. +Hills. Armed tree. Fl cream. Pod strap-shaped, many-seeded, with white aril (GIMP 196).

**Prosopis julifora** *(Sw.) DC.* வேலிக் கருவை Trop American. Wastelands. Armed shrub/tree; now widely naturalized and source of fuel-wood. Fl cream. Pod indehiscent.

**Samanea saman** *(Jacq.) Merr. [Enterolobium saman* (Jacq.) Prain*]* தூங்கு மூஞ்சி மரம் Rain tree. Trop American. (Foot)hills. Introduced, avenue tree. Fl pinkish. Pod woody, indehiscent.

VAHLIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 253; **3**: 557-558)

**Vahlia** Thunb. : **V. dichotoma** *(Murray) Kuntze,* **V. digyna** *(Retz.) Kuntze* are two obscure herbs of river banks.

CRASSULACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 254; **3**: 559-562; **4**: 257)

**Kalanchoe pinnata** *(Lam.) Pers.* (Foot)hills by rock-edges, on slopes. Occ. Semi-succulent herb. Fl greenish, nodding (GIMP 147).

DROSERACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 255 ; **3**: 563-565 ; **4**: 258-259)

(**Drosera** L. : with 2 insectivorous, stemless, obscure herbs, with white fls).

**Drosera burmannii** *Vahl* Above 1000 m on perenially moist, sun exposed slopes. Plants often red (GIMP 101).

**D. indica** *L.* Less than 1000 m. Plants are more often greenish (GIMP 102).

HALORAGACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 256-257; **3**: 566-568)

**Myriophyllum oliganthum** *(Wight & Arn.) F. Muell (M. intermedium* auct. non DC.*)* Submerged, greg herb. Above 1000 m, occ. Fl rose. Drupe 4-seeded.

COMBRETACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 261-266; **3**: 575-585; **4**: 261-266)

**Anogeissus latifolia** *(DC.) Wallich ex Guill. & Perr.* வெக்காளி Dec tree, dominant in the dec belt, 800-1100 m. Fl yellowish. Fr an aggregate of 2-winged, dry units. Source of fodder, gum and timber (GIMP 20).

**Calycopteris floribunda** *(Roxb.) Poiret* பிள்ளனி (Foot)hills. Common about Manalodai. Straggler; lf-galls common. Fl cream, in dense clusters (GIMP 47).

**Combretum albidum** *Don* ஓடைக் கொடி Hills, in ravines, river-banks. Extensive, dec liane. Fl greenish yellow, in compact panicles. Fr winged, red when and showy green later.

**Quisqualis indica** *L.* இரங்கூன் மல்லிகை Rangoon Creeper. In gardens. Fl pink, pendulous (GIMP 208).

(**Terminalia** L. : A genus of 7 very useful ( bark, wood, lvs, frs), dec trees of the dec belt. Fl cream in compact spikes. Fr woody, indehiscent, sometimes winged.)

**Terminalia arjuna** *(DC.) Wight & Arn.* வெள்ளமருது Majestic tree of river banks. + Hills. Bark white, v thick, medicinal. Fr winged. Wood for agricultural tools (GIMP 241).

**T. bellirica** *(Gaertner ) Roxb.* தாண்டி Belleric Myrobalan. Hills. Majestic tree. Tender lvs, red. Fr ridged, highly useful in tanning & dyeing (GIMP 241).

**T. catappa** *L.* நாட்டு வாதம் Indian Almond. Tree with extensive crown. Fr compressed, 2 ridged (GIMP 241).

**T. chebula** *Retz.* கடுக்காய் Black Myrobalan. Hills. Dec belt. V common. Tree. Fr rich in tannins & dyes. Collected by lessees (GIMP 242).

**Terminalia crenulata** *Roth* கருமருது Hills. Occ. Fr winged. Timber & green manure.

**T. paniculata** *Roth* புளுவை Hills. Tree. Fr winged. Fodder & timber (GIMP 242)

MYRTACEAE ( *Fl. TNC* **2**: 267-272; **3**: 586-595)

**Callistemon citrinus** *(Curtis) Skeels* Bottle Brush. Australian.

**Eucalyptus maculata** *Hook.* Spotted Gum. A few trees on Srirangam Isl.

**E. tereticornis** *Smith* Forest Red Gum. Extensively planted tree in the plains for fuel-wood & timber. Often erroneously known as "E.hybrid".

**Eugenia bracteata** *(Willd.) Roxb. ex DC.* Occ. Large forest shrub. Fl white. Ripe fr orange.

**Psidium guajava** *L.* கொய்யா Guava. Trop American. + Hills. Now widely cult for fr.

**Syzygium cumini** *(L.) Skeels [S. jambolanum* (Lam.) DC.*]* நாவல் Jaman. + Hills. Robust tree in a var. of habitats. Fl cream in extensive panicle. Ripe fr blue, edible, sold in bazaars, every part of the plant is useful (GIMP 238).

## LECYTHIDACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 273-274; **3**: 596-598)

**Barringtonia acutangula** *(L.) Gaertner* ssp. **acutangula** அடம்பை River banks. Loc abund. Small tree. Fl scarlet, in pendulous racemes to 40 cm. Fr fibrous (GIMP 34).

**Careya arborea** *Roxb.* பேய்த் தான்றி Hills, occ. Small tree. Fl white. Berry globose (GIMP 51).

**Couroupita guianensis** *Aublet* நாகலிங்கம் Cannon-ball Tree. Gardens.

## MELASTOMATACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 275-277; **3**: 599-603 ; **4**: 267-269)

**Memecylon edule** *Roxb.* var. **edule** Hills, often dominant in forests. Large shrub / tree. Fl blue in dense showy, pedunculate clusters. Ripe fr blue, edible. Wood v hard & used for agricultural tools (GIMP 165).

**M. umbellatum** *Burm.f.* +Hills. Shrub. Lvs drying yellow. Fl blue, in small, subsessile clusters. Ripe fr yellow.

**Osbeckia zeylanica** *L.f.* +Hills. Herb, springing up with NE monsoon.

Loc abund. Fl rose, pretty. Capsule dehiscing by apical pores.

## LYTHRACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 278-283; **3**: 604-617; **4**: 270-275)

**Ammannia baccifera** *L.* நீர் மேல் நெருப்பு Weed of marshy ground. V abund. Fl green turning purple. Fr purple, copious, ssp. **aegyptiaca** *(Willd.) Koehne* is a high altitude form (GIMP 15).

**A. multiflora** *Roxb.* Slender herb of marshy places. Fl rose. Capsule exceeding calyx-tube.

**A. octandra** *L.f.* Weed of fallow ground. Herb. Fl flame- coloured. Capsule equalling calyx-tube.

**Lagerstroemia indica** *L.* சீனப்பூ Creepe Myrtle. Garden shrub (GIMP 148)

**Lawsonia inermis** *L. (L. alba* Lam.*)* மருதாணி Henna. (Foot) hills. Planted or semi-wild along river banks. Shrub. Fl yellowish, fragrant. Capsule dehiscing irregularly. Source of henna dye (GIMP 151).

**Nesaea** Commerson ex HBK has 2 sps of herbs at (foot)hills in marshy ground : **N. brevipes** *Koehne* with apetalous fl & **N. lanceolata** *(Wight & Arn.) Koehne* with pink petalled fls.

**Rotala** L. represented by 4 delicate herbs, submerged or of marshy ground:**R. densiflora** *(Roemer & Schultes) Koehne,* **R. verticillaris** *L.* of the plains and **R. indica** *(Willd.)Koehne,* **R. rosea** *( Poiret) C. Cook* also of hills.

PUNICACÉAE (*Fl. TNC* **3**: 619; **4**: 276)

**Punica granatum** *L.* மாதுளை Pomegranate. +Hills. Planted for fr (GIMP 207).

ONAGRACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 285-287; **3**: 620-625; **4**: 277-279)

**Ludwigia adscendens** *(L.) H. Hara (Jussiaea repens* L.*)* +Foothills. Prostrate herb of marshy ground with floating branches and ovoid white floats. Fl cream with yellow throat. Capsules 10- ribbed.

**L. hyssopifolia** *(Don) Exell* Herb in perenially moist ground, size variable. Fl yellow. Capsule 8-ribbed.

**L. octovalvis** *(Jacq.) Raven (Jussiaea suffruticosa* L.*)* செவங்கச் செடி +Foothills. Bushy, hairy subshrub. Fl yellow. Capsule terete (GIMP 146).

**Ludwigia perennis** *L. (L. parviflora* Roxb.*)* +Foothills, in low-lying moist ground. Subshrubby. Fl yellow. Capsule 4-ribbed.

**L. peruviana** *(L.) H. Hara* Along stream banks; v common on Srirangam Isl. Subshrub. Fl golden yellow. Capsule 4-ribbed.

TURNERACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 288 ; **3**: 626-627 ; **4**: 280)

**Turnera ulmifolia** *L.* var. **angustifolia** *Willd. ex Urban* W Indian herb, wayside weed with showy yellow fls.

PASSIFLORACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2** : 289 ; **3**: 628-631 ; **4**: 281-282).

**Passiflora foetida** *L.* மொசுக்கட்டான் Stinking Passion Flower. Trop American. +Hills. Vine foetid when broken. Ready colonizer. Fl with pinnatisect bracts & bracteoles. Ripe fr orange (GIMP 187).

**P. subpeltata** *Ortega (P. calcarata* Masters *)* தொருபட்டாங்காய் Trop American. Vine, widely naturalised on hills. Fl white. Ripe fr red.

CARICACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 290; **3**: 632 )

**Carica papaya** *L.* பப்பாளி Papaya. Trop American. +Hills. Widely planted for fr ( GIMP 51).

## CUCURBITACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 291-305; **3**: 633-656 ; **4**: 283-285)

**Benincasa hispida** *(Thunb.) Cogn. (B. cerifera* Savi*)* கல்யாண பூசணி White Gourd Melon. Cult. Vine. Fl yellow, monoecious. Fr covered with white wax. Extensively used as vegetable ( GIMP 35).

**Citrullus colocynthis** *(L.) Schrader* பேய்க்குமட்டி River banks, waste-lands. Common. Prostrate vine. Fl yellow, monoecious. Fr globose; white-striped when young, yellow when ripe ( GIMP 67).

**C. lanatus** *(Thunb.) Matsum.& Nakai (C. vulgaris* schrader*)* பீச்சைக்காய் Water Melon. Widely cult for the massive frs.

**Coccinia grandis** *(L.) J. Voigt ( C. indica* Wight & Arn.*)*கோவை +Foot-hills. V common on bushes. Extensive, dioecious vine from a woody base. Fl white. Ripe fr red (GIMP 72).

**Ctenolepis garcinii** *(Burm.f.) C.B. Clarke [Blastania garcinii* (Burm.f.) Cogn.*]* +Foot hills. Monoecious vine. Fl greenish. Fr suberiform (GIMP 38).

(**Cucumis** L. : Monoecious, prostrate vine with yellow fls).

**Cucumis melo** *L.* சுக்கங்காய் Sweet Melo. +Hills. Semi-wild. Fr ellipsoid (GIMP 83).

**C. sativus** *L.* வெள்ளரி Cucumber. +Hills. Widely used vegetable (GIMP 83).

**C. trigonous** *Roxb.* காட்டுத்துமட்டி Scrub jungles (GIMP 83).

( **Cucurbita** L. : Monoecious vine with v large yellow fls.)

**Cucurbita maxima** *Duchesne ex Lam.* பரங்கிக்காய் Squash Gourd, Pump-kin (GIMP 83).

**C. moschata** *(Duchesne ex Lam.) Duchesne ex Poiret* பூசணிக்காய் Musk Melon. Widely cult.

**Diplocyclos palmatus** *(L.) C. Jeffrey [Bryonopsis laciniosa* auct. non (L.) Naudin*]* +Hills. Monoecious vine of wastelands. Fl greenish yellow (GIMP 42).

**Kedrostis foetidissima** *(Jacq.) Cogn. [K. rostrata* (Rottler) Cogn.*]* அப்ப கோவை Scrub jungles, occ. Monoecious vine. Fl yellow. Fr flask-shaped, 4-seeded (GIMP 147).

**Lagenaria siceraria** *(Molina) Standley (L. vulgaris* Ser.*)* சுரை Bottle-Gourd. Cult. Monoecious vine. Fl white. Dry hard shell of frs used as domestic bowls (GIMP 148).

**Luffa aegyptiaca** *Miller [L. cylindrica* (L.) M.Roemer*]* நுரை பீர்க்கு Loofah. Cult. Monoecious vine. Fl yellow. Fr oblong, 18 x 6 cm. Eaten raw or cooked (GIMP 157).

**Momordica charantia** *L.* பாகற்காய் Bitter Gourd. +Hills. Cult. Monoecious vine. Fl yellow. Fr oblong, tubercled, to 15 cm (GIMP 168).

**M. dioica** *Roxb. ex Willd.* பளுபாகல் (Foot)hills. Dioecious vine. Fl yellow. Ripe fr muricate, to 5 cm, orange (GIMP 169).

**Mukia maderaspatana** *(L.) M.Roemer [Melothria maderaspatana* (L.) Cogn.*]* மொசு மொசுக்கை Scrub jungles. Monoecious vine. Fl yellow. Fr sessile, to 1 cm (GIMP 165).

**Solena amplexicaulis** *(Lam.) Gandhi [Melothria heterophylla* (Lour.) Cogn.*]* (Foot)hills. Fr oblong-ovoid, 1.5 x 1 cm (GIMP 164).

(**Trichosanthes** L. : Dioecious vine; tendril branched. Fl white. Calyx-lobe laciniate. Corolla white, fimbriate).

**Trichosanthes anaimalaiensis** *Beddome* [*T. bracteata* (Lam.) Voigt] (Foot)hills. Fr oblong.

**T. cucumerina** *L.* பேய்புடல் Snake Guard. +Foothills. Cult. Fr white-striped turning orange-red (GIMP 248).

**T. tricuspidata** *Lour. (T. palmata* Roxb.*)* சவரி, கொரட்டை +Hills; near cult. Fl curling by noon. Ripe fr red, rind hard (GIMP 247).

**Zehneria maysorensis** *(Wight & Arn.) Arn.* [*Melothria perpusilla* auct. non (Blume) Cogn.] Hills.V common. Monoecious vine. Fl cream. Ripe fr red (GIMP 165).

## BEGONIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 306; **3**: 657-658)

**Begonia malabarica** *Lam.* செங்குருங்கு Hills, in shady ravines. Occ, clumps. Subsucculent herb. Fl rose-white. Fr winged.

## CACTACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 307-308 ; **3**: 659-661)

**Cereus pterogonus** *Lemaire* சிப்பாய் கத்தாளை Columnar Cactus. Naturalized, along fences. +Foothills. Subshrub. Stems angled. Fl white, 15 cm across, showy, opening at dawn. Fr seldom seen.

**Opuntia monacantha** *(Willd.) Haw.* +Hills. Naturalized. Subshrubby. Fl yellow (GIMP 181).

**O. stricta** *(Haw.) Haw.* var. **dillenii** *(Ker Gawler) L. Benson* [*O. dillenii* (Ker Gawler) Haw.] சப்பாத்தி கள்ளி Trop American. +Foothills, wastelands. Naturalized. Fl yellow. Ripe fr purple, edible (GIMP 181).

AIZOACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 304-313; **3**: 662-672; **4**: 286-293)

**Corbichonia decumbens** *(Forsskal) Exell (Orygia decumbens* Forsskal*)* Wastelands. Occ. Prostrate herb. Fl pink. Capsule subglobose.

**Gisekia pharnaceoides** *L.* மணல் கீரை Fallow ground. Colonizer. Diffuse herb. Fl greenish. Capsule indehiscent (GIMP 125).

**Glinus lotoides** *L. [Mollugo lotoides* (L.) Kuntze*]* Wastelands, especially clayey soil. Hoary herb. Fl greenish. Capsule globose (GIMP 168).

**G. oppositifolius** *(L.) A. DC. (Mollugo oppositifolius* L.*)* தெருப் பூண்டு +Hills, fallow ground, abund. Ascending herb. Fl greenish. Fr oblong (GIMP 168).

(**Mollugo** L. : Erect / ascending herb. Fl of umbellate cymes. Capsule 3- valved.)

**Mollugo cerviana** *(L.) Ser.* var. **spathulifolia** *Fenzl* கொப்படா Sandy places. Courtyard weed. Lvs glaucous (GIMP 168).

**M. disticha** *(L.) Ser.* Fallow ground. Colonizer. Fl cluster zig-zag.

**M. nudicaulis** *Lam.* பர்ப்பாடகம் +Foothills. Colonizer. Lvs radical (GIMP 168).

**M. pentaphylla** *L.* சிரகப்பூண்டு (Foot)hills, by rock edges, fallow ground (GIMP 168).

(**Trianthema** L. : Diffuse herbs, sometimes succulent of low lying places, fallow ground, etc. Fl axillary, greenish.

**Trianthema decandra** *L.* வெள்ளைச் சாறுவேளை +Hills (GIMP 246).

**T. portulacastrum** *L.* முக்கறட்டை +Foothills, fallow ground.

**T. triquetra** *Rottler ex Willd.* நிலப்பசளி +Foothills. Matty herb. Aggressive colonizer.

UMBELLIFERAE (APIACEAE) (*Fl.TNC* **2** : 314-321; **3** : 673-684; **4**: 293)

(Herbs. Lvs compound. Fl in simple / compound umbels. Fr ("savoury seeds") of 2 indehiscent, laterally / dorsally compressed mericarps. √ aromatic, culiniary or medicine.)

**Centella asiatica** *(L.) Urban* வல்லாரை +Hills. Abund in moist ground, prostate. Fl purplish (GIMP 58).

**Coriandrum sativum** *L.* கொத்தமல்லி Coriander. +Hills. Cult for condiment. Aromatic herb. Fl pinkish-white (GIMP 77).

**Foeniculum vulgare** *Miller* காட்டுச் சீரகம் Hills. Cult. Erect. Fl yellow (GIMP 121).

**Pimpinella heyneana** *(DC.) Kurz* Hills. In shade. Occ. Erect. Fl white, all lvs 3-foliolate (GIMP 193).

**P. wallichiana** *(Miq.) Gandhi* Hills. In shade. Occ. Erect. Fl white, basal lvs simple.

**Trachyspermum involucratum** *(Roxb.) Maire* Hills. Cult. Occ. Erect. Fl white (GIMP 245).

ARALIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 322; **3**: 685-686)

**Schefflera stellata** *(Gaertner) Harms* பேய் மிரட்டி Hills, by rocks. Occ. Shoots several, radiating, crown hemispherical. Lvs digitate. Panicles terminal. Fl polygamous, greenish. Ripe fr orange.

ALANGIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2** : 323 ; **3**: 687-688)

**Alangium salviifolium** *(L.f.) Wangerin* ssp. **salviifolium** அளிஞ்சி +Foothills. Dec tree. Fl white, showy when lfless. Ripe fr red, edible (GIMP 10).

RUBIACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 326- 349; **3**: 691- 746 ; **4**: 295-321)

**Benkara malabarica** *(Lam.) Tirv. (Randia malabarica* Lam.*)* சிறுகாரை +Hills. Common. Armed shrubs. Fl white, v fragrant. Ripe fr red.

**Canthium coromandelicum** *(Burm.f.) Alston [Plectronia parviflora* (Lam.) Beddome*]* முள்ளுக் காரை +Hills. Common. Compact, armed shrub; branches horizontal. Fl greenish. Ripe fr orange.

**C. dicoccum** *(Gaertner) Teijsm & Binnend.* var. **dicoccum** *[Plectronia didyma (Gaertner] Kurz* நெக்கினி +Hills. Common. Tree galls. Fr like. Fl cream. Fr ellipsoid, globose (GIMP 49).

**Dentella repens** *(L.) Forster & Forster f.* +Foothills, low-lying areas. Loc abund. Matty prostrate herb. Fl white. Fr globose (GIMP 93).

**Gardenia resinifera** *Roth (G. lucida* Roxb.*)* கம்பி Brilliant Gardenia. +Hills. Common tree. Fl white turning yellow, fragrant. Berry ellipsoid (GIMP 123).

**Guettarda speciosa** *L.* பன்னீர் மரம் Planted tree. Fl white. Fr scarce.

**Haldina cordifolia** *(Roxb.) Ridsd.* [*Adina cordifolia* (Roxb.) Hook.f. ex Brandis] மஞ்சக்கடம்பை (Foot)hills, ravines. Occ. Tree. Fl in globose heads, 3 cm across, cream. Capsule of 2- cocci (GIMP 7).

**Ixora coccinea** *L.* இட்லிப் பூ Scarlet Ixora. planted shrub. Infl of cymes 8 cm across. Fl red. Fr scarce (GIMP 143).

**I. pavetta** *Andrews (I. parviflora* Vahl*)* Hills. V common. Slender tree; crown columnar. Fl white. Fr didymous (GIMP 143).

**Knoxia sumatrensis** *(Retz.) DC. (K. corymbosa* auct, non Willd.*)* Hills, slopes on fallow fields. Fl violetish. Fr of 2- indehiscent mericarps.

**Kohautia aspera** *(Roth) Bremek. [Oldenlandia aspera* (Roth) DC.*]* + Foot hills. Sec. Greg herb. Fl white. Capsule dehiscent.

**Mitragyna parvifolia** *(Roxb.) Korth* var. **parvifolia** நீர்க் கடம்பை (Foot) hills, by river banks. Dec tree. Infl a globose head. Fl cream. Capsule globose, 1 cm across.

**Morinda pubescens** smith *(M. coreia* Buch.-Ham.*)* மஞ்சநட்டி + Foot-hills. V common. Small tree. Fl white. Fr a syncarp. Wood yellow, excellent for agricultural tools (GIMP 169).

**M. umbellata** *L.* சந்துக்கொடி Hills. V common. Liane. Fl white. Ripe fr orange (GIMP 170).

(**Oldenlandia** L. : Erect / diffuse herbs; branches angular; stipules interpetiolar. Fl 4- merous, white. Fr often dehiscent)

**Oldenlandia affinis** *(Roemer & Schultes ) DC.* [*O. dichotoma* (Roth) Hook.f.] Hills, rock edges. Loc abund. Fl bluish / pinkish white.

**O. alata** *J.Koenig ex Roxb.* Moist ground. Fl white.

**O. biflora** *L.* Low-lying areas. Fl white (GIMP 180).

**O. caerulea** *(Wight & Arn.) Gamble* V poor soil, with rains, often missed. Fl blue.

**O. corymbosa** *L.* இம்புறா + Hills, widely distributed, colonizer, spreading, size variable. Fl white to pinkish (GIMP 180).

**O. herbacea** *(L.) Roxb.* காட்டுக் கொத்தமல்லி Hills, by rock edges. Greg. Fl white (GIMP 180).

**O. umbellata** *L.* சாய வேர் Chay Root. Low-lying areas. Fl pinkish white. Formerly a dye was extracted from roots (GIMP 180).

**O. Wightii** *Hook.f.w.* hardly separable from *O. umbellata* L.

**Pavetta indica** *L.* பன்னப் பாவட்டை Shrub (plains) / tree (hills). V common. var. **montana** *Thwaites ex Hook.f.* is a hill form (GIMP 187).

**P. tomentosa** *Roxb. ex Smith* Hills. Common. Lvs glaucous below, drying black above. Fl cream.

**Pseudomussaenda flava** *Verdc.* Trop African. Garden shrub. Fl yellowish.

**Psilanthus wightianus** *(Wight & Arn.) J.Leroy (Coffea wightiana* Wight & Arn.*)* வேடன் +Foothills. Stiff, dec, subshrub. Fl white, fragrant. Berry oblong.

**Randia brandisii** *Gamble* பெரும் மதுக்காரை Hills. Shrub / tree. Fl white turning yellow, Fragrant. Berry ellipsoid, globose.

**R. dumetorum** *(Retz.) Poiret* மதுக்காரை Foothills. V common. Shrub. Fl white turning yellow. Berry globose (GIMP 209).

**Rubia cordifolia** *L.* பச்சை முருளி Hills. Rugose vine on bushes. Fl white. Ripe fr blue (GIMP 215).

**Spermacoce hispida** *L.* [*Borreria hispida* (L.] Schumann*]* நத்தைச்சூரி +Hills. V abund & widely distributed weed. Aggressive colonizer. Hispid herb. Fl white to purplish (GIMP 39).

**S. ocymoides** *Burm.f.* Hills, by rock edges. Slender herb. Fl white.

**S. pusilla** *Wallich* (Foot)hills. Weed of cult, colonizer. Fl white.

**Tarenna asiatica** *(L.) Kuntze ex Schumann [Chomelia asiatica* (L.) Kuntze*]* தேரணி Hills. V common, less in the plains. Compact shrub. Lvs drying black. Fl cream, fragrant. Ripe fr blue.

## COMPOSITAE (ASTERACEAE) (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 350-398; **3**: 747-835 **4**: 322-338)

(Largely weedy, often aggressive herbs. Infl a captitulum (head). Fl colour belongs to the rays or phyllaries, rather than to the corolla. Fr (achenes) mentioned only for exceptional features.)

**Acanthospermum hispidum** *DC.* கொம்பு முள் S American. +Hills. Greg weed. Aggressive colonizer. Hispid herb. Fl yellowish. Achenes prickly.

**Acmella calva** *(DC.) R.K.Jansen (Spilanthes calva* DC.*)* Hills, in moist ground. Greg. Ascending herb. Fl yellow (GIMP 232).

**Adenostemma lavenia** *(L.) Kuntze* Hills, in shady moist places, colonizer. Herb (size variable). Fl white tinged pink (GIMP 6).

**Ageratum conyzoides** *L.* வாடைச் செடி Trop American. +Hills. Abund weed. Aggressive colonizer, with increasing altitude aroma decreases and fl colour changes from white to blue (GIMP 9).

**Bidens pilosa** *L.* முக்குத்தி Spanish Needle. Hills. Abund. Pantrop weed. Aggressive colonizer. Herb (size variable). Fl white. Achenes awnec (GIMP 37).

**Blainvillea acmella** *(L.) Philipson* +Hills. Pantrop weed. Stout scabric herb. Fl white (yellow). Achenes with projecting angles.

(**Blumea** DC. : Aromatic herbs. Capitula heterogamous. Achenes hardly enlarged.)

**Blumea bifoliata** *(L.) DC.* +Hills. Weed. Viscid-pubescent herb. Fl yellow.

**B. lacera** *(Burm. f.) DC.* தேவுப்புலா +Hills. Strongly scented. Fl yellow (GIMP 38).

**B. membranacea** *Wallich ex DC.* var. **jacquemontii** *(Hook.f.) Randeria* Hills. In shade. Fl yellow.

**B. mollis** *(D.Don) Merr. (B. wightiana* DC.*)* +Hills. Weed. Fl rose to pink.

**B. obliqua** *(L.) Druce (B. amplectans* DC.*)* +Foothills. Strongly scented. Fl pink to purple.

**B. oxyodonta** *DC.* Hills. Occ. On fallow ground. Fl yellow.

**B. virens** *Wallich ex DC.* Hills. Fallow ground. Fl white.

**Chromolaena odorata** *(L.) R.King & H.Robinson (Eupatorium odoratum* L.) Trop American. (Foot)hills. Weed. V aggressive. Aromatic. Viscid-pubescent, subshrub. Fl bluish purple. Achenes scaly outside (GIMP 113).

**Conyza bonariensis** *(L.) Cronq. (Erigeron linifolius* Willd.*)* American weed. Hills. Sericeous herb. Fl tinged purple.

**C. leucantha** *(D.Don) Ludlow & Raven (C. viscidula* DC.*)* Hills. Weed. Subshrubby. Fl tinged purple.

**Cosmos caudatus** *Kunth* Trop American. Hills. Garden herb, now escaping. Fl purple / orange.

**Crassocephalum crepidioides** *(Benth.)* S. Moore [Gynura aurantiaca auct. non (Blume) DC.] Hills. In shade. Introduced weed. Fl brick red.

**Dichrocephala integrifolia** *(L.f.) Kuntze [D. latifolia* (Lam.) DC.*]* Hills. Moist ground. Erect herb. Fl brownish (GIMP 95).

**Dicoma tomentosa** *Cass.* +Foothills. Occ. V dry habitat. Stiff herb. Lvs glaucous below. Fl yellowish (GIMP 96).

**Echinops echinatus** *Roxb.* In wastelands.Occ. Rigid spiny, white-woolly herb. Lvs glaucous below. Fl white. Heads spinous, to 5 cm across (GIMP 104).

**Eclipta prostrata** *(L.) L.[E. alba* (L.) Hassk.]கரிசிலாங்கண்ணி +Hills.V common. Weed. Clayey moist ground. Fl white (GIMP 104).

**Emilia sonchifolia** *(L.) DC.* +Hills. In moist ground. Colonizer. Glabrescent herb. Fl purple (GIMP 107).

**Epaltes divaricata** *(L.) Cass.* Low-lying clayey, moist ground. Erect herb. branchlets winged. Fl pink-purple.

**Flaveria trinervia** *(Sprengel) C. Mohr* Trop American. Occ. Herb. Fl yellow.

**Glossocardia bosvallea** *(L.f.) DC.* +Hills. Occ. Lvs glaucous. Fl yellow (GIMP 126).

**Gnaphalium polycaulon** *Pers. (G. indicum* auct. non L.*)* சாம்பப்பச்சை Hills.Loc abund. Weed of cult. White-pilose herb. Fl cream.

**Grangea maderaspatana** *(L.) Poiret* Clayey ground. Prostrate herb. Fl yellowish (GIMP 127).

**Guizotia abyssinica** *(L.f.) Cass.* உச்சி எள்ளு Niger seed. Hills. Cult. Hirsute herb. Fl yellowish. Achenes source of oil (GIMP 128).

**Helianthus annuus** *L.* சூரிய காந்தி Sun flower. Subshrubby. Fl yellow. Cult for oil seeds (GIMP 131).

**Kleinia grandiflora** *(DC.) N. Rani (Notonia grandiflora* Wallich ex DC.*)* ஆட்டுக்கால் செடி +Hills, often by rocks. Stout, subsucculent herb. Fl cream (GIMP 177).

**Launaea sarmentosa** *(Willd.) Schultz-Bip. ex Kuntze (L. pinnatifida* Cass.*)* Sandy river-banks. Prostrate herb, with milky sap. Fl bright yellow (GIMP 150).

**Oligochaeta ramosa** *(Roxb.) Wagenitz* Foothills. Occ. Pubescent herb. Fl yellow.

**Parthenium hysterophorus** *L.* American. +Hills. Weed. V aggressive colonizer. Erect herb. Fl white.

**Pentanema indicum** *(L.) Ling [Vicoa indica* (L.) DC.*]* +Hills. Weed of cult, colonizer. Erect herb. Fl yellow.

**Sigesbeckia orientalis** *L.* ஒட்டடை Hills. In wastelands. Viscid pubescent herb. Fl yellow (GIMP 227).

**Sonchus oleraceus** *L.* ஊசித்தகரை Hills. Weed of cult. Fl yellow (GIMP 230).

**S. wightianus** *DC. (S. arvensis* auct. non L.*)* Hills. Weed of cult. Fl yellow (GIMP 230).

**Sphaeranthus indicus** *L.* கொட்டைக் கரந்தை +Foothills. Loc abund. Clayey soil. Ascending herb. Fl purple (GIMP 232).

**Synedrella nodiflora** *(L.) Gaertner* W Indies. +Foothills. Weed of wastelands. Herb. Fl yellow (GIMP 238).

**Tagetes erecta** *L.* செண்டு மல்லி French Marigold. Mexico. Hills. In gardens / escaping. Erect herb. Fl yellow (GIMP 239).

**Tithonia diversifolia** *(Hemsley) A.Gray* Trop American, of wastelands. Hills. Greg shrub. Fl yellow, v showy.

**Tridax procumbens** *L.* செருப்படித்தழை C American. +Hills, now widespread. Loc abund. Hirsute herb. Fl yellowish.

**Verbesina encelioides** *(Cav.) Benth.* Trop American. Common by river banks. Recent arrival. Lvs glaucous below. Fl yellow.

**Vernonia albicans** *DC.* Hills, on slopes, tomentose herb. Fl purple.

**V. anthelmintica** *(L.) Willd.* [*Centratherum anthelminticum* (Willd.) Kuntze] Hills. Abund in fallow ground. Erect herb. Fl rose (GIMP 58).

**V. cinerea** *(L.) Less.* +Hills. Weedy. Aggressive colonizer. Erect herb. Fl pink to purple (GIMP 254).

**V. divergens** *(Roxb.) Edgew.* Hills. Colonizer. Subshrubby. Fl pink.

**Vernonia elaeagnifolia** *DC.* Climbing shrub, trained to trellises. Fl pinkish.

**Wedelia chinensis** *(Osbeck) Merr.* [*W. calendulacea* (L.) Less.] Pacchaimalais, 900 m by marsh. Herb. Fl yellow (GIMP 258).

**Xanthium indicum** *J.Koenig (X. strumarium L.)* ஒட்டறச் செடி +Hills. Greg. In wastelands. Stout herb. Fl white. Utricle prickly (GIMP 259).

**Youngia japonica** *(L.) DC. (Crepis japonica* Benth.) Hills. Slender herb, with rosette of lvs. Latex milky. Fl yellow.

CAMPANULACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 399-400; **3**: 836-840)

**Lobelia alsinoides** *Lam. (L. trigona* Roxb.) +Hills. In perennially moist, clayey soil. Prostrate herb. Rooting at nodes. Fl blue to violet. Seed, 3,gonous.

**L. heyniana** *Roemer & Schultes (L. trialata* Buch. -Ham. ex D.Don) Hills. Wayside, crevices of rocks. Slender, erect herb. Fl pinkish. Seeds biconvex.

**Wahlenbergia erecta** *(Roemer & Schultes ) Moel. & Tuyn (Cephalostigma schimperi* Hochst. ex A. Rich. Hills, by rock edges or moist ground. Common. Erect herb. Fl pinkish. Capsule hirsute.

SPHENOCLEACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 401; **3**: 841-842)

**Sphenoclea zeylanica** *Gaertner* Weed of marshy ground. Subsucculent herb. Fl white, on compact spikes. Capsule dehiscing with a lid.

PLUMBAGINACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 403; **3**: 844-845; **4**: 339)

**Plumbago zeylanica** *L.* சித்திர மூலம் +Hills. Common. Subshrubby. Fl white. Fr glandular- hairy (GIMP 197).

PRIMULACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 404-405; **3**: 846-847)

**Anagallis arvensis** *L.* Hills. Loc abund. In fallow fields. Slender herb. Fl deep blue with reddish throat, v pretty. Capsule globose (GIMP 17).

**A. pumila** *Sw.* Hills. In moist or fallow ground. Common. Tiny herb. Fl white.

MYRSINACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 406-410; **3**: 848-854; **4**: 340)

**Ardisia solanacea** *Roxb.* கோழுருச்சி Hills. On forest floor. Shrub. Fl rose, v pretty, fading white. Drupe globose (GIMP 22).

**Embelia tseriam-cottam** *(Roemer & Schultes) A.DC.* [*E. basaal* (Roemer ex Schultes) A.DC.] காக்கண்டங்காய் Hills, by forest border. Extensive straggler. Fl orange. Ripe drupes red (GIMP 106).

**Maesa indica** *(Roxb.) A.DC.* பெரிய உண்ணி Hills, by forest border. V common. Shrub. Fl white. Fr fleshy with a swollen cupule (GIMP 159).

SAPOTACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 411-414; **3**: 855-861; **4**: 341-342)]

**Madhuca indica** *J.Gmelin (Bassia latifolia* Roxb.*)* காட்டு இலுப்பை Hills. Dec tree. Lvs elliptic, more than 6 cm broad. Fl cream, foetid. Berry ovoid (GIMP 159).

**M. longifolia** *(J.Koenig) Macbr. (Bassia longifolia* J.Koenig ex L.*)* நாட்டு இலுப்பை +Foothills. Planted by temples, avenues. Densely foliaceous tree. Lvs oblanceolate, less than 4 cm broad. Berry ellipsoid (GIMP 159).

**Manilkara zapota** *(L.) P.Royen (Achras zapota* L.*)* சப்போட்டா Sapota. S American. Introduced for fr +Foothills. Tree with compact crown. Fl white. Berry globose, 4 cm across, rusty (GIMP 4).

**Mimusops elengi** *L.* மகிழம் Hills, in ravines. Planted in the plains, for the v fragrant fls. Evergreen tree; bark deeply fissured. Fl cream. Berry ovoid, 1.5 cm across (GIMP 167).

EBENACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 415-416; **3**: 862-873; **4**: 343-347)

(**Diospyros** L. : Dioecious trees of high timber value; some cult for fr. Fl cream.)

**Diospyros ebenum** *J. Koenig ex Retz.* கருங்காலி Ebony. Hills. Densely foliaceous tree; bark deeply fissured. Timber highly valued for artistic work (GIMP 98).

**D. montana** *Roxb.* வக்கனை Hills. V common. Ripe fr orange (GIMP 99).

**D. ovalifolia** *Wight* கரிமரம் Hills. Common in forests.

**Maba buxifolia** *(Rottb.) A.L. Juss.* இரும்பிலி +Hills. Stiff shrub. Wood v hard. Fl yellowish. Ripe berry orange.

**M. neilgherrensis** *Wight* கறுவிளிச்சி Hills. Tree. Fl greenish. Ripe fr orange. Wood v hard.

OLEACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 418-423; **3**: 876-893; **4**: 348-356)

**Chionanthus mala-elengi** *(Dennst.) P.S. Green (Linociera malabarica* Wallich ex G. Don*)* சோர்கிளி Hills, especially ravines. Tree. Fl cream, v fragrant. Ripe fr blue.

**Chionanthus ramiflorus** *Roxb.* [*Linociera ramiflora* (Roxb.) Wallich; *L.* intermedia Wight] முசிலடி Hills. Tree. Fl cream to yellowish, v fragrant.

**C. zeylanica** *L. (Linociera zeylanica* (L.) Gamble*)* Hills. V common. Tree. Fl cream, fragrant.

(**Jasminum** L. : மல்லி(கை) Straggler / vines. Fl white, fragrant. Used for decoration and extracting an essential oil. Berry paired.)

**Jasminum angustifolium** *(L.) Willd.* var. **angustifolium** Hills. V common. Scandent (GIMP 143).

**J. angustifolium** *(L.) Willd.* var. **sessiliflorum***(Vahl) P.S.Green (J. sessiliflorum* Vahl*)* Foot hills. Climber.

**J. auriculatum** Vahl (Foot)hills. Dense scandent masses, also grown by households (GIMP 144).

**J. cuspidatum** *Rottler (J. rigidum* Zenker*)* Hills. Shrub.

**J. flexile** *Vahl* Hills. By forest border, also by households. Scandent shrub (GIMP 144).

**J. sambac** *(L.) Aiton* Arabian Jasmine. Hills. By forest border. Erect / scandent (GIMP 144).

**J. trichotomum** *Heyne ex Roth* Foothills. Climber.

**Ligustrum perrottetii** *A.DC. ex DC.* சிட்டிலிங்கி Hills. V common to dominant. Densely, foliaceous shrub / tree. Fl cream, fragrant. Fr ellipsoid, glaucous when young, blue when ripe.

**Nyctanthes arbor-tristis** *L.* பவள மல்லி Night Jasmine. Planted. Garden shrub. Lvs v rough. Fl ( tube orange, lobes white ) fragrant (GIMP 177).

**Olea paniculata** *R. Br. (O. glandulifera* Wallich ex G. Don*)* பெரும் புங்கு Hills. Majestic forest tree. Fl cream. Wood hard (GIMP 180).

**Schrebera swietenioides** *Roxb.* பசரை Hills. Not common. Dec tree. Fl white with brown throat. Capsule obovoid, 5.5 x 3 cm, 2-valved, pustulate(GIMP 223).

SALVADORACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 424-425; **3**: 894-896)

**Azima tetracantha** *Lam.* முள்சங்கு +Foothills. V common. On wastelands, colonizer. Dioecious. Armed shrub. Fl cream. Ripe fr white, pulpy (GIMP 32).

**Salvadora persica** *L.* var. **wightiana** *(Thwaites) Verdc.* சித்துவா Scrub jungles; branchlets pendulous. Fl cream. Ripe fr blue (GIMP 219).

APOCYNACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 426-435; **3**: 897-922; **4**: 357-366)

(Frs either dehiscent follicles at least 5 times as long as broad, or an indehiscent berry / drupe, at least as broad as long.)

**Aganosma cymosum** *(Roxb.) Don* செல்லாக் கொடி Hills. Straggler / liane. Fl cluster globose, cream, fragrant. Follicles paired.

**Allamanda cathartica** *L.* மஞ்சள்பட்டி Trop American. Garden straggler. Fl golden yellow. Drupe spiny (GIMP 11).

**Alstonia scholaris** *(L.) R. Br.* ஏழிலைக் கள்ளி Pacchaimalais. Not common. Tree. Lvs 7 per node. Fl cream. Follicle to 30 cm long (GIMP 13).

**Carissa carandas** *L.* கிளாக்காய் +Foothills. Common. Armed, spreading shrub. Fl white. Ripe drupe blue / purple, edible (GIMP 52).

**C. spinarum** *L.* சிறுகிளா +Foothills. V common. Armed shrub. Fl white, reddish outside. Drupe tinged red, ripening blue (GIMP 52).

**Catharanthus pusillus** *(Murray) G. Don* [*Lochnera pusilla* (Murray) Schumann] பாலைச் செத்தை +Hills. Weed of cult, colonizer. Herb. Fl white. Follicle 4.5 cm long (GIMP 255).

**C. roseus** *(L.) G.Don* [*Lochnera rosea* (L.) Reichb.] நித்தியகல்யாணி Madagascar. Widely naturalized in trop. +Hills, in wasteland. Subshrub. Fl white / pink. Follicle 4 cm long, recently exported in bulk for drugs (GIMP 255).

**Ervatamia divaricata** *(L.) Burkill* நந்தியாவட்டை Household. Garden shrub. Fl white, yielding a valued eye-lotion. Follicle. 10 cm long, scarce (GIMP 110).

**Ichnocarpus frutescens** *(L.) R. Br.* மணிப் பிளான் கொடி +Hills. Colonizer. Straggler. Fl cream. Follicle to 12 cm long (GIMP 139).

**Nerium oleander** *L. (N. odorum* Sol.*)* செவ்வரளி The Oleander. +Foot-hills extensively planted shrub for the rose / white fls. Fr scarce (GIMP 175).

**Plumeria rubra** *L. (P. acutifoila* Poiret*)* மலையரளி Pagoda Tree. Trop American. Hills. Sacred tree by shrines. Dec. Fl cream, with yellow centre, v fragrant. Follicle scarce (GIMP 198).

**Rauvolfia tetraphylla** *L. (R. canescens* L.*)* Garden shrub. Drupe 0.7 cm across (GIMP 210).

**Thevetia peruviana** *(Pers.) Merr. (T. neriifolia* Juss. ex Steudel*)* பொன்னரளி Trop American; widely naturalized. +Hills. Shrub. Fl yel-low, showy. Drupe turbinate, 3 cm across (GIMP 243).

**Vallaris solanacea** *(Roth) Kuntze* Foothills. Occ. Liane. Fl white. Follicle to 20 cm long (GIMP 252).

**Wrightia tinctoria** *(Roxb.) R. Br.* வெப்பாலை +Hills. V common. Dec tree. Fl white Follicles, to 25 cm long (GIMP 259).

## ASCLEPIADACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 436-458; **3**: 923-964; **4**: 367-370)

(Plants with double follicle, inflated or not ; seeds overlapping, with silky coma.)

**Asclepias curassavica** *L.* Trop American. Hills. Marshy ground. Erect herb. Fl red. Follicle long pointed, 7 cm long (GIMP 28).

**Calotropis gigantea** *(L.) R. Br.* எருக்கு +Hills. Colonizer. Shrubby. Fl purple. Follicle inflated, 8x4 cm (GIMP 46).

(**Caralluma** R.Br. : Fleshy, cactus-like herbs, with milky sap and purple corolla.)

**Caralluma adscendens** *(Roxb.) Haw.* (Foot)hills, where sheltered from grazing. Corolla glabrous. Follicle 12 cm long.

**C. attenuata** *Wight* கள்ளி முளையான் +Foothills. Scrub jungles in shel-tered places. Corolla fringed with purple hairs. Follicle 7 cm long (GIMP 51).

**C. umbellata** *Haw.* கல் முளையான் (Foot)hills. By exposed rocks. Loc abund. Stout herb. Umbels 8 cm across. Corolla purple with yellow bands. Follicle 10 cm long.

**Ceropegia candelabrum** *L. (C. tuberosa* Roxb.*)* Foothills. Vine 4m. On bushes. Sap watery (GIMP 60).

**C. juncea** *Roxb.* +Foothills. Lfless green twiner. Sap watery. Corolla brownish purple, inflated, v showy.

**Cosmostigma racemosum** *(Roxb.) Wight* பெரும் காகமுகன் கொடி Hills. Forest border. Occ. Straggler. Fl greenish yellow. Follicle massive, inflated, 15 x 5 cm (GIMP 78).

**Cryptolepis buchanani** *Roemer & Schultes* பால் கொடி (Foot)hills. Sec. colonizer. V common. Shoots several from woody base. Fl greenish-yellow. Follicle 7 cm long (GIMP 82).

**C. grandiflora** *Wight* +Foothills. Occ. Twiner. Fl cream turning yellow. Follicle 10 cm long.

**Cryptostegia grandiflora** *R.Br.* Madagascar. Planted vine. Fl purple, 5 cm across, showy. Follicle 12 x 2.5 cm (GIMP 82).

**Cynanchun callialatum** *Buch.-Ham. ex Wight* Hills. Occ. Twiner on bushes. Lvs glaucous below; stipule ear-like. Fl white. Follicle winged, 8 cm long.

**C. tunicatum** *(Retz.) Alston (C. pauciflorum* R.Br.*)* Hills. Occ. Twiner. Fl white. Follicle not winged, 8 cm long.

**Gymnema elegans** *Wight & Arn. ex Wight* Scrub jungle. Occ. Straggler. Corona without fleshy processes.

**G. sylvestre** *(Retz.) R.Br. ex Roemer & Schultes* சிறு குறிஞ்சான் Scrub jungles. Abund, less on hills. Straggler / liane. Fl dull yellow, corona with fleshy processes between lobes. Follicles dark green (GIMP 129).

**Hemidesmus indicus** *(L.) R. Br.* நன்னாரி +Hills. Straggler, forming rounded masses on bushes. Root v aromatic, valued for flavouring. Fl yellow. Follicee 10 cm long (GIMP 132).

**Heterostemma tanjorense** *Wight & Arn.* Srirangam Isl, not seen elsewhere. Twiner on fences. Sap watery. Fl brownish yellow. Follicle 12 cm long.

**Leptadenia reticulata** *(Retz.) Wight & Arn.* பாலைக் கீரை +Foothills. V common. Straggler forming thick masses. Sap watery. Fl yellowish. Follicle 6 x 2 cm (GIMP 153).

**Oxystelma esculentum** *(L.f.) R.Br. ex Schultes* குளப்பாலை Canal banks. Loc abund. Well branched straggler. Fl dark purple, conspicuous by aggregation. Follicle inflated, 5 x 2 cm (GIMP 184).

**Pentatropis capensis** *(L.f.) Bullock [P. microphylla* (Roth) Wight *]* Scrub jungles. Loc abund. Fl purple. Follicle basally inflated, 5 x1 cm (GIMP 188).

**Pergularia daemia** *(Forsskal)* Chiov. [*P. extensa* (Jacq.) N. E. Br.] வேலிப்பருத்தி +Hills. Wastelands. Colonizer. Straggler. Fl greenish, foetid. Follicle curved, inflated, spiny, 6x2 cm (GIMP 188).

**Sarcostemma brunonianum** *Wight & Arn.* பெரும் ஆட்டாங் கொடி Hills. Lfless twiner. Stem fleshy, cylindrical. Fl cream, axillary, during Jan-March (GIMP 222).

**S. intermedium** *Decne.* +Hills. V common. Fl cream, terminal, during July-Sept (GIMP 222).

**Secamone emetica** *(Retz.) R. Br. ex Schultes* ஆங்கார வள்ளி (Foot)hills. Common. Well-branched straggler. Fl yellowish. Follicle 7x1 cm (GIMP 224).

**Telosma minor** *(Andrews) Craib* Srirangam Isl. Occ. Twiner on fences. Fl yellowish. Fragrant.

**Toxocarpus kleinii** *Wight & Arn.* Hills. Occ. Straggler. Fl white. Follicle to 15 cm long.

**Tylophora capparidifolia** *Wight & Arn.* Hills. Sap watery. Twiner. Fl dark purple.

**T. indica** *(Burm.f.) Merr.* [*T.asthmatica* (L.f.) Wight & Arn.] நஞ்சிலைப் பிரட்டை +Foothills. V common. Straggler. Sap watery. Fl greenish yellow outside, purple inside, 1 x 1.5 cm. Medicinal (GIMP 250).

**Wattakaka volubilis** *(L.f.) Stapf [Marsdenia volubilis* (L.f.) T. Cooke*]* குறிஞ்சா +Hills. Common. Straggler. Fl green. Follicle massive, 9 x 2.5 cm (GIMP 258).

## LOGANIACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 460-461; **3**: 965-967; **4**: 371)

**Mitrasacme indica** *Wight* Gravelly moist ground, with rains. Tiny. Annual. Fl cream, nodding. Capsule depressed - globose, 1.5 x 2 mm.

**Strychnos nux-vomica** *L.* எட்டி Nux-vomica, Strychnine tree. +Hills. Tree. Fl greenish, fragrant. Berry 5 cm across, thick-shelled, orange when ripe. Medicinal (GIMP 236).

**Strychnos potatorum** *L.f.* தேத்தாம் கொட்டை The Clearing Nut. +Hills. Tree. Fl whitish. Berry 1.5 cm across, thin-shelled, blue when ripe (GIMP 236).

## GENTIANACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 462-465; **3**: 970-978; **4**: 373-375)

**Canscora decussata** *Schultes & Schultes f.* +Foothills. Clumps in moist places, with rains. Herb; stem 4-winged. Fl white (GIMP 49).

**C. diffusa** *(Vahl) R. Br.* Abund along river banks. In shade. Greg. Branched herb; stem winged. Fl pink to whitish (GIMP 49).

**C. heteroclita** *(L.) Gilg (C. sessiliflora* Schultes & Schultes f.*)* +Hills. Loc abund. Not widely distributed. Stem 4-winged. Fl rose to pink.

**Enicostema axillare** *(Lam.) A. Raynal* ssp. **axillare** *(E. littorale* auct. non Blume*)* வெள்ளரகு Gravelly wastelands. Common. Fl white (GIMP 107).

**Exacum pedunculatum** *L.* +Foothills. Loc abund. In moist low-lying ground. Low herb. Fl blue / lilac. Medicinal (GIMP 116).

**Hoppea dichotoma** *Willd.* +Hills. In moist, exposed ground. Low herb. Fl greenish yellow. Capsule globose, 4 x 4 mm (GIMP 136).

## MENYANTHACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 466; **3**: 979 -980)

(**Nymphoides** J. Hill : Still / slow-flowing waters, rhizomatous herbs rooting at basal nodes tufted with flexuous, floating branchlets. Fl in umbellate fascicles below lf-blade.)

**Nymphoides hydrophylla** *(Lour.) Kuntze [Limnanthemum cristatum* (Roxb.) Griseb.*]* Branchlets to 85 cm has smaller lvs & smaller fls, white throughout.

**N. indica** *(L.) Kuntze [Limnanthemum indicum* (L.) Griseb.*]* Branchlets to 45 cm has larger lvs & larger white fls with yellow throat.

## HYDROPHYLLACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 467; **3**: 981)

**Hydrolea zeylanica** *(L.) Vahl* Low-lying moist ground. Loc abund. Rootstock perennial. New shoots with rains. Fl deep blue, v pretty. Evanescent. Fr globose (GIMP 137).

## BORAGINACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 468-475; **3**: 982-995; **4**: 376-382)

(Drupe of 4 nutlets / pyrenes.).

**Coldenia procumbens** *L.* செருப்படை +Foothills. In clayey soil. Prostrate, spreading herb. Lvs glaucous. Fl cream (GIMP 74)

**Cynoglossum zeylanicum** *(Hornem.) Thunb. ex Lehm. [C. denticulatum* A.DC. var. *zeylanicum* (Hornem.) C.B. Clarke*]* Hills. Wayside. Common. Erect slender, herb. Fl blue to whitish.

(**Heliotropium** L. : Strigose herbs with 1-sided infl.)

**Heliotropium curassavicum** *L.* Wastelands. Loc abund. Glaucous. subsucculent herb. Fl white.

**H. indicum** *L.* தேள் கொடுக்குப் பூண்டு +Foothills. Colonizer. Base woody. Fl white to bluish (GIMP 131).

**H.ovalifolium** *Forsskal* Wastelands. Fl white.

**H. scabrum** *Retz.* +Hills, by rock edges. V common. Size variable. Fl white with yellow throat.

**H. supinum** *L.* Fallow ground. Loc abund. Whole plant white- fluffy. Fl white.

**H. zeylanicum** *(Burm.f.) Lam.* ssp. **zeylanicum** Wastelands. Colonizer. Fl white with yellow tube.

(**Trichodesma** R. Br.: Erect scabrid herbs. Fl(s) in axillary / terminal racemes.)

**Trichodesma indicum** *(L.) R. Br.* கனிதும்பை +Hills. Weed of cult. Colonizer. Fl bluish.

**T. sedgwickianum** *S.P. Banerjee* Occ. Weed. Fl white.

**T. zeylanicum** *(Burm.f.) R. Br.* கழுதைக் காலி (Foot)hills. Weed. Colonizer. Fl bluish.

CORDIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **3**: 996-1003; **4**: 383-388)

**Carmona retusa** *(Vahl) Masam. (Ehretia microphylla*lam.*)* குரங்கு வெத்திலை (Foot)hills. Stiff, subshrub. Fl cream. Ripe fr red, globose (GIMP 104).

(**Cordia** L. : Trees. Lvs scabrid. Infl corymbose. Fl polygamous. Ripe fr orange.)

**Cordia gharaf** *(Forsskal) Ehrenb. ex Asch. (C. rothii* Roemer & Schultes*)* சிறு நறுவுளி Occ. Fl cream (GIMP 77).

**C. monoica** *Roxb.* நறுவுளி Foothills. Common. Fl yellowish, fragrant.

**C. obliqua** *Willd.* பெருநறுவுளி Foothills. Branchlets pendulous.

**C. wallichii** *G.Don* பழந்தேக்கு Hills. By farmlands. Occ. Tree. Lvs 6-12 x 5-11cm, tomentose below. Fl white.

(**Ehretia** P. Browne : Trees. Infl cymose. Fl cream. Ripe Fr red.)

**Ehretia laevis** *Roxb.* பாக்குப் பட்டை (Foot)hills. Common.

**E. ovalifolia** *Wight* Hills. Occ.

**E. pubescens** *Benth.* ஆடாலி (Foot)hills. Common.

CONVOLVULACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 476-486; **3**: 1004-1043; **4**: 389-402)

(**Argyreia** Lour. : Scandent. Lvs broadly cordate, 3-7-nerved from base, silky below. Cymes corymbose. Ripe fr orange.)

**Argyreia cuneata** *(Willd.) Ker Gawler* Hills. Occ. Erect, silky shrub. Fl bright purple, 5 cm across, pretty (GIMP 23).

**A. daltoni** *C.B. Clarke* கரு ஓணாங் கொடி Hills. Common. Vine. Lvs serious below. Fl pink with deeper throat, 6 cm across.

**A. elliptica** *Choisy (Lettsomia elliptica* Wight*)* Hills. Common. Bushy climber. Fl pale purple, 4 cm across.

**A. kleiniana** *(Roemer & Schultes) Raiz. (A. bracteata* Choisy*)*மலை ஓணாங் கொடி Hills. Common. Fl red with purple throat, 6 cm across.

**A. osyrensis** *(Roth) Choisy (Lettsomia aggregata* Roxb.*)* Scrub jungles. Extensive vine on bushes. Lvs white, woolly below. Fl pink, 1 cm across (GIMP 23).

**Cressa cretica** *L.* உப்பு மரிக் கொழுந்து Glaucous herb of salty ground. Fl white. Capsule globose (GIMP 80).

**Cuscuta chinensis** *Lam.* (Foot)hills. Lfless parasitic, much branched yellowish vine. Fl cream (GIMP 85).

**Evolvulus alsinoides** *(L.) L.* விஷ்ணுக் கிரந்தி +Hills. V common. Slender herb. Fl blue (GIMP 116).

**Hewittia sublobata** *(L.f.) Kuntze* [*H. bicolor (*Vahl*)* Wight & Arn.] +Foothills. Lvs 3-nerved. Fl yellowish, 3.5 cm across.

**Ipomoea aquatica** *Forsskal (I. reptans* Poiret*)* Low-lying clayey soil, branches rooting at nodes; branchlets floating. Fl pink, 6 cm across (GIMP 142).

**I. asarifolia** *(Desr.) Roemer & Schultes (I. repens* Lam.*)* Low-lying clayey soil. Lvs reniform. Fl pure white, 5 cm across.

**I. batatas** *(L.) Lam.* சர்க்கரை வள்ளி Sweet Potato. S American. Hills. Now widely cult for edible tubers. Fl pink, 2 cm across (GIMP 141).

**I. carnea** *Jacq.* ssp. **fistulosa** *(Choisy) D. Austin* வேலிக்காத்தான் Trop American. Erect subshrub, planted by fences. Fl pink, 7(10) cm across, evanescent.

**I. coptica** *(L.) Roemer & Schultes (I. dissecta* Willd.*)* Poor gravelly soil. Loc abund. Lvs 5-7-fid. Fl cream, 1 cm across (GIMP 142).

**I. eriocarpa** *R. Br.* [*I. hispida* (Vahl) Roemer & Schultes] Hills. Occ. Slender, hirsute twiner. Fl pink, 1 cm across (GIMP 142).

**I. hederifoiia** *L.* [*Quamoclit phoenicea (*Roxb.*)* Choisy] கணவலிக் கொடி Trop American. Hills. Sec. Fl red, 3 cm across, showy.

**I. indica** *(Burm.f.) Merr. (I. leari* Paxton*)* Blue Dawn-flower. Trop American. Hills. Naturalized, on wayside bushes. Fl opening b!ue, fading pink, 5 cm across.

**I. nil** *(L.) Roth* [*I. hederacea* auct. non (L.) Jacq.] N American. Vine. Lvs 3-lobed. Fl pink to purple, 4.5 cm across (GIMP 142).

**I. obscura** *(L.) Ker Gawler* சிறுதாளி Slender twiner. Lvs cordate. Fl yellowish, 2.5 cm across (GIMP 142).

**I. pes-caprae** *(L.) R. Br.* குதிரைக் குளம்பு River banks. Prostrate herb. Lvs 2-lobed. Fl pink, 5 cm (GIMP 142).

**I. pes-tigridis** *L.* புலிச்சுவடி +Hills. Near cult. Hispid. Lvs 5-9-lobed. Fl white, 4 cm across (GIMP 142).

**Ipomoea quamoclit** *L. (Quamoclit pinnata* Bojer*)* மயில் மாணிக்கம் Cypress vine. Trop American. Naturalized. Vine. Lvs pinnatifid. Fl deep red, 2 cm across (GIMP 208).

**I. sepiaria** *J. Koenig ex Roxb.* தாழைக் கொடி +Hills. Slender. Vine. Fl cream, 4 cm across, evanescent (GIMP 143).

**I. staphylina** *Roemer & Schultes* ஓணாங் கொடி +Hills. Branched vine, in heavy masses on bushes etc. V common. Fl pink, 2 cm across, showy by aggregation.

**I. wightii** *(Wallich) Choisy* Hills. Vine. Lvs glaucous below. Fl pink to purple, 3 cm across.

**Jacquemontia paniculata** *(Burm.f.) Hallier f.* +Hills. Lvs cordate. Fl white, 1 cm across.

**Merremia aegyptia** *(L.) Urban* Scrub jungle. Vine. Fl white, 3 cm across.

**M. dissecta** *(Jacq.) Hallier f.* Trop American. Hirsute vine. Fl white, 4 cm across (GIMP 143).

**M. emarginata** *(Burm.f.) Hallier f.* எலிக்காது கீரை Scrub jungles. Prostrate herb. Firmly rooted at nodes. Fl yellow, 0.6 cm across (GIMP 142)

**M. hederacea** *(Burm.f.) Hallier f. (M. chryseides* Hallier f.*)* Scrub jungles. Branched twiner. Fl yellow, 1.5 cm across. Conspicuous by aggregation.

**M. tridentata** *(L.) Hallier f.* +Foothills. Colonizer. Prostrate herb. Fl cream, 1.5 cm across (GIMP 166).

**M. turpethum** *(L.) G.L.Shah & R.G. Bhat* [*Operculina turpethum (*L.*)* A.Silva Manso] River banks. Heavy masses on bushes. Fl white, 3 cm across, enveloped in woody calyx (GIMP 181).

**M. umbellata** *(L.) Hallier f.* ssp. **orientalis** (Hallier f.) *Ooststr.* Hills. Extensive vine. Fl white, 3.5 cm across (GIMP 166).

**M. vitifolia** *(Burm.f.) Hallier f.* Hills. Occ. Hirsute vine. Fl yellow, 7 cm across (GIMP 166).

**Porana paniculata** *Roxb.* Garden vine. Fl white, 0.8 cm across.

**Rivea hypocrateriformis** *(Desr.) Choisy* முசுட்டைக் கொடி Foothills. Vine on bushes. Lvs glaucous below. Fl white, 7 cm across, fragrant, fading brown by 9 a.m.

**Stictocardia tiliifolia** *( Desr.) Hallier f.* River banks. Vine. Fl pink, 7 cm across.

SOLANACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 487-492; **3**: 1044-1066; **4**: 403-417 )

**Browallia americana** *L.* Trop American. Garden herb. Fl blue.

(**Capsicum** L. : மிளகாய் (Bird)Chillies. Trop American. Cult. Subshrubby, Fl white.)

**Capsicum frutescens** *L.* Perennial. Fr in groups (GIMP 50).

**C. annuum** *L.* Annual. Fr single (GIMP 50).

(**Cestrum** L. : Two spp. of garden shrubs introduced from W indies. Noted for fragrant, cream fls.

**Cestrum diurnum** *L.* Day Queen. +Foothills. Fl opening with sunrise.

**C. nocturnum** *L.* Night Queen. Hills. Fl opening with sunset.

**Datura innoxia** *Miller (*Often erroneously known as *D. metal* L.*)* Trop American. +Foothills. Weed. Less common than *D. metel*. Branchlets pubescent. Fl white. Corolla 10-toothed. Capsule armed with long, weak, sharp spines (GIMP 91).

**D. metel** *L.* (Often erroneously known as *D. fastuosa* L.) கரு ஊமத்தை Hills. More common than *D. innoxia.* Branchlets glabrous. Fl often purple-tinged within. Corolla 5-toothed. Capsule armed with short, stout, blunt spines (GIMP 91).

**Lycopersicon lycopersicum** *(L.) Karsten* தக்காளி Tomato. Trop American. Cult on the hills, now extending to the plains. Pubescent herb. Fl yellow. Fr depressed-globose, 2-5 cm across (GIMP 158).

**Nicotiana plumbaginifolia** *Viv.* Trop American. +Hills, fallow ground. Lvs radical & cauline. Fl pinkish, 1 cm across.

(**Physalis** L. : Weedy herb with yellow fls & purple throat. Berries enveloped in accrescent calyx.)

**Physalis minima** *L.* சொடக்குத் தக்காளி +Hills. Corolla c. 0.6 cm across. Berry C. 0.8 cm across (GIMP 192).

**P. peruviana** *L.* பெருங்குண்ணி Trop American. Naturalized. Hills. Corolla & berry more than 1 cm across (GIMP 192).

(**Solanum** L. : (Un)armed. Native / introduced herbs. Shrubs / vines.)

**Solanum americanum** *Miller* (*S. nigrum* auct.*non L.*) மணத்தக்காளி +Hills. V common. Shrubby. Fl white. Ripe fr black (GIMP 229).

**S. erianthum** *D.Don (S. verbascifolium* auct. non L. *)* ஆனை சுண்டைக்காய் Hills. Common. Shrub with flat crown and dense powdery, yellowish indumentum. Fl white. Ripe fr yellow (GIMP 230).

**S. giganteum** *Jacq.* சாம்பல் கிளுரை Hills. Armed shrub with grey-fluffy indumentum. Lvs glaucous below. Fl violet. Ripe fr red.

**S. hispidum** *Pers.* Trop American. Hills. Wastelands. Armed shrub with stellate, tomentose indumentum. Fl white.

**S. melongena** *L.* கத்திரி Brinjal, Egg plant. V widely cult. Fr as vegetable (GIMP 229).

**S. pubescens** *Willd.* +Foothills. Shrub Branchlets fulvous-pubescent. Fl purple to violet. Ripe fr orange.

**S. torvum** *Sw.* சுண்டை W Indies. Hills. Cult for fr Armed shrub. Fl white (GIMP 230).

**S.trilobatum** *L.* தூதுவளை Scrub jungles. Armed straggler. Fl purple (GIMP 230).

**S. viarum** *Dunal* S American. Hills. Armed shrub. Fl cream. Ripe fr yellow.

**S. violaceum** *Ortega (S. anguivi* Lam., *S. indicum* auct. non L.*)* நாய்முள்ளி Hills. V common. Armed shrub with yellow powdery indumentum. Fl blue to purple. Ripe fr orange.

**S. virginianum** *L.* (*S. surattense* Burm. f., *S. xanthocarpum* Schrader & Wendl.) கண்டங் கத்திரி +Foothills. Armed, diffuse subshrub. Fl purple. Ripe fr yellow (GIMP 230).

**Withania somnifera** *(L.) Dunal* அமுக்கிளா Introduced. Weedy. Subshrubby. Fl yellow. Ripe berry orange, covered by accrescent calyx (GIMP 258).

SCROPHULARIACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 493-507; **3**: 1067-1107 **4**: 418-430)

**Bacopa monnieri** *(L.) Pennel (Moniera cuneifolia* Michaux*)* நீர்ப்பிரமி +Hills. V abund in low-lying marshy ground. Prostrate, subsucculent, matty herb. Fl white with violet bands (GIMP 32).

(**Dopatrium** Buch.-Ham. ex Benth. : Delicate, gregarious herb, of marshy ground, with bright blue fl. Capsule ioculicidal.)

**Dopatrium junceum** *(Roxb.) Buch.-Ham. ex Benth.* Hills.

**D. lobelioides** *Benth.* Low-lying marshy ground.

**D. nudicaule** *(Willd.) Benth.* Scrub jungles, with the monsoon. Easily missed.

**Glossostigma diandra** *(L.) Kuntze* Banks of ponds, in receding waters. +Hills. Loc abund, but often missed. Delicate matty herb. Fl pink.

(**Limnophila** R. Br. : Delicate herbs of low-lying marshy ground. Some (partly) submerged.)

**Limnophila heterophylla** *(Roxb.) Benth.* Fl solitary in lf-axils.

**L. indica** *(L.) Druce* +Hills. Loc abund. V polymorphic herb.3 growth forms : a) shallow water: dissected lvs under water; normal lvs above ; b) deep water: highly dissected lvs appearing like a bottle-brush, with a few normal lvs on the surface; c) on land : all lvs normal (GIMP 154).

**L. polystachya** *Benth.* Low-lying marshy ground. Submerged, heterophyllous, erroneoulsy referred to as "*L. heterophylla*". Fl pinkish, in terminal and/or axillary, divaricate spikes.

**L. repens** *(Benth.) Benth. (L. conferta* Benth.*)* Ascending herb. Fl pink.

**L. rugosa** *(Roth) Merr. (L. roxburghii* auct. non. G. Don*)* Hills. Marshy ground. Fl bluish (GIMP 154).

(**Lindernia** All. : Erect / prostrate, low-herbs. Often matty, in clayey, perennially, moist ground. Fr a globose / elongate, septicidal capsule.)

**Lindernia anagallis** *(Burm.f.) Pennell (Vandellia pedunculata* Benth.*)* Hills. Marshy ground. Fl violetish (GIMP 252).

**L. antipoda** *(L.) Alston [Ilysanthes veronicifolia* (Retz.) Urban*]* +Hills. Abund, in low-lying marshy ground. Fl bluish.

**L. ciliata** *(Colsm.) Pennell [Ilysanthes serrata* (Roxb.) Urban*]* +Hills. Greg. Shoots erect. Fl white with pink throat.

**L. crustacea** *(L.) F.Muell. [Vandellia crustacea* (L.) Benth.*]* + Hills. Erect. Fl rose to purple.

**Lindernia hyssopioides** *(L.) Haines [Ilysanthes hyssopioides* (L.) Benth.*]* Hills. Matty, ascending. Fl violet.

**L. oppositifolia** *(Retz.) Mukerjee* +Hills. Erect. Lvs lush green, size decreasing with alt. Fl bluish.

**L. parviflora** *(Roxb.) Haines [Ilysanthes parviflora* (Roxb.) Benth.*]* +Hills. Loc abund. Erect. Fl pinkish.

**L. pusilla** *(Willd.) Bold. (Vandellia scabra* Benth.*)* Hills. Loc abund. Spreading. Fl violet with yellow throat.

**L. ruellioides** *(Colsm.) Pennell [Ilysanthes reptans* (Roxb.) Urban*]* Hills. Common. Prostrate. Fl pinkish.

**Mecardonia procumbens** *(Miller) Small* Subtrop American. +Hills. Occ. Prostrate herb, drying black. Fl yellow.

**Micrargeria wightii** *Benth.* Scrub jungles. Occ clumps. Rough, erect herb. Fl pink to purple. Capsule globose.

**Microcarpaea minima** *(J. Koenig) Merr. (M. muscosa* R. Br.*)* Banks of ponds & streams. Loc abund though seldom noticed. Prostrate. Fl purplish.

**Scoparia dulcis** *L.* சரக்கோத்தினி Trop American. Wasteland weed. Erect. Fl white (GIMP 224).

**Sopubia delphinifolia** *(L.) G.Don* +Hills. By rock edges. Loc abund. Branched, erect herb, often purple. Fl pinkish purple (GIMP 231).

**Stemodia viscosa** *Roxb.* Low-lying moist ground. Glandular-hairy, scented herb. Fl blue (GIMP 233).

(**Striga** Lour. : Scabrid. Erect, root-parasitic herb. Fl white. Capsule 5-/15-ribbed.)

**Striga angustifolia** *(D.Don) C.J.Saldanha* Scrub jungles, in poor soil, less on hills.

**S. asiatica** *(L.) Kuntze (S. lutea* Lour.*)* (Foot) hills. Size decreasing with altitude. Fl yellow / white (GIMP 235).

**S. densiflora** *(Benth.) Benth.* +Hills. Robust herb. Fl white.

**Verbascum chinense** *(L.) Santapau (Celsia coromandeliana* Vahl*)* River bed / banks. Occ. Stout, erect herb, with basal rosette of lvs. Fl yellow, showy (GIMP 57).

LENTIBULARIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 509-510; **3**: 1109-1123)

(**Utricularia** L. : Bladder-wort. Erect, trailing or free-floating. Scapigerous herb, with insect-traps.)

**Utricularia bifida** *L.* Scrub jungles with the monsoon. Fl yellow (GIMP 251)

**U. caerulea** *L.* Hills. Moist sun-exposed slopes. Loc abund. Fl cream / purple.

**U. graminifolia** *Vahl* Hills. Perennially moist ground. Profusely branched. Corolla bluish purple.

**U. hirta** *Klein ex Link* Scrub jungles with the monsoon. Fl pink.

**U. polygaloides** *Edgew.* Scrub jungles with rains. Fl blue.

BIGNONIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 512-514; **3**: 1126-1136; **4**: 431-435)

**Dolichandrone arcuata** *(Wight) C.B. Clarke* இரப்பாலை (Foot)hills. Densely foliaceous tree. Fl white. Capsule to 50 cm.

**D. falcata** *(DC.) Seemann* சித்தத்தி Foothills. Tree. Fl white. Capsule to 30 cm (GIMP 100).

**Kigelia africana** *(Lam.) Benth. (K. pinnata* DC.*)* Sausage Tree. African. Planted. Dec Avenue tree. Fl dark purple with yellow stripes in elongate, pendulous clusters. Fr sausage-shaped, 30-45 x 8-15 cm.

**Millingtonia hortensis** *L.f.* மரமல்லி Indian Cork Tree. Planted avenue tree. Fl white, fragrant, in panicles. Fr scarce.

**Spathodea campanulata** *P.Beauv.* Scarlet-bell Tree. Trop African. Planted tree. Fl red, v showy.

**Stereospermum colais** *(Dillwyn) Mabb.* [*S. personatum (*Hassk.*)* Chatterjee] பூபடிரி Hills. Lofty tree. Fl yellow. Capsule to 40 cm, twisted, (GIMP 234).

(**Tabebuia** Gomes ex DC. : Trumpet Tree. Trop American. Lvs palmately compound.)

**Tabebuia argentea** *(Burret. & K.Schum.) Britt.* Tree of Gold. Gardens. Fl in showy, yellow clusters.

**Tabebuia rosea** *(Bertol.) DC.* Planted, densely foliaceous tree. Fl pinkish.

**Tecoma stans** *(L.) Kunth [Stenolobium stans* (L.) Seemann*]* மஞ்சரளி Trop American. Now semi-wild. +Hill. Fl golden yellow, v showy (GIMP 234).

PEDALIACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 515-517; **3**: 1137-1140)

**Martynia annua** *( Houston in Martyn) L.* தேள் கொடுக்குக் காய் Trop American. +Hills, Wasteland weed. Sticky herb. Fl purple with yellow throat (GIMP 162).

**Pedalium murex** *L.* யானை நெரிஞ்சில் Stout herb. Fl yellow. Drupe spiny (GIMP 187).

**Sesamum laciniatum** *Klein ex Willd.* Pulivalam stream banks. Prostrate herb. Fl dark purple. Capsule ovoid, 2-beaked.

**S. indicum** *L.* எள்ளு Gingelly. +Hills. Extensively planted. Cash crop of unirrigated areas. Fl pinkish. Seeds the source of oil (GIMP 225).

ACANTHACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 518-547; **3**: 1147-1213; **4**: 436-465)

(Well-represented in the district. Infl compact, often cone-shaped. Fl zygomorphic. Fr a loculicidal capsule with seeds supported on retinaculum.)

**Adhatoda zeylanica** *Medicus (A. vasica* Nees*)* ஆடாதோடை +Hills. Often along fences. Compact shrub. Fl white. Widely used medicinally (GIMP 7).

(**Andrographis** Wallich ex Nees : பெரிய/ சிறிய நங்கை Reputed remedy against snake-bite.)

**Andrographis affinis** *Nees* Hills. Subshrubby. Fl white with purple streaks.

**A. alata** *(Vahl) Nees* (Foot)hills. Subshrub. Fl white with purple streaks.

**A. paniculata** *(Burm.f.) Wallich ex Nees* நிலவேம்பு Planted by households as a putative snake-repellent. Subshrubby. Fl white, tinged pink (GIMP 18).

(**Asystasia** Blume: An easily recognized genus : profusely branched subshrubs occuring in ravines, along fences, etc.)

**Asystasia chelonoides** *Nees* var. **quadrangularis** *C.B. Clarke* கொடிக்குருந்து Hills. Fl purple.

**Asystasia gangetica** *(L.) T. Anderson* Scrub jungles. Colonizer. Fl yellow, but variable (GIMP 30).

(**Barleria** L. : (Un)armed, (sub)shrub of scrub jungles. Wastelands, etc.)

**Barleria acuminata** *Nees* (Foot)hills. Compact bushes. Lvs velvetty. Fl white, tinged blue / purple.

**B. buxifolia** *L.* +Foothills. Wastelands. Rigid subshrub. Crown hemispherical. Fl pink to violet (GIMP 33).

**B. courtallica** *Nees* Hills. Discrete patches in forests. Shrub. Fl blue (GIMP 33).

**B. cristata** *L.* டிசம்பர் பூ +Foothills, also in gardens. Subshrub. Fl purplish (GIMP 33).

**B. cuspidata** *Heyne ex Nees* Scrub jungle. Armed subshrub. Fl yellowish.

**B. longiflora** *L.f.* Foothills. Fl white (GIMP 33).

**B. nitida** *Nees* அடுக்கு முள்ளி Foothills. Stiff subshrub with clusters of spiny bracts on branchlets. Fl white.

**B. noctiflora** *L.f.* Scrub jungles. Rigid subshrub. Fl white, fragrant, opening at dusk (GIMP 33).

**B. prionitis** *L.* காட்டு கனகாம்பரம் + Foothills. V common. Armed subshrub. Fl yellow to orange (GIMP 33).

**Blepharis maderaspatensis** *(L.) Roth (B. boerhaviifolia* Pers.*)* Scrub jungles in v poor soil. Prostrate herb, rooting at nodes. Fl white with pink nerves.

**B. molluginifolia** *Pers.* +Foothills. Prostrate herb. Fl violet to purple.

**Crossandra infundibuliformis** *(L.) Nees (C. unduliifolia* Salisb.*)* கனகாம்பரம் Foothills. Often planted for fls. Subshrubby. Fl orange to scarlet (GIMP 81).

**Decliptera cuneata** *Nees* கருங்குருந்து Hills. Branches scandent, to 1m. Fl pink.

(**Dipteracanthus** Nees : Erect/prostrate herb, with blue-violet, Caducous corolla.)

**Dipteracanthus patulus** *(Jacq.) Nees (Ruellia patula* Jacq.*)* By river banks. Erect.

**D. prostratus** *(Poiret) Nees (Ruellia prostrata* Poiret*)* +Hills. Colonizer. Prostrate (GIMP 99).

**Dyschoriste madurensis** *(Burm.f.) Kuntze* [*D. littoralis* (L.f.) Nees] Scrub jungles. Stiff undershrub. Fl pinkish purple.

**Ecbolium ligustrinum** *(Vahl) Vollesen* [*E. viride* (Forsskal) Alston, *A. linneanum* Kurz] நீலாம்பரம் +Hills. Shrub, often by fences. Fl bluish green: subtended by more conspicuous bracts (GIMP 103).

**Elytraria acaulis** *(L.f.) Lindau* +Foothills. Rootstock stout; lvs basal. Fl white tinged pink.

**Eranthemum capense** *L. (E. montanum* Roxb.*)* குருங்கு Hills. Subshrubby. Branches scandent. Fl blue.

**Graptophyllum pictum** *(L.) Griffith (G. hortense* Nees*)* Planted shrub. Lvs variegated. Corolla white with purple throat (GIMP 127).

**Hygrophila auriculata** *(Schum.) Heine* [*Asteracantha longifolia* (L.) [Nees)] நீர் முள்ளி Marshy low-lying ground, by cult Greg. Armed, stout herb. Fl purple (GIMP 29).

**H. balsamica** *(L.f.) Raf. [Cardanthera balsamica* (L.f.) Benth. ex C.B. Clarke*]* Low-lying moist ground: weed of paddy fields. Low herb. Fl purple to violet.

**H. quadrivalvis** *(Buch.-Ham.) Nees* Srirangam Isl; moist ground. Herb. Fl pink to violet.

**H. salicifolia** *(Vahl) Nees* +Foothills. Low-lying marshy ground. Erect herb. Fl white with pink lines.

**Indoneesiella echioides** *(L.) Sreemadh. [Andrographis echioides* (L.) Nees*]*

கோபுரந்தாங்கி Wastelands; colonizer. V common. Erect herb. Branchlets decussate. Fl white tinged brown (GIMP 18).

**Justicia betonica** *L.* +Hills. Shrubby. Fl white with purple lines.

**J. diffusa** *Willd.* Hills, on bare slopes. Plant drying blackish. Fl pink.

**J. gendarussa** *Burm.f* . கரு நொச்சி +Hills. Stream banks. Greg. Subshrub. Branchlets dark purple. Fl white with purple lines (GIMP 146).

**Justicia glabra** *J. Koenig ex Roxb.* Foothills, stream banks. Slender subshrub. Fl white tinged violet.

**J. glauca** *Rottler* Foothills. Subshrub. Fl pink.

**J. procumbens** *L.* Hills. Diffuse herb. Fl pink (GIMP 146).

**J. prostrata** *(C.B. Clarke) Gamble* +Hills, exposed slopes. Prostrate herb. Fl pink.

**J. simplex** *D. Don* Hills, slopes. Common. Diffuse herb. Fl pink, on elongated spikes.

**J. tranquebariensis** *L.f.* தவசி முருங்கை Scrub jungles; colonizer. Subshrubby; base woody. Branches stiff. Fl white with pink lines.

**Lepidagathis cristata** *Willd.* கரப்பான் பூண்டு +Hills; wastelands, even in poor soil. Base stout; branches erect. Infl cushion-like. Fl pinkish (GIMP 152).

**L. fasciculata** *(Retz.) Nees* Hills. Prostrate herb. Fl white.

**Meyenia hawtayneana** *(Wallich) Nees* Hills, forest border. Occ. Base woody; branches interlocking. Fl violet, throat yellow, v showy, 5x4 cm.

**Peristrophe paniculata** *(Forsskal) Brummitt* [*P. bicalyculata* (Retz.) Nees] +Foothills, wastelands. Common. Scandent herb. Fl pink (GIMP 189)

**Rhinacanthus nasutus** *(L.) Kurz (R. communis* Nees*)* நாகமல்லி Hills; sheltered places. Subshrub. Fl white (GIMP 212).

**Ruellia tuberosa** *L.* +Hills, near habitation. Herb. Fl blue to violetish, caducous.

**Rungia repens** *(L.) Nees* +Foothills. Occ. Herb; branches ascending. Fl

pinkish: bracts with conspicuous white margins (GIMP 217).

**Stenosiphonium cordifolium** *(Vahl) Alston* Foothills. Shrub. Less viscid with increasing altitude. Fl blue.

**Strobilanthes barbata** *Nees* Hills, C. 1000 m. By stream banks, in shade. Greg. Shrub; branchlets winged. Fl white.

**S. walkeri** *Arn. ex Nees* Hills. Occ. Subshrub. Fl pinkish.

**Thunbergia erecta** *(Benth.) T. Anderson* Trop African. Erect. Garden subshrub, often by hedges. Fl blue to purple, 4 cm across.

**Thunbergia fragrans** *Roxb.* காச நங்காய் Hills, slopes. V common. Slender twiner. Fl white, 4 cm across, evanescent.

**T. grandiflora** *(Rottler) Roxb.* Garden climber on trellises. Fl bluish, on elongate pendulous racemes.

**T. mysorensis** *(Wight) T. Anderson* Foothills. Scarce. Twiner. Fl yellow.

VERBENACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 548-559; **3**: 1214-1241; **4**: 466-480)

**Citharexylum subserratum** *Sw.* S American. Garden tree. Fl white.

**Clerodendrum inerme** *(L.) Gaertner* பீநாறிச் சங்கு Subshrubby fencings. Fl white, 2 cm across (GIMP 71).

**C. philippinum** *Schauer (C. fragrans Willd.)* மைசூர் மல்லிகை Hills. Semiwild, often by fences. Corolla white, "doubles", calyx reddish, fragrant.

**C. phiomides** *L.f.* Occ. Foetid subshrub, by fencings. Fl cream (GIMP 71)

**Duranta erecta** *L. (D. repens* L,D. *plumieri* Jacq.*)* C American. Hills by fencings. Fl blue (white). Ripe fr orange (GIMP 103).

**Gmelina arborea** *Roxb.* குமளா Hills. Common. Dec tree. Fl brownish yellow, 3.5 cm across. Fr 3.5 x 1 cm (GIMP 126).

**G. asiatica** *L.* நிலக் குமளா +Foothills. Armed shrub. Fl bright yellow, 2.5 cm across. Fr 2.5 x 2 cm (GIMP 126).

**Lantana camara** *L. (L. aculeata* L.*)* உண்ணி Trop American. Perfectly naturalized; one of the most aggressive weeds that occupy cleared slopes prickly shrub with interlocking branches. Fl brick red. Ripe fr blue (GIMP 149).

**L. indica** *Roxb.* Hills. Occ. Fl pink to reddish. Ripe fr red on elongate axis (GIMP 150).

**L. wightiana** *Wallich ex Gamble* +Foothills. Wayside. Low spreading subshurb. Fl white.

**Lippia javanica** *(Burm.f.) Sprengel* Trop American. Srirangam Isl. Occ clumps. River banks. Fl pinkish.

**Phyla nodiflora** *(L.) E. Greene (Lippia nodiflora* (L.) A. Rich.*)* பொடுதலை +Foothills. Low-lying clayey / sandy river banks. Matty herb. Fl purplish white (GIMP 155).

**Premna corymbosa** *Rottler* +Hills. Scandent subshrub, faintly scented. Fl cream.

**P. tomentosa** *Willd.* கொலக்கட்டைத் தேக்கு (Foot)hills. Semievergreen tree. Tender parts yellow. Fl cream, fragrant (GIMP 203).

**Priva cordifolia** *(L.f.) Druce (P. leptostachya* A.L.Juss.*)* +Hills. Wayside. Well branched, sticky herb. Fl white. Fr sticky pubescent.

**Stachytarpheta jamaicensis** *(L.) Vahl (S. indica* auct. non (L.) Vahl*)* சீமை நாயுருவி Trop American. +Hills. Aggressive colonizer on disturbed ground. Subshrubby. Fl bluish to violet, partly embedded in the elongate, terminal spike (GIMP 233).

**Svensonia hyderobadensis** *(Walp.) Mold. (Bouchea hyderobadensis* Walp.*)* மைனாச் செடி Hills. Occ. Subshrub. Fl pink.

**Symphorema involucratum** *Roxb.* வெள்ளை மல்லிக் கொடி +Hills. Ravines, river banks. Common. Extensive, dec straggler. Fl white, the accrescent involucre of bracts more often noticed.

**Tectona grandis** *L.f.* தேக்கு Hills, less in the plains. By river banks. Planted timber tree. Fl cream. Fr with inflated epicarp (GIMP 240).

**Vitex altissima** *L.f.* மயிலாடி Hills, also in undisturbed foothills. Common. Tree. Fl blue. Ripe fr purple.

**V. leucoxylon** *L.f.* +Foothills. By river banks. Occ. Tree. Fl cream with purple throat (GIMP 256).

**V. negundo** *L.* நொச்சி +Hills. River banks / fences. Shrub. Fl purplish to violet (GIMP 256).

LABIATAE(LAMIACEAE) (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 561-576; **3**: 1244-1284; **4**: 482-502)

(Aromatic, stems angled. Lvs decussate / whorld. Infl of false whorls (verticillaster). Fr a schizocarp of 4, 1-seeded nutlets, enclosed in persistent calyx.)

**Anisochilus carnosus** *(L.f.) Wallich* சேற்றுப்புண் தழை Hills. By rock edges. Loc abund. Stout annual herb. Fl purple. Fr cone-like (GIMP 19).

**Anisomeles indica** *(L.) Kuntze* வட்டச் சடச்சி +Hills. Wastelands. V common. Plants pubescent, scarcely aromatic. Lvs ovate. Fl pinkish (GIMP 19).

**A. malabarica** *(L.) R.Br. ex Sims* அருவாச் சடச்சி +Foothills. Wastelands. Common. Plants densely woolly, aromatic. Lvs oblanceolate. Fl purple (GIMP 19).

**Basilicum polystachyon** *(L.) Moench (Moschosma polystachyum* (L.) Benth.*)* சாணக்கி பூண்டு Moist ground. Scarcely aromatic. Subshrub. Fl pinkish (GIMP 170).

**Becium filamentosum** *(Forsskal) Chiov. (Ocimum adscendens* Willd.*)* Wastelands. Common. Scarcely aromatic, subshrub. Fl white.

**Endostemon viscosus** *(Roth) M.Ashby* [*Orthosiphon diffusus* (Benth.) Benth.] +Hills. On bare slopes stiff, scarcely aromatic, subshrub. Fl pink.

**Geniosporum tenuiflorum** *(L.) Merr.* [*G. prostratum* (L.) Benth.] Gravelly ground. Aromatic herb with ascending branches. Fl blue to purple.

**Hyptis suaveolens** *(L.) Poit.* Trop American. Wastelands. Common. Strongly aromatic, glandular hairy, subshrub. Fl blue (GIMP 139).

**Leonotis nepetiifolia** *(L.) R.Br.* Trop African. Wastelands. Occ clumps. Erect, tall herb. Stem sharply angled. Fl orange.

(**Leucas** R.Br. : Easily recognized herb *(தும்பை)* with a characteristic odour; plains and/ or hills. Fl white, in verticillasters.)

**Leucas aspera** *(Willd.) Link* Wasteland weed. Greg (GIMP 153).

**L. biflora** *(Vahl) R.Br.* (Foot)hills. Branches slender.

**L. indica** *(L.) R.Br. ex Vatke* [*L. linifolia* (Roth) Sprengel] +Hills. Common (GIMP 153).

**L. martinicensis** *(Jacq.) R.Br.* Hills. In wastelands (GIMP 153).

**L. mollissima** *Wallich ex Benth.* var. **scaberula** *Hook.f.* Hills. Erect/ scandent. Lvs pubescent below.

**Ocimum basilicum** *L.* Sweet Basil. +Hills. Colonizer. Aromatic subshrub. The following vars. **pilosum** *Benth.* **Purpurascens** *Benth.* & **thyrsiflorum** *Benth.* are sometimes recognized.

**Ocimum canum** *Sims* நாய் துளசி Hoary Basil. +Hills. Wastelands. V common. Strongly aromatic subshrub. Fl white.

**O. gratissimum** *L.* எலுமிச்சன் துளசி +Foothills. Near habitations. Aromatic, branched subshrub. Fl white (GIMP 175).

**O. tenuiflorum** *L. (O. sanctum* L.*)* நல்ல துளசி Sacred Basil. +Foothills planted by houses and temples for religious offerings. Strongly aromatic subshrub. Fl white (GIMP 179).

**Othosiphon thymiflorus** *(Roth) Sleesen (O. glabratus* Benth.*)* Hills. Rock crevices. Scarcely aromatic subshrub. Fl white.

NYCTAGINACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 578-580; **3**: 1286-1292; **4**: 503-504)

(Fr an anthocarp, club-shaped or obconic, ribbed, glabrous / glandular.)

**Boerhavia diffusa** *L.* மூக்கரட்டி +Foothills. Wastelands. V common. Diffuse herb. Fl pink (GIMP 39).

**B. erecta** *L.* Wastelands. Common. Erect herb. Fl whitish.

**Bougainvillaea glabra** *Choisy* S American. Planted for showy fls.

**Commicarpus chinensis** *(L.) Heimerl (Boerhavia repanda* Willd.*)* சாட்டதனை Hills. Scandent herb. Fl rose.

**Mirabilis jalapa** *L.* அந்தி மந்தாரை S American. +Hills, semi-wild. Fl rose (yellow / white) (GIMP 168).

**Pisonia aculeata** *L.* +Foothills. Colonizer. Armed straggler. Fl greenish (GIMP 194).

AMARANTHACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 581-592; **3**:1293-1318; **4**: 505-516)
(Fr a dehiscent utricle / capsule or an indehiscent nutlet.)

**Achyranthes aspera** *L.* நாயுருவி +Hills. Colonizer. V common. Scandent. Fr straw-coloured (GIMP 4).

**Aerva javanica** *(Burm.f.) Juss. ex Schultes (A. tomentosa* Forsskal*)* Scrub jungles. Dioecious, velvetty herb. Spikes to 18 cm, woolly, white (GIMP 8).

**A. lanata** *(L.) Juss.* பூலைப்பூ +Hills. V common. Erect / decumbent herb, with white infl. Fl bisexual (GIMP 8).

**Aerva sanguinolenta** *(L.) Blume (A. scandens* Wallich ex Moq.*)* Occ. Erect, glabrous herb, with bisexual fl.

**Allmania nodiflora** *(L.) R.Br. ex Wight* வள்ளிக் கீரை +Hills. V common. V variable as to habit, fl colour, etc.

**Alternanthera paronychioides** *A.St.-Hil.* Trop American. Low-lying moist ground. Matty herb; stem reddish; nodes hairy. Spikes (sub)globose.

**A. pungens** *Kunth* ஒட்டுற முள் +Hills. Crevices of stone pavements. Loc abund. Spiny, prostrate herb.

**A. sessilis** *(L.) R. Br. ex DC. (A. triandra* Lam.*)* பொன்னாங்கண்ணிக் கீரை +Hills. Low-lying ground. Matty herb, nodes hairy. Infl white (GIMP 14)

(**Amaranthus** L. : Monoecious. Erect / prostrate, (un)armed herbs. Cult as vegetable / ornamental, or semi-wild. Panicles dense, sometimes showy. Fr an utricle.)

**Amaranthus caudatus** *L.* Hills. Erect herb. Panicles red, pendulous (GIMP 15).

**A. graecizans** *L.* ssp. **thellungianus** *(Nevski) Gusev* Prostrate herb of fallow ground.

**A. hybridus** *L.* ssp. **hybridus** *(A. paniculatus* L.*)* புஞ்சிக் கீரை Semi-wild.

**A. spinosus** *L.* முள்ளுக்கீரை +Hills. Colonizer. Armed, erect herb. Panicles mostly terminal (GIMP 15).

**A. tricolor** *L.* செரிக் கீரை Low-lying moist ground. Loc abund (GIMP 15).

**A. viridis** *L.* குப்பைக் கீரை +Hills. Weed. Slender herb; stem ribbed, purple (GIMP 15).

**Celosia argentea** *L.* : a) var. **argentea** மகிலிக் கீரை Hills. Conspicuous. Greg weed in harvested fields. Infl pink, turning white (GIMP 57); b) var. **cristata** *(L.) Kuntze* Cockscomb. Erect, garden herb (GIMP 57).

**C. polygonoides** *Retz.* Wastelands. Occ. Infl pinkish.

**Digera muricata** *(L.) C. Martius (D. arvensis* Forsskal*)* சுண்ணாம்புக் கீரை +Hills. Moist & fallow ground, ascending herb. Fl rose (GIMP 96).

**Gomphrena celosioides** *C. Martius* Trop American. +Hills. Weedy. Infl globose to elongate, straw-coloured.

**Gomphrena globosa** *L.* வாடாமல்லிகை Trop American. +Hills. Semi-wild. Infl globose, purple.

**Nothosaerva brachiata** *(L.) Wight* Low-lying moist ground. Branched herb. Infl woolly.

**Psilotrichum nudum** *(Wallich) Moq.* +Foothills. Weedy herb. Fl rose.

**Pupalia lappacea** *(L.) A.L.Juss.* +Hills. Scandent on bushes: a) var. **lappacea** (plains); b) var. **velutina** *(Moq.) Hook.f.* (hills)

**Trichuriella monsoniae** *(L.f.) Bennet [Aerva monsoniae* (Retz.) C.Martius*]* +Foothills. Spreading herb. Weed of cult, with showy pink fls becoming white with age.

CHENOPODIACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 593-595; **3**: 1319-1326; **4**: 517-519)

**Chenopodium album** *L.* சக்கரவர்த்திக் கீரை Cult, vegetable. Hardly, aromatic, erect herb (GIMP 61).

**C. ambrosioides** *L.* Trop American. +Hills. Greg near habitations. Strongly aromatic. Erect herb (GIMP 61).

BASELLACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 596; **3**: 1327-1328)

**Basella alba** *L. (B. rubra L.)* பசலைக் கீரை Hills. Scandent on bushes. Fl rose (GIMP 34).

PHYTOLACCACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 597; **3**: 1329)

**Rivina humilis** *L.* Trop American. Hills. Occ. Fl white. Ripe fr red.

POLYGONACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 598-599; **3**: 1330-1340; **4**: 520-527)
(Stipules sheathing. Fr a 3-gonous nutlet.)

**Antigonon leptopus** *Hook. & Arn.* கொடி ரோஸ் Coral Creeper. Trop American. In gardens & semi-wild. Fl rose.

**Homalocladium platycladum** *(Hook.) L. H. Bailey* Muehlenbeckia platyclada (hook) Meissner Garden herb. Noted for the flattened, jointed branchlets.

**Persicaria barbata** *(L.) H.Hara (Polygonum barbatum* L.*)* Hills. In marshy ground. Greg herb. Racemes white (GIMP 200).

**P. glabra** *(Willd.) M. Gomez (Polygonum glabrum* Willd.*)* சிவப்பு கும்ப கோடாலி +Hills. Dense, clumps in marshy places. V common. Subshrubby. Racemes rose (GIMP 200).

**Polygonum plebeium** *R.Br.* +Hills. Greg. In low-lying moist ground. Matty herb. Fl rose (GIMP 200).

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 601; **3**: 1343-1346; **4**: 528-530)
(Fr a capsule, parachute- like.)

**Aristolochia bracteolata** *Lam. (A. bracteata* Retz.*)* ஆடு தீண்டாப் பாலை Wastelands. Common. Prostrate herb. Lvs glaucous below. Fl dark purple (GIMP 24).

**A. grandiflora** *Sw.* வாத்துப்பூ C American. In gardens. Vine. Fl to 30 cm long, foetid, striped, showy.

**A. indica** *L.* பெரு மருந்துக் கொடி Scrub jungles. V common. Twiner. Fl 6 cm long, dark purple. Capsule 4 x 2 cm, reputed antidote for snakebite (GIMP 24).

PIPERACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 602-603; **3**: 1347-1352)

**Peperomia dindygulensis** *Miq.* முஸ்தாக்குச் செடி Hills. In shade. Loc abund. Succulent herb. Spikes terminal, greenish.

**Piper attenuatum** *Buch.-Ham. ex Miq.* Hills. On trees. Vine. Spikes axillary. Fl partly embedded in the peduncles (GIMP 194).

LAURACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 605-612; **3**: 1355-1365; **4**: 531-532)

**Alseodaphne semecarpifolia** *Nees* Hills. Forest tree. Panicles well-branched. Fr ellipsoid, 2.5 x 1.3 cm.

**Cassytha filiformis** *L.* அந்தரக்கொடி +Foothills. Parasitic twiner. Occurring as yellowish masses. Fl yellowish. Fr globose (GIMP 55).

**Cinnamomum** sp. இலவங்கம் Hills. Forest tree. Lvs aromatic. Panicles 16 cm, well branched. Fl cream. Fr 3 x 2 cm.

**Litsea deccanensis** *Gamble* Hills. On forest floor; excellent regeneration. V common. Shrub / tree. Lvs rusty below. Fl yellowish, fragrant. Ripe fr red / blue.

**Neolitsea scrobiculata** *(Meisner) Gamble* வெகனா Hills. In forest. V common. Dioecious tree. Fl 3-8 in a cluster. Fr globose, 0.8 cm across.

HERNANDIACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 613; **3**: 1366-1367)

**Gyrocarpus americanus** *Jacq.* வெள்ளைத் தனுக்கு +Foothills. Common, along river banks. Dec tree; bark white. Panicles branched, greenish. Fr winged.

## ELAEAGNACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 615; **3**: 1369-1370; **4**: 533)

**Elaeagnus indica** *Servettaz* குளில் செடி Hills. Forest border. Common. Well branched straggler. Lvs silvery below. Perianth urceolate, cream. Fr obovoid, 1.5 x 0.8 cm.

## LORANTHACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 616-620; **3**: 1371-1376)

(Parasitic. Well branched. Evergreen subshrub. Fl zygomorphic.)

**Dendrophthoë falcata** *(L.f.) Ettingsh. (Loranthus longiflorus* Desr.*)* +Hills. V common. In scrub jungles. Racemes elongate. Fl yellow / red, more than 3.5 cm long (GIMP 93).

**Helicanthes elastica** *(Desr.) Danser (Loranthus elasticus* Desr.*)* Hills. Less in the plains. Fl in short, axillary fascicles. Perianth & stamens spirally curled when fls open (GIMP 93).

**Scurrula parasitica** *L. (Loranthus buddleioides* Desr.*)* Hills. Branchlets rusty. Fl 4-merous, orange-yellow. Fr clavate, attenuate towards base.

**Taxillus bracteatus** *(Wallich) Tieghem (Loranthus bracteatus* Heyne ex Wallich*)* Hills. Branchlets rusty. Fl 5-merous, greenish yellow.

## VISCACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **3**: 1377-1379; **4**: 534)

(Parasitic. Well branched. Lfy/ lfless. Subshrubs. Fl regular, 4-merous, in triads. Fr a succulent, globose berry.)

**Viscum articulatum** *Burm.f.* var. **dichotomum** *Kurz* Hills. Flring branches decussately flattened, striate (GIMP 256).

**Viscum orientale** *Willd.* +Hills. V common. Lfy (GIMP 256).

**V. ramosissimum** *Wallich ex Wight & Arn.* +Foothills. Flring branches terete.

## SANTALACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 621-622; **3**: 1380-1382)

**Osyris wightiana** *J. Graham (O. arborea* Wallich ex A. DC.*)* Hills. Common subshrub of slopes. Fl greenish.

**Santalum album** *L.* சந்தனம் +Hills. V common. Tree. Fl purple. Fr globose, 1 x 0.8 cm, fragrant. Timber an important source of forest revenue in the district (GIMP 221).

## BALANOPHORACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 623; **3**: 1383-1384)

**Balanophora fungosa** *Forster & Forster f.* ssp. **indica** *(Arn.) Hansen* var. **indica** *[B. indica* (Arn.) Wallich ex Griffith*]* வேருச் செடி Hills. Root parasite Dioecious. Male: cylindric, 6-9 x 5-6 cm. Female: head globose, 3-4.5 x 3-4 cm.

EUPHORBIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 624-660; **3**: 1385-1483; **4**: 535-583)

(**Acalypha** L. : Monoecious (except *A. hispida*). Spike terminal, with male fls above & female below. Fr a 3-lobed capsule.)

**Acalypha alnifolia** *Klein ex Willd.* +Hills. Loc abund. Greg. Shrub.

**A. amentacea** *Roxb.* ssp. **wilkesiana** (Muell. Arg.) *Fosb. (A. wilkesiana* Muell. Arg.*)* Polynesia. In gardens. Lvs variegated. Subshrub. Spikes erect with conspicuous bracts.

**A. ciliata** *Forsskal* Foothills. Occ. Subshrub.

**A. fruticosa** *Forsskal* ஆத்தாத் தழை +Foothills. Colonizer, sometimes dominant. Subshrub (GIMP 3).

**A. hispida** *Burm.f.* E Indies. In gardens. Lvs variegated. Dioecious subshrub. Spikes pendulous (GIMP 3).

**A. indica** *L.* குப்பை மேனி +Hills. Wastelands. Petioles elongate (GIMP 3).

**A. racemosa** *Baillon* (*A. paniculata* Heyne ex Baillon) In shade. Common. Male fl in slender, axillary spikes. Female fl in terminal panicles (GIMP 3).

**Antidesma acidum** *Retz. (A. diandrum* (Roxb.) Roth*)* அசரிபுளி Hills, slopes. Shrub / tree. Spikes on terminal branchlets.

**A. zeylanicum** *Lam.* Hills. Forest border. Shrub / tree. Male spikes generally axillary. Female spikes terminal (GIMP 21).

**Breynia retusa** *(Dennst.) Alston [B. patens* (Roxb.) Rolfe*]* Hills. Shrub. Fl yellow. Ripe fr red, frting perianth enlarged (GIMP 41).

**Breynia vitis-idaea** *(Burm.f.) C. Fischer [B. rhamnoides* (Retz.) Muell.Arg.*]* மணிப்புல்லாந்தி +Foothills. Shrub. Fl yellow. Frting perianth hardly enlarged (GIMP 41).

**Bridelia crenulata** *Roxb.* [*B. roxburghiana* (Muell.Arg.) Gehrm.] முள் வேங்கை Hills. V common. Dioecious, dec tree. Fl greenish to purplish. Fr crowded, tinged red, white and pulpy when ripe.

**Chrozophora rottleri** *(Geiseler) Adr. Juss.* Wastelands. Stout herb. Racemes tomentose, (sub)terminal (GIMP 62).

**Cleistanthus collinus** *(Roxb.) Benth. ex Hook.f.* ஒடுவன் +Hills. Shrub (plains) / tree (hills). Fl greenish. Fr 2 cm across. Tender lvs deadly poisonous (GIMP 70).

**Codiaeum variegatum** *(L.) A.L.Juss.* E Indies. Garden shrub with variegated, sometimes twisted, foliage (GIMP 73).

**Croton bonplandianus** *Baillon (C. sparsiflorus* Morong*)* S American. +Foothills. Wastelands, colonizer. Racemes white.

**Dalechampia indica** *Wight* (Foot)hills. Vine. Lvs 3-foliolate. Fl yellowish green. Fr with stinging hairs.

**D. scandens** *L.* var. **velutina** *(Wight) Muell.Arg.* மாகக் கொடி Hills. Scandent on bushes, colonizer. Lvs simple (lobed). Fl yellowish green. Fr with stinging hairs.

**Drypetes roxburghii** *(Wallich) Hurusawa (Putranjiva roxburghii* Wallich*)* பருபலா Hills, also as avenue tree in the plains. Tree; branchlets pendulous. Fl greenish yellow. Fr glaucous, turning yellow (GIMP 207).

**D. sepiaria** *(Wight & Arn.) Pax & Hoffm. (Hemicyclia sepiaria* Wight & Arn.*)* +Foothills. V common. Stiff shrub. Fl greenish. Ripe fr red.

**Epiprinus mallotiformis** *(Muell. Arg.) Croizat (Symphyllia mallotiformis* Muell. Arg.*)* கரிஞ்சிக் கடா Hills, c.1000 m. Restricted. Tree. Male spikes numerous. Female fewer.

(**Euphorbia** L. : recognised by the cyathium infl, latex milky. Fr a capsule of 3, bivalved cocci.)

**Euphorbia antiquorum** *L.* சதுரக் கள்ளி +Foothills. Dominant. Profusely branched shrub. Fl greenish, attracting swarms of honey bees (GIMP 113).

**E. corrigioloides** *Boiss.* +Foothills. Spreading herb of fallow ground. Fl rose.

**E. cristata** *Heyne ex Roth* (Foot)hills. Fallow ground. Reddish herb. Fl crowded apically among foliaceous bracts.

**E. cyathophora** *Murray* +Foothills. Subshrubby. Terminal lvs variegated.

**E. elegans** *Sprengel* Foothills. Reddish herb.

**E. heterophylla** *L. (E. geniculata* Ortega*)* Hills. Subshrubby. Similar to *E. cyathophora* but for absence of variegated terminal lvs.

**E. heyneana Sprengel** ssp. **heyneana** (E. microphylla Heyne ex Roth) Hills. Colonizer along new roads. Plants purple (GIMP 114).

**E. hirta** *L.* +Hills. Widespread weed. Colonizer. Plant hispid (GIMP 113).

**E. hypericifolia** *L.* +Hills. Fallow ground. Weedy. Hispid herb (GIMP 114).

**E. milii** *Des Moul. (E. splendens* Bojer ex Hook.*)* Hills. Planted. Thorny subshrub. Cyathia subtended by bract-like reddish lvs.

**E. nivulia** *Buch.-Ham.* இலைக் கள்ளி Hills. Armed, dec tree, with numerous ascending branches; bark fissured (GIMP 114).

**E. pulcherrima** *Willd. ex Klotzsch* Christmas flower. C American. Hills. Garden shrub. Variegated lvs conspicuous.

**E. rosea** *Retz.* Gravelly poor ground. Small herb. Fl rose (GIMP 114).

**E. serpens** *Kunth* Low-lying ground. River banks. Prostrate herb.

**E. thymifolia** *L.* சின்னம்மன் பச்சரிசி (Foot)hills, colonizer. Prostrate, reddish herb (GIMP 114).

**E. tortilis** *Rottler ex Ainslie* திருகுக்கள்ளி Scrub jungles. Stems 3- angular.

**Excoecaria robusta** *Hook.f.* பால் மரம் Pacchaimalais. Scarce. Shrub / tree. Male spikes to 8 cm. Female 2-3 cm. Capsule pendulous, 3 cm across.

**Flueggea leucopyrus** *Willd. [Securinega leucopyrus* (Willd). Muell.Arg.*]* வெள்ளைப்பூளா Foothills. V common. Branched shrub. Ripe fr white (GIMP 120).

**F. virosa** *(Willd.) Baillon (Securinega virosa* (Willd.) Baillon*)* கரும்பூளா Hills. New lvs coppery. Fl yellowish (GIMP 121).

**Givotia moluccana** *(L.) Sreem. (G. rottleriformis* Griffith*)* தாளா மரம் Hills. Dioecious tree; bark white latex red.

**Glochidion ellipticum** *Wight* தினக் கொள்ளி Hills. Slopes. Common (GIMP 125).

**G. neilgherrense** *Wight* Hills. Sholas.

(**Jatropha** L.: Glandular-hairy subshrub, sap watery. Fr 3- valved capsule.)

**Jatropha curcas** *L.* காட்டுக் கொட்டை Trop American. (Foot)hills. Planted by fences. Stout subshrub. Fl green. Fr 3 x 2.5 cm (GIMP 145).

**J. glandulifera** *Roxb.* வெள்ளைக் காட்டுக் கொட்டை Scrub jungles. Lvs deeply 3-5-lobed. Branchlets purplish green. Fr 2 x 1.5 cm (GIMP 145).

**J. gosspyiifolia** *L.* ஆடலை Trop American. +Foothills. Lvs 3-5-lobed. Fr 1.7 x 1.5 cm (GIMP 145).

**J. multifida** *L.* Coral plant. Trop American. Planted in gardens. Tender parts reddish. Lvs deeply 8-10-fid (GIMP 145).

**J. tanjorensis** *Ellis & Saroja* Scrub jungles. Lvs shallowly 5-lobed. Tender parts brownish.

**Macaranga peltata** *(Roxb.) Muell. Arg.* வட்டக் கண்ணி Hills. Common. Dioecious tree (GIMP 158).

**Mallotus philippensis** *(Lam.) Muell. Arg.* குண்ணஞ்சோலை Hills. Forest border, colonizer. V common. Dioecious tree. Fr clusters rusty (GIMP 160).

**M. stenanthus** *Muell. Arg.* சோலை கருப்பிச்சி Hills. Dominant in Kannimar shola. Fl greenish yellow. Fr 0.5 cm across, spiny. Fodder.

**Manihot esculenta** *Crantz (M. utilissima* Pohl*)* மரவள்ளி Tapioca, Cassava. Trop American. Now extensively planted for the tubers.

**M. glaziovii** *Muell. Arg.* Brazil. Hills, semi-wild. Shrub / tree. Lvs 3-5-lobed. Fr 3 cm across.

**Margaritaria indica** *(Dalz.) Airy Shaw (Prosorus indicus* Dalz.*)* Not common. Dioecious, forest tree; bark white. Fr on filiform stalks.

**Micrococca mercurialis** *(L.) Benth.* Scrub jungles. Monoecious herb.

**Pedilanthus tithymaloides** *(L.) Poit.* W Indies. Garden hedges. Erect herb; branchlets zig-zag. Cyathia subtended by petaloid bracts.

(**Phyllanthus** L. : Monoecious. Fl solitary, axillary, usually nodding, green.)

**Phyllanthus acidus** *(L.) Skeels (Cicca disticha* L.*)* அரநெல்லி Star Gooseberry. Brazil. Tree. Cult for frs (GIMP 63).

**P. amarus** *Schum. & Thonn. (P. niruri* auct. non L. *)*கீழாநெல்லி Trop American. +Hills. In fallow ground. Slender, erect herb. Remedy against jaundice (GIMP 191).

**P. debilis** *Klein ex Willd.* Hills. In shade & fallow ground.

**P. emblica** *L. (Emblica officinalis* Gaertner*)* நெல்லி Hills. Slopes. Common. Tree. Fr 3 cm across (GIMP 106).

**P. maderaspatensis** *L.* +Hills. Fallow ground. Erect herb (GIMP 191).

**P. polyphyllus** *Willd.* சிறுநெல்லி (Foot)hills. Slopes. Common. Tree. Fr 4 mm across.

**P. reticulatus** *Poiret [Kirganelia reticulata* (Poiret) Baillon*]* கருநெல்லி +Foothills. Common. Bushy shrub. Fl reddish. Ripe fr blue (GIMP 191).

**P. urinaria** *L.* Hills. By rock edges, also fallow ground. Herb (GIMP 191).

**P. virgatus** *Forster f. (P. simplex* Retz.*)* +Hills. Fallow ground. Common. herb. Foliage reddish (GIMP 191).

**Ricinus communis** *L.* ஆமணக்கு Trop African. +Hills. Monoecious shrub. Oil from seeds (GIMP 214).

**Sapium insigne** *(Royle) Trimen* சக்கரக்கள்ளி +Hills, among rocks. Dec, monoecious tree (GIMP 221).

**Sauropus bacciformis** *(L.) Airy Shaw [Agyneia bacciformis* (L.) Adr. Juss.*]* +Foothills. Abund. Along bunds of cult land. Herb. Lvs distichous.

**Sebastiania chamaelea** *(L.) Muell. Arg.* +Hills, rock edges. Monoecious herb (GIMP 224).

(**Tragia** L. : Monoecious vine with stinging hairs. Capsule 3-lobed, 1 cm across.)

**Tragia involucrata** *L.* காஞ்சொறி (Foot)hills. Branchlets densely pubescent. Lvs simple (GIMP 246).

**Tragia plukenetii** *R.Sm. (T. cannabina* L.f.*)* சிறுககாஞ்சொறி Scrub jungles. Branchlets sparsely pubescent. Lvs palmatifid.

(**Trewia** L. : Dioecious, dec trees of river banks. Male infl more branched & longer than female. The two species below are doubtfully separate.)

**Trewia nudiflora** *L.* ஆத்தரசு Srirangam Isl (GIMP 246).

**T. polycarpa** *Benth.* காஞ்சி River banks.

## BISCHOFIACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 663; **3**: 1485- 1486)

**Bischofia javanica** *Blume* மலைப் பூவரசு Hills. In moist ravines. Dioecious, dec densely foliaceous tree. Lvs 3-foliolate. Male infl profusely branched, to 40 cm across. Fr brown, falling off in clusters (GIMP 37).

URTICACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 664-669; **3**: 1488-1498; **4**: 584-587)

**Girardinia diversifolia** *(Link) I. Friis* Hills. Wastelands. Near habitations. Occ, clumps. Subshrubby. Entire plant stinging. Male spikes elongate. Female spikes rounded.

**Pouzolzia auriculata** *Wight* (Foot)hills. Greg. Scabrid subshrub. Lvs acuminate. Male fls 5-merous.

**P. zeylanica** *(L.) Bennett* [*P. indica* (L.) Gaudich] +Hills. Subshrubby, scabrid. Lvs acute. Male fls 4-merous (GIMP 203).

ULMACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 670-673; **3**: 1499-1505)

**Celtis philippensis** *Blanco* var. **wightii** *(Planchon) Soep.* *(C. wightii Planchon)* எலும்பிருட்டி (Foot)hills. V common. Forest tree. Lvs entire. Fls more than 50 in a cluster. Ripe fr red (GIMP 57).

**C. tetrandra** *Roxb.* முருங்கன் Hills. Forest tree. Lvs asymmetrical. Fl 4-merous. Ripe fr yellow.

**Holoptelea integrifolia** *(Roxb.) Planchon* ஆவி +Hills. Dec tree. Fl clusters on old shoots. Fr 1 x 0.7 cm; wings 3 cm across (GIMP 135).

**Trema orientalis** *(L.) Blume* அம்பரத்தி Hills. Colonizer. Dioecious, fast growing tree. Lvs glaucous below. Ripe fr black (GIMP 246).

CANNABACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 674; **3**: 1506)

**Cannabis sativa** *L.* கஞ்சாச் செடி Collected from dump heap. Occ. Dioecious herb (GIMP 48).

MORACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 675-680 ; **3**: 1507-1535; **4**: 588-610)

**Artocarpus heterophyllus** *Lam. (A. integrifolius* auct. non L.f.*)* பலா Jack. Hills, probably truly wild. Common. Tree. Male cluster 2.5 -7 x 0.7-2.5 cm. Female cluster 3-8 x 1-3 cm. Fr 30-45 x 20-35 cm, collected by the hill people & sold at the foothills (GIMP 27).

**A. incisus** *L.f.* ரொட்டி பலா Bread fruit. Household tree. Male cluster pendulous, 8-20 x 0.8-2 cm. Female cluster erect, 4-8 x 3-6 cm, when mature 15-20 x 10-15 cm.

(**Ficus** L. : Easily recognized by the 'figs' (infl maturing into infructescence); all but *F. hispida* are monoecious. Many are trees, with extensive horizontal branches making for a crown as wide as the tree is tall. Commonly grouped into Athi *(அத்தி)*, if the figs are on special shoots, or Ichi *(இச்சி)*, if the figs are on the lfy shoots themselves. Some old

trees are left behind here and there, either for religious reasons or because the wood is not strong for timber.)

**Ficus albipila** *(Miq. ) King* Hills. Forests. Lvs 15-30 x 9-18 cm. Figs 1.5 cm across.

**F. amplissima** *Smith (F. tsiela* Roxb. ex Buch-Ham.*)* (Foot)hills. Lvs 7-12 x 5-8 cm. Figs 1.2 cm across (GIMP 119).

**F. benghalensis** *L.* ஆலமரம் Banyan. +Hills. Avenue tree, with extensive crown & aerial root. V common. Lvs 10-17 x 7-12·cm. Ripe figs red, 2 cm across (GIMP 118).

**F. drupacea** *Thunb.* var. **pubescens** *(Roth) Corner (F. mysorensis* Heyne ex Roth*)* கல்லால மரம் Hills. Common in ravines. New foliage densely rusty; mature ones 10-22 x 6-10 cm. Ripe figs orange, 2 cm across.

**F. hispida** *L.f.* பேய் அத்தி +Hills. Dioecious. Hispid shrub / tree. Lvs 10-20 x 6-10 cm. Ripe figs yellow, 2 cm across, on axes to 12 cm long (GIMP 119).

**F. microcarpa** *L.f. (F. retusa* auct. non L.*)* கல் இச்சி Hills, among rocks. Aerial roots. Lvs 5-7 x 3-5 cm. Ripe figs orange, 1 cm across (GIMP 119).

**Ficus mollis** *Vahl (F. tomentosa* Roxb. ex Willd.*)* காட்டரசு (Foot)hills, among rocks. Common. Lvs rusty, 6-15 x 3-9 cm. Figs 0.8 cm across.

**F. racemosa** *L. (F. glomerata* Roxb.*)* வெள்ளை அத்தி +Hills. Bark whitish. Lvs 9-20 x 3-6 cm. Galls common. Ripe figs purplish red, 2.5 cm across (GIMP 119).

**F. religiosa** *L.* அரச மரம் Peepul. +Hills. Sacred Tree. Planted by shrines. Lvs 5-13 x 4.5-12 cm. Ripe figs dark purple, 0.8 cm across (GIMP 119).

**F. virens** *Aiton (F. infectoria* Roxb.*)* இச்சி மரம் Hills, forests. Common. Lvs 7-12 x 4-8 cm. Figs axillary, paired, 1.8 cm across (GIMP 119).

**Maclura spinosa** *(Willd.)* c.c. Berg Plecospermum spinosum Trecul கட்டாணி முள்ளு (Foot)hills. Dioecious. Armed straggler, with arching branches. Fl in rounded clusters. Fr 1 cm across.

**Morus australis** *Poiret (M. indica* auct. non L.*)* கம்பளி Mulberry. Planted on the hills, now extending to the plains for silk industry (GIMP 170).

**Streblus asper** *Lour.* புரா மரம் +Hills. Shrub (plains), tree (hills). Fl cream. Fr enclosed in perianth (GIMP 235).

**S. taxoides** *(Roth) Kurz [Phyllochlamys spinosa* (Roxb.) Bureau*]* கட்டாரி Hills, in ravines. Stiff, dioecious, armed shrub. Male fls in rounded clusters. Female fl single. Fr enclosed in lfy perianth.

CASUARINACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2** : 681; **3** : 1536)

**Casuarina equisetifolia** *Forster & Forster f.* சவுக்கு Introduced. Foothills. Tree (for poles). Male spikes terminal, elongate. Female spikes axillary, ovoid. Fr woody; seeds winged (GIMP 55).

SALICACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 682; **3**: 1538-1539)

**Salix tetrasperma** *Roxb.* var. **tetrasperma** நீர் நொச்சி Dioecious, dec tree. Fl in bracteate spikes (GIMP 218).

CERATOPHYLLACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2** : 683; **3**: 1540)

**Ceratophyllum demersum** *L.* var. **demersum** forma **missionis** *(Wight & Arn.) Wilmot-Dear*Floating in ponds. Male & female fls at separate nodes (GIMP 59).

HYDROCHARITACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 684-689; **3**: 1541-1548)

**Hydrilla verticillata** *(L.f.) Royle* Plains in still waters. Submerged herbs; branchlets 60 cm or more. Lvs linear, 3-8 per node, 0.5 -2 x 0.2 cm. Fl single.

**Nechamandra alternifolia** *(Roxb.) Thwaites [Lagarosiphon* alternifolius (Roxb.) Druce*]* Plains in still waters. Submerged, dioecious herb; branchlets 10-60 cm. Lvs oblong, 1.5-7.5 x 0.2-0.5 cm.

**Ottelia alismoides** *(L.) Pers.* +Hills. In marshy ground. Root-stock vertical. Lvs 5.5-25 x 4-21cm.

**Vallisneria natans** *(Lour.) H.Hara (V. spiralis* auct. non L.*)* Plains in still waters. Submerged herb. Lvs 7-40 x 0.3-1 cm. Fls on elongate, spiral peduncles, 60 cm or more (GIMP 252).

ORCHIDACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 691-724; **3**: 1550-1611)

**Bulbophyllum neilgherrense** *Wight* Hills, on vertical rocks. In shade. Scarce. Greg. Pseudobulb rounded.

**Cymbidium aloifolium** *(L.) Sw.* (Foot)hills. Epiphyte of compact clusters. Tree forkings, rock crevices. Fl purple. Fr pendulous in elongate clusters, to 6 cm long (GIMP 87).

(**Habenaria** Willd.: Low, ground herbs. Generally in groups with greenish fls).

**Habenaria digitata** *Lindley* Hills; forest floor. Fl greenish yellow.

**H. multicaudata** *L.J. Sedgwick* Cauvery banks. Moist ground. Greg.

**H. plantaginea** *Lindley* Hills (less at foothills), where protected from grazing. Loc abund. 3-4 basal lvs in a rosette characteristic, discrete clumps. In shady sheltered places. Fls pure white, showy.

**H. roxburghii** *(Pers.) R.Br. [H. platyphylla* (Willd.) Sprengel*]* Foothills. Moist ground. 2-3 basal, rounded, dark green, waxy, glaucous, lvs characteristic. Fl white.

**H. viridiflora** *(Sw.) R.Br.* Hills. In marshy grass turf. Greg. Fl green. Smallest plant of the genus.

**Luisia birchea** *Blume* [*L. tenuifolia* auct. non (L.) Blume] Hills. Epiphyte Stem green. Fl purple.

**Vanda spathulata** *(L.) Sprengel* Hills. Occ. Scandent on bushes, to 2 m long. Fl bright yellow, showy (GIMP 252).

**V. tessellata** *(Roxb.) Hook. ex G.Don* Foothills. Compact masses, to 4 m, around decaying trees. Fl violet on opening, brown on fading; lip cream with rose tip; lobes rusty below with pink / yellow blotches above. Fr few (GIMP 252).

**V. testacea** *(Lindley) Reichb.f. (V. parviflora* Lindley*)* (Foot)hills. Common. Epiphyte. Fl yellow; lip pink.

**Vanilla wightiana** *Lindley ex Hook.f.* Hills, in shade. Well-branched, to 8 m. Scandent, stem green turned brown. Fl white, lip yellow inside. Capsule to 18 cm long.

ZINGIBERACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 725-730; **3**: 1612-1618)

**Alpinia calcarata** *Roscoe* Cult. Herb, 1.5 m. Fl white (GIMP 13).

**Curcuma domestica** *Valeton (C. longa* auct. non L.*)* மஞ்சள் Foothills. Occ. Planted (GIMP 85).

**C. neilgherrensis** *Wight* காட்டு மஞ்சள் Hills. Greg. Flring spikes to 10 cm long, from underground rhizome, with bright pink bracts and pretty yellow fls, followed by 3-6 radical lvs.

## MUSACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 3: 1620)

**Musa x paradisiaca** *L.* Extensive plantations along river banks in the district (GIMP 171).

## CANNACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 3: 1621)

**Canna indica** *L.* *(C. orientalis* Roscoe*)* Gardens.

## AMARYLLIDACEAE (Fl.TNC 2: 732; 3: 1623-1626; 4: 611)

**Allium cepa** *L.* வெங்காயம் Onion. Cult (GIMP 11).

**Crinum defixum** *Ker Gawler* River banks. Bulb ovoid. Lvs glaucous. Greg. Stout herb, to 1 m tall. Fl white (GIMP 80).

**C. latifolium** *L.* Hills, on slopes, among rocks. Occ. Fl white, tinged pink (GIMP 80).

**Pancratium triflorum** *Roxb.* Scrub jungles, in gravelly ground. Bulb globose. Lvs glaucous. Fl white.

## HYPOXIDACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 733-734; 3: 1627-1629)

**Curculigo orchioides** *Gaertner* நிலப்பனைக் கிழங்கு Foothills. In sheltered places. Greg. Fl light yellow (GIMP 84).

## AGAVACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 735-737; 3: 1630-1632)

**Sansevieria roxburghiana** *Schultes & Schultes f.* மருள் (Foot)hills, among rocks. Root-stock stout. Lvs cross striped. Fl greenish (GIMP 220).

## DIOSCOREACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 738; 3: 1633-1636; 4: 612-613)

(**Dioscorea** L.: பூமி சக்கரவள்ளிக் கிழங்கு Dioecious vines with (extensive) root-stock. Capsule flattened, 3-winged.)

**Dioscorea oppositifolia** *L.* வெரோலை வள்ளி (Foot)hills. V common. Root-stock branched. Lvs simple, yellowing by December. Capsule 3 x 2.5 cm, conspicuous, persistent (GIMP 98).

**D. pentaphylla** *L.* வள்ளைக் கொடி Foothills. Lvs 3(5)-foliolate. Capsule 2 x 1 cm (GIMP 98).

**D. tomentosa** *J.Koenig ex Sprengel* நல்வேலிக் கிழங்கு Hills. Common. Lvs 3(5)-foliolate. Tender parts velvetty. Capsule oblong, 2-3 x 1-2 cm.

## STEMONACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 739; 3: 1637)

**Stemona tuberosa** *Lour.* Scarce. New shoots by July. Twiner. Lvs similar to those of *Dioscorea* spp.

## LILIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 740-746; 3: 1638-1648; 4: 614-617)

**Aloe vera** *(L.) Burm.f.* சோத்துக் கத்தாளை Foothills. Scrub jungles. Greg. Lvs succulent. Fl orange. Medicinal (GIMP 13).

**Asparagus racemosus** *Willd.* சதாவரி +Hills. Common. Armed vine on bushes. Fl white, strongly scented. Ripe berry red (GIMP 28).

**Chlorophytum tuberosum** *(Roxb.) Baker* Fallow ground. Copious. Tuberous roots. Greg. Fl white. Anthers yellow.

**Gloriosa superba** *L.* கலப்பைக் கிழங்கு +Hills. Scandent on bushes. Lf - tip tendrillar. Fl to 10 cm across, red, showy, over exploited for the tubers (GIMP 125).

**Scilla hyacinthina** *(Roth) J.F. Macbr.* [*S. indica* (Wight) Baker] நரி வெங்காயம் +Hills, by rock edges. Lvs often with dark blotches. Fl greenish (GIMP 223).

**Smilax zeylanica** *L.* காட்டுக் கொடி Hills. Common. Scandent on bushes. Fl greenish. Ripe berry black, 1 x 0.6 cm (GIMP 228).

## PONTEDERIACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 747-748; 3: 1649-1651)

**Eichhornia crassipes** *(C. Martius) Solms-Laub.* வெங்காயத் தாமரை S American. Now clogging irrigation canals. Fl blue with yellow centre, conspicuous by aggregation (GIMP 104).

**Monochoria vaginalis** *(Burm.f.) C. Presl* Marshy ground in the plains; less on hills. Root-stock erect. Fl violetish (GIMP 169).

## COMMELINACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 2: 750-752; 3: 1654-1667)

(**Commelina** L. : Bracts spathaceous. Petals free. Fertile stamens 3; filaments glabrous)

**Commelina attenuata** *J. Koenig ex Vahl* +Foothills. Low-lying ground.

**C. benghalensis** *L.* கனவாழை +Hills. V common. Greg (GIMP 74).

**C. diffusa** *Burm.f.* +Hills. Moist ground. Greg.

**C. ensifolia** *R.Br.* Hills. Perenially moist places.

**C. erecta** *L.* +Hills. Fl rather large, purple to violet (plains), white (hills).

(**Cyanotis** D.Don : Bracts foliar. Fl blue (except *C. erecta L.*). **Petals** connate below. Fertile stamens 6; filaments hairy)

**Cyanotis arachnoidea** *C.B. Clarke* Hills. Rock edges, discrete, fluffy clumps. Lvs purplish. Fl pink.

**C. arcotensis** *R.Rao [C. papilionacea* auct. non (L.) Schultes f.*]* Scrub jungles. Fl purple.

**C. axillaris** *(L.) D.Don [Amischophacelus* axillaris (L.) R.Rao & Kamm.*]* +Hills. Greg. Infl enclosed in lf-sheath. Fl purple (GIMP 86).

**C. cristata** *(L.) D.Don* Hills. Rock edges. Fl rose.

**C. pilosa** *Schultes f.* Hills. Shady places. Greg. Lvs 5-10 x 1-2.5 cm. Fl pink (white).

**Cyanotis tuberosa** *(Roxb.) Schultes & Schultes f.* +Hills. Tubers characteristic. Fl purple (GIMP 87).

**Murdannia nudiflora** *(L.) Brenan [Aneilema nudiflorum* (L.) R.Br.*]* Hills, rock edges; less in the plains. Fl pink to bluish.

**M. spirata** *(L.) Brueckner (Aneilema spiratum* R.Br.*)* +Hills. Shady moist places. Fl pink (plains), bluish (hills).

PALMAE (ARECACEAE) (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 754-761; **3**: 1669-1675)

**Areca catechu** *L.* பாக்கு +Foothills. Planted (GIMP 23).

**Borassus flabellifer** *L.* பனை மரம் Drier parts in the plains. Toddy and tender nuts hightly valued (GIMP 39).

**Calamus rotang** *L.* பிரம்பு Scrub jungles. Armed, scandent shrub. Fl yellow. Fr subglobose with vertical scales, almost exterminated for exploitation of cane (GIMP 44).

**Caryota urens** *L.* கூந்தல் பனை Hills, in forests. Good regeneration (GIMP 53).

**Cocos nucifera** *L.* தென்னை Coconut. River banks, groves (GIMP 72).

**Phoenix loureirii** *Kunth (P. humilis* Royle var. *pedunculata* Becc.*)* மலை ஈச்சம் +Hills. Common on slopes. Lvs harvested for making brooms.

**P. pusilla** *Gaerta. P.sylvestris acut.non (L.)Roxb.)* ஈச்ச மரம் Scrub jungles. Tree to 25 m (GIMP 190).

## PANDANACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 763; **3**: 1676-1683; **4**: 618)

**Pandanus odoratissimus** *L.f.* River banks (plains). Much branched shrub. Fl yellow, fragrant. Fr 20 x 10 cm (GIMP 184).

## TYPHACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 763; **3**: 1684)

**Typha domingensis** Pers.T.angustata Bory & chrib சம்பு Bulrush. +Hills, in marsh. Greg. Robust herb. Spike: male above, female below. Seeds cottony. Culms for mats (GIMP 250).

## ARACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 764-771; **3**: 1685-1704; **4**: 619)

**Acorus calamus** *L.* வசம்பு Hills. Cult by households. Root-stock medicinal. Fl seldom seen (GIMP 5).

**Amorphophallus sylvaticus** *(Roxb.) Kunth* Foothills by dry stream banks Fls not seen (GIMP 16).

**Colocasia esculenta** *(L.) Schott (C. antiquorum* Schott*)* சேப்பக் கிழங்கு +Hills, in marshy places. Greg. Rhizome erect, stout, edible. Petiole green / purple. Spathe yellow (GIMP 74).

**Cryptocoryne retrospiralis** *(Roxb.) Kunth* River banks. Greg. Spathe purple-mottled inside. Petiole to 15 cm long; blade 15-20 x 1.2 cm.

**C. spiralis** *(Retz.) Fischer ex Wydler* +Hills, marshy ground. Spathe purple. Petiole to 25 cm long; blade 18 x 3 cm (GIMP 82).

**Pistia stratiotes** *L.* +Hills, in still waters. Greg. Free floating. Spathe cream (GIMP 195).

**Rhaphidophora pertusa** *(Roxb.) Schott* Hills, in shade, on rocks, trees, etc. Stout vine. Stem green. Lvs 22-46 x 15-28 cm. Spathe yellow. Fr persistent (GIMP 211).

**Theriophonum minutum** *(Willd.) Baillon* Scrub jungles. Sheltered places. Greg. Lf-shape variable: first one lanceolate, later one hastate. Spathe greenish.

## LEMNACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **3**: 1705-1706)

(Free-floating in unused ponds & wells. Greg.)

**Lemna perpusilla** *J. Torrey (L. paucicostata* Hegelm.*)* Lvs in groups of 2/3. Root 1 per lf.

**Spirodela polyrhiza** *(L.) Schleiden (*Lemna polyrhiza L.*)* Lvs in groups of 3-5. Roots several per lf.

**Wolffia globosa** *(Roxb.) Hartog & van der Plas (W. arrhiza* auct. non Horkel ex Wimmer*)* Lf 1 or 2 . Root 0.

NAJADACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 776; **3**: 1710-1712)

**Najas graminea** *Del.* +Hills, submerged in unused ponds. Greg. Lvs acicular. Male fls 1-3 per node. Female fl single.

APONOGETONACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 774; **3**: 1713-1714; **4**: 620)

**Aponogeton echinatus** *Roxb.* Still waters, submerged. Occ. Peduncle equal to petiole. Fl pink. Fr persistent.

**A. natans** *(L.) Engl. & K.Krause* Still waters, submerged. V common. Peduncle longer than petiole.

POTAMOGETONACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 775; **3**: 1715-1717)

**Potamogeton nodosus** *Poiret (P. indicus* Roxb.*)* In still waters. Greg. Rhizome creeping. Lvs heterophyllous, floating ones ovate -elliptic, 0.8 cm broad or more; lower one lanceolate, submerged. Spikes violet.

ERIOCAULACEAE (*Fl.TNC* **2** : 777; **3**: 1718-1722; **4**: 621-622)

**Eriocaulon cinereum** *R. Br. (E. sieboldianum* Siebold & Zucc. ex Steudel*)* +Hills. Scrub jungles, marshy ground or post-monsoon puddles, etc. Greg. Lvs 1.5 cm long. Peduncle to 20 cm long. Heads white turning black.

**E. quinquangulare** *L.* Hills, by rock edges, in marshy ground. Lvs to 5 cm long, often red at base. Peduncles to 20 cm long.

CYPERACEAE (*Fl. TNC* **2**: 778-799; **3**: 1723-1788; **4**: 623-709)

**Bulbostylis barbata** *(Rottb.) C.B. Clarke* +Hills. River bed, colonizer, etc. Plants often brown. Lvs reduced.

**Cyperus arenarius** *Retz.* River banks. Lvs glaucous.

**C. articulatus** *L.* River banks. Culms to 1(2) m. Spikes corymbose, used for mats (GIMP 88).

**C. compressus** *L.* Hills, in moist ground. Fl clusters green.

**C. difformis** *L.* +Hills, river banks, marshy ground. V common. Culms to 40 cm. Spikes globose, 1.5 cm across.

**C. distans** *L.f.* Scrub jungles. Occ. Spikelets brownish.

**C. exaltatus** *Retz.* River banks. Culms to 1.5 m. Spikes elongate.

**C. iria** *L.* Scrub jungles. Culms to 70 cm (GIMP 88).

**C. laevigatus** *L. [Juncellus laevigatus* (L.) C.B. Clarke*]* Scrub jungle, stream banks, runners elongate. Culms green.

**C. nutans** *Vahl* ssp. **eleusinoides** *(Kunth) T. Koyama* +Hills. In marsh. Greg. Culms to 1.5 m. Spikes green.

**C. pangorei** *Rottb.* River banks. Greg. Culms to 1 m. Spikelets brown.

**C. pilosus** *Vahl* Hills. In marsh. Greg. Spikelets green turning brown.

**Cyperus procerus** *Rottb.* River banks. Culms to 1 m.

**C. pygmaeus** *Rottb. [Juncellus pygmaeus* (Rottb.) C.B.Clarke*]* Scrub jungles. In moist clayey ground. Culms to 4 cm. Spikelet rounded.

**C. rotundus** *L.* River banks. Greg. Culm to 20 cm. Inlf to 15 cm long, purplish brown (GIMP 88).

**C. stoloniferus** *Retz.* River banks. Greg. Runners elongate (GIMP 89).

**C. tenuiculmis** *Boeckeler* Banks of ponds. Greg.

**C. tenuispica** *Steudel* +Hills. In marshy ground. Spikelets greenish.

**Eleocharis atropurpurea** *(Retz.) C. Presl* +Hills. In marshy ground. Tufted herb. Spikelets brown.

**E. geniculata** *(L.) Roemer & Schultes (E. capitata* R. Br.*)* +Hills. In marshy ground. Loc abund. Spikelets brown.

**Fimbristylis argentea** *(Rottb.) Vahl* Marshy ground. Culms to 7 cm. Spikelets rounded.

**F. bisumbellata** *(Forsskal) Bubani* +Hills. River banks. Culms to 30 cm Spikelets decompound.

**F. complanata** *(Retz.) Link* Hills, less in the plains. Perennially moist ground. Culms to 60 cm. Spikelets decompound, brownish.

**F. dichotoma** *(L.) Vahl* ssp. **podocarpa** *(Nees & Meyer) T. Koyama* Hills, in marsh. Culms to 70 cm. Spikelets simple / compound.

**F. dipsacea** *(Rottb.) C.B. Clarke* Culms to 10 cm. Spikelets condensed.

**F. ferruginea** *(L.) Vahl* River banks. Culms tufted, to 70 cm. Spikelets brownish pink.

**F. miliacea** *(L.) Vahl* Hills, river banks. Loc abund. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets brown.

**F. ovata** *(Burm.f.) Kern. [F. monostachyos* (L.) Hassk.*]* +Foothills. Loc abund. Colonizer.

**F. schoenoides** *(Retz.) Vahl* +Hills. Culms slender, to 35 cm. Spikelets brown.

**F. sieberiana** *Kunth* +Foothills, moist ground, fallow fields. Loc abund. Culms to 45 cm, green. Spikelets brown.

**Fuirena capitata** *(Burm.f.) T.Koyama* +Hills. In marshy ground. Loc abund. Culms to 45 cm. Spikelets to 2.5 cm across, in clusters up to 8.

**F. ciliaris** *(L.) Roxb. (F. glomerata* Lam.*)* Hills. In marsh. Greg. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets in clusters up to 7.

**Kyllinga brevifolia** *Rottb.* River banks. Culms to 20 cm. Spikelets 6 x 7 mm (GIMP 148).

**K. bulbosa** *P. Beauv.* +Hills, rock edges. Culms to 12 cm.

**K. hyalina** *(Vahl) T. Koyama (Pycreus hyalinus* Domin*)* Scrub jungles. Colonizer. Culms to 12 cm.

**K. melanosperma** *Nees* +Hills, in marshy ground. V common. Culms to 20 cm.

**K. nemoralis** *(Forster & Forster f.) Dandy ex Hutch. & Dalziel (K. monocephala* Rottb.*)* +Hills, river banks, fallow ground. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets white, 4 x 8 mm (GIMP 148).

**Lipocarpha chinensis** *(Osbeck) Kern (L. argentea* R. Br.*)* Hills. Shady moist ground. Loc abund. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets 3-8 in a cluster.

**L. sphacelata** *(Vahl) Kunth (L. triceps* Nees*)* +Hills. Culms to 35 cm. Spikelets purplish, 3-5 in a cluster.

**Mariscus clarkei** *(T. Cooke) T. Koyama (M. bulbosus* C.B.Clarke*)* +Hills, in marsh. Culms to 20 cm. Spikes oblong, 5-7 in a cluster.

**M. cyperinus** *(Retz.) Vahl* Hills, moist slopes. Culms to 50 cm. Spikelets oblong, 6-8 in a cluster.

**M. cyperoides** *(Roxb.) A.Dietr. [Courtoisia cyperoides* (Roxb.) Nees*]* Hills, in marsh. Loc abund. Culms to 45 cm. Spikes 5-7 in a cluster.

**M. dubius** *(Rottb.) Kiik. ex C. Fischer* Hills, moist slopes. Culms to 35 cm. Spikes globose, 1.5 cm across.

**M. maderaspatanus** *(Willd.) Napper (M. squarrosus* C.B.Clarke*)* Scrub jungles. Culms to 50 cm. Spikes with 25-30 spikelets.

**M. paniceus** *(Rottb.) Vahl* +Hills. Culms to 40 cm. Spikes 3-9 per cluster.

**M. squarrosus** *(L.) C.B. Clarke* +Hills. Wayside slopes, etc. Culms to 20 cm. Spikelets 30 in a cluster.

**Pycreus flavescens** *(L.) Reichb.* Hills, moist ground. Greg. Spikelets brown, 15 in a cluster.

**P. flavidus** *(Retz.) T. Koyama (P. globosus* Reichb.*)* Hills, in marsh. Greg. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets 30 in a cluster.

**P. polystachyos** *(Rottb.) P.Beauv. (P. odoratus* Urban*)* River banks. Loc abund. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets 15 in a cluster.

**P. pumilus** *(L.) Nees ex C.B.Clarke* +Hills. Culms tufted, to 12 cm. Spikelets 15 in a cluster.

**P. sanguinolentus** *(Vahl) Nees ex C.B.Clarke* Hills, slopes. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets 15 in a cluster.

**Rhynchospora corymbosa** *(L.) Britton* Hills, in marsh. Culms to 1.5 cm. Spikelets 7 in a cluster.

**Rikliella squarrosa** *(L.) Raynal (Scirpus sqarrosus* L.*)* River banks. Culms to 15 cm. Spikelets 2-4 in a cluster.

**Schoenoplectus articulatus** *(L.) Palla (Scirpus articulatus* L.*)* பொப்பண் கோரை In marsh. Greg. Culms to 15 cm, articulated. Spikelets pseudolateral, to 60 in a cluster.

**S. juncoides** *(Roxb.) Palla (Scirpus erectus* auct. non Poiret*)* Hills, in marsh. Culms to 40 cm, green. Spikelets 1-5 in a cluster, brown.

**S. lateriflorus** *(J. Gmelin) Lye* +Hills, marshy ground. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets 3-10 in a cluster.

**S. senegalensis** *(Steudel) Palla ex Raynal* Marshy ground. Loc abund. Culms to 20 cm. Spikelets up to 10 in a cluster.

**Scirpus grossus** *L.f.* Marshy ground. Culms tufted, to 3 m. Spikelets solitary (GIMP 224).

**Scleria lithosperma** *(L.) Sw.* Hills. Culms tufted, to 1 m. Spikelets to 10 cm long.

GRAMINEAE(POACEAE) (*Fl.TNC* **2**: 800-960; **3**: 1789-1915; **4**: 710-834)

**Alloteropsis cimicina** *(L.) stapf* Floor of scrub jungles & slopes of hills. Culms tufted, to 80 cm. Spikelets pinkish.

**Andropogon pumilus** *Roxb.* காவட்டம் புல் +Foothills. Culms to 50 cm.

**Apluda mutica** *L.* மூங்கில் புல் +Hills. Greg. Culms to 2 m. Spikelets purple.

**Apocopis mangalorensis** *(Hochst.) Henrard* Scrub jungles, among rocks. Culms to 10 cm. Spikelets brownish.

**Aristida adscensionis** *L.* var. **adscensionis** *(A. depressa* Retz.*)* சிவம் புல் Scrub jungles & slopes. Greg. Colonizer. Culms to 70 cm. Spikelets purple (GIMP 24).

**A. funiculata** *Trin. & Rupr.* +Foothills. Greg, even dominant. Colonizer. Culms to 30 cm.

**A. hystrix** *L.f.* Scrub jungles. River banks. Occ, patches. Culms to 50 cm.

**A. setacea** *Retz.* Scrub jungles. Culms to 1 m.

**Arundo donax** *L.* முடம் புல் River banks. Reed-like. Culms to 4 m. Panicle 30 x 10 cm, straw-coloured (GIMP 27).

**Bambusa bambos** *(L.) Voss* மூங்கில் +Hills. Culms to 20 m. Fl ring, sporadic (GIMP 33).

**Bothriochloa pertusa** *(L.) A. camus [Amphilophis pertusa* (L.) Nash ex Stapf*]* சின்ன கோரை புல் +Foothills. Culms to 70 cm. Spikelets purple.

**Brachiaria deflexa** *(Schum.) C.E. Hubb. ex Robyns* River banks. Greg. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets green.

**B. distachya** *(L.) Stapf* Scrub jungles. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets greenish.

**B. eruciformis** *(Smith) Griseb.* Hills, slopes. Common. Culms to 80 cm.

**B. ramosa** *(L.) Stapf.* கம்பம் புல் +Hills. Loc abund. Colonizer.

**B. remota** *(Retz.) Haines* Scrub jungles. Fallow ground. Culms to 50 cm.

**B. reptans** *(L.) C. Gardner & C.E.Hubb. [Urochloa reptans* (L.) Stapf*]* Scrub jungles. Fallow ground. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets purplish.

**B. semiverticillata** *(Rottler) Alston* இராணாப் புல் +Foothills, size increasing with altitude. Culms to 2 m.

**Cenchurus biflorus** *Roxb.* Fallow ground. Culms to 40 cm. Grains spinescent.

**C. ciliaris** *L.* கொலுக்கட்டை புல் River banks. Fallow ground. Culms to 50 cm. Spikelets purplish.

**Centotheca lappacea** *(L.) Desv.* Hills, in shade. Culms to 60 cm.

**Chionachne semiteres** *(Benth.) Henrard* Scrub jungles. Reed-like. Culms to 2 m. Racemes to 8 cm long.

**Chloris dolichostachya** *Lagasca* (Foot)hills. Occ. Culms to 1.5 m.

**C. inflata** *Link* +Hills. Culms to 1 m. Spikelets purple.

**C. montana** *Roxb.* Scrub jungles. V common. Culms to 70 cm. Spikelets cream to yellowish.

**Chrysopogon aciculatus** *(Retz.) Trin.* Scrub jungles. Lvs basal. Culms to 50 cm. Stamens yellow.

**C. fulvus** *(Sprengel) Chiov.* (*C. montanus* Trin. ex Sprengel) Foothills, wayside. V common. Culms to 60 cm. Stamens yellow (GIMP 63).

**Coelachyrum lagopoides** *(Burm.f.) Senar.* [*Eleusine lagopoides* (Burm.f.) Merr.] Scrub jungles. Culms radiating, to 10 cm. Spikes globose, 1.5 cm across.

**Coix lacryma-jobi** *L.* காட்டுக் குண்டுமணி Marshy ground. Occ. Culms to 2 m. Grains subglobose, 8 mm across (GIMP 73).

**Cymbopogon caesius** *(Hook.& Arn.) Stapf* Wayside. Culms to 1.5 m (GIMP 87).

**C. martinii** *(Roxb.) Watson* மூங்கில் புல் Hills, on slopes. Greg. Culms to 1.5 m.

**Cynodon dactylon** *(L.) Pers.* அருகம் புல் Wastelands, wayside. Matty herb. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets purple (GIMP 88).

**Cyrtococcum trigonum** *(Retz.) A. Camus* Foothills. Forest floor or in shade. Culms to 10 cm. Spikes greenish.

**Dactyloctenium aegyptium** *(L.) P. Beauv.* +Hills, wayside, fallow ground. Culms to 60 cm (GIMP 89).

**Dichanthium annulatum** *(Forsskal) Stapf* +Hills, fallow ground. Culms to 50 cm. Spikelets purplish.

**D. aristatum** *(Poiret) C.E.Hubb.* Fallow ground. Culms geniculate. Spikelets greenish purple; peduncle hairy.

**D. foveolatum** *(Del.) Roberty* [*Eremopogon foveolatus* (Del.) Stapf] Scrub jungles, in sheltered places. Culms to 75 cm. Spikelets purple.

**Digitaria bicornis** *(Lam.) Roemer & Schultes* Scrub jungles. Fallow ground. Common. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets greenish.

**D. ciliaris** *(Retz.) Koeler (D. marginata* Link*)* +Hills. Fallow ground, slopes. Greg. Culms to 50 cm.

**D. longiflora** *(Retz.) Pers.* Foothills. Fallow ground. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets greenish.

**D. tomentosa** *(Willd.) Henrard (Panicum subeglume* Trin.*)* Foothills. Occ. Culms to 75 cm.

**Dimeria acutipes** *Bor* Scrub jungles. Spikelets awned, cream.

**Echinochloa colona** *(L.) Link.* புல்லம் பயிறு +Hills. Fallow ground. Greg. Culms to 75 cm. Spikelets green.

**E. frumentacea** *(Roxb.) Link (E. colonum.* var. *frumentacea* Ridley*)* குதிரை வாலி Foothills. Cult. Culms to 1 m (GIMP 103).

**E. glabrescens** *(Munro ex) Hook.f.* +Foothills. Fallow ground. Culms to 40 cm. Glumes white.

**E. oryzoides** *(Ard.) Fritsch* நெல்லுக்கு சக்களத்தி Weed of paddy fields. Loc abund. Culms to 1 m. Awns prominent.

**E. picta** *(J. Koenig) Michael* Marshy ground, partly submerged. Culms to 75 cm.

**E. stagnina** *(Retz.) P.Beauv.* Weed of paddy fields. Culms to 75 cm. Anthers purple (GIMP 103).

**Eleusine coracana** *(L.) Gaertner* கேழ்வரகு African Millet. +Hills. Culms to 75 cm (GIMP 106).

**E. indica** *(L.) Gaertner* Hills. Weed of cult. Culms tufted, to 40 cm (GIMP 106).

**Enneapogon schimperianus** *(A. Rich.) Renvoize [E. elegans* (Steudel) Stapf*]* Scrub jungles. Occ clumps. Culms to 40 cm.

**Enteropogon monostachyos** *(Vahl) Schumann ex Engl.* Foothills. Scrub jungles. Culms to 60 cm. Anthers yellow.

**Eragrostiella bifaria** *(Vahl) Bor [Eragrostis bifaria* (Vahl) Wight ex Steudel*]* +Foothills. Scrub jungles. Greg. Culms to 60 cm.

**E. brachyphylla** *(Stapf) Bor* Scrub jungles. Culms to 30 cm.

**Eragrostis aspera** *(Jacq.) Nees* Hills, by household. Culms to 75 cm. Spikelets bright pink.

**E. atrovirens** *(Desr.) Trin. ex Steudel* இஞ்சிப் புல் Hills. Fallow ground. Culms to 60 cm. Spikelets blackish.

**E. diarrhena** *Steudel* Scrub jungles. Stream banks, sometimes partly submerged. Loc abund. Culms to 30 cm.

**E. diplachnoides** *Steudel* River banks. Partly submerged. Culms to 1 m. Spikelets greenish.

**E. gangetica** *(Roxb.) Steudel* +Hills, river bed. V common. Culms to 75 cm. Spikelets diffuse.

**E. japonica** *(Thunb.) Trin.* Low-lying ground, sometimes partly submerged. Loc abund. Racemes interrupted. Spikelets green

.**E. tenella** *(L.) P.Beauv. ex Roemer & Schultes* var. **tenella** +Foothills, fallow ground. Lvs lush green. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets purplish.

**E. tenella** var. **insularis** *C.E.Hubb.* Scrub jungles. Loc abund. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets purple.

**E. unioloides** *(Retz.) Nees ex Steudel* +Hills. V common. Culms to 75 cm. Spikelets pink.

**E. viscosa** *(Retz.) Trin.* Fallow ground. Weed of cult. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets purple.

**Eriochloa procera** *(Retz.) C.E. Hubb.* கருங்காணி புல் River banks. Fallow ground. Culms to 1 m.

**Garnotia elata** *(Miq.) Janowski* Hills. Stream banks. Compact clusters. Culms to 1 m; nodes densely bearded.

**Hackelochloa granularis** *(L.) Kuntze* (Foot)hills. Fallow ground. Colonizer. Culms to 40 cm (GIMP 129).

**Heteropogon contortus** *(L.) P. Beauv. ex Roemer & Schultes* ஊசிப் புல் (Foot)hills. Scrub jungles, slopes. V common. Culms to 60 cm. (GIMP 132).

**Imperata cylindrica** *(L.) Raeusch* var. **major** *(Nees) C.E. Hubb. ex C.E.Hubb. & R.E.Vaughan [I. cylindrica* var. *koenigii* (Retz.) T.A.Durand & Schinz*]* தர்ப்பைப் புல் +Hills. Wayside. Culms to 50 cm. Spikelets fluffy (GIMP 140).

**Isachne dispar** *Trin.* +Hills. Partly submerged. Culms to 30 cm.

**I. elegans** *Dalz. ex Hook.f.* +Hills. Marshy ground, partly submerged. Greg. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets purple.

**I. miliacea** *Roth* +Hills. Marshy ground. Culms to 25 cm. Spikelets purple.

**Ischaemum indicum** *(Houtt.) Merr. (I. aristatum* auct. non L.*)* +Hills. Marshy ground. Culms decumbent, to 50 cm. Spikelets green.

**Iseilema anthephoroides** *Hackel* தேங்காய் நரி புல் River banks. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets brownish.

**I. laxum** *Hackel* Stream banks. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets interrupted.

**Leersia hexandra** *Sw.* +Hills. Submerged. Culms to 1 m. Spikelets brownish.

**Leptochloa chinensis** *(L.) Nees* Moist ground. Wayside. Culms to 50 cm. Panicles diffuse, purplish.

**Lophopogon tridentatus** *(Roxb.) Hackel* Scrub jungles. Culms to 40 cm. Raceme compact, 2.5 cm, purple.

**Melanocenchris monoica** *(Rottler) C.Fischer* Scrub jungles. Culms to 25 cm. Spikelets in turbinate heads.

**Ophiuros exaltatus** *(L.) Kuntze* Scrub jungles. Loc abund. Culms to 1 m.

**Oplismenus compositus** *(L.) P. Beauv.* கோழிப் புல் Hills. In shade. Culms ascending, 30 cm. Spikelets dark purple.

**Oropetium thomaeum** *(L.f.) Trin.* குறவன் தோடு புல் Scrub jungles. Discrete clumps. Culms to 4 cm, tufted.

**Oryza sativa** *L.* var. **sativa** நெல் +Hills. Single or double crop (GIMP 182).

**Panicum maximum** *Jacq.* Guinea Grass. Introduced as fodder. Less in the plains (GIMP 185).

**P. miliaceum** *L.* மணி வரகு சாமை Hills. Cult, duration 3 months. Culms to 40 cm; short stem variety preferred to prevent lodging (GIMP 185).

**P. paludosum** *Roxb.* Less in the plains. Submerged. Culms to 50 cm. Panicles above water, greenish.

**P. psilopodium** *Trin.* Scrub jungles. Culms to 15 cm. Panicle light green.

**P. repens** *L.* Low-lying ground. Sometimes partly submerged. Culms to 75 cm.

**P. sumatrense** *Roth ex Roemer & Schultes (P. miliare* auct. non Lam.*)* சாமை Hills. Cult. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets purple (GIMP 185).

**Paspalidium flavidum** *(Retz.) A.Camus* Wayside. Culms to 60 cm. Racemes shorter than internode.

**P. geminatum** *(Forsskal) Stapf* Low-lying ground. Partly submerged. Culms to 70 cm.

**Paspalum longifolium** *Roxb.* Hills. Fallow ground. Culms to 60 cm.

**P. scrobiculatum** *L.* வரகு +Hills. Cult. Culms to 50 cm. (GIMP 186).

**Pennisetum americanum** *(L.) Leeke [P. typhoides* (Burm.f.) Stapf & C.E.Hubb.*]* கம்பு Pearl Millet. Hills. Cult.

**P. hohenackeri** *Hochst. ex Steudel* Scrub jungles. Greg. Culms to 50 cm. Spikelets purple.

**Perotis indica** *(L.) Kuntze* நரி வால் புல் +Foothills. V common. Culms to 30 cm. Spikelets purple.

**Phragmites karka** *(Retz.) Trin. ex Steudel* தர்ப்பைப் புல் Stream banks. Culms to 3 m. Spikelets purple.

**Pseudoraphis spinescens** *(R.Br.) Vick.* Low-lying marshy ground. Plants submerged. Culms rugose.

**Rhynchelytrum repens** *(Willd.) C.E.Hubb.* Hills. Fallow ground. Culms to 1 m. Racemes purple.

**Rottboellia cochinchinensis** *(Lour.) W.D. Clayton (R. exaltata* L.f.*)* +Hills. Culms to 1 m. Lf-sheaths tuberculate-bristly. Sessile spikelet sunk at internode.

**Saccharum officinarum** *L.* கரும்பு Cult (GIMP 217).

**S. spontaneum** *L.* நாணல் River banks. Culms to 3 m. Spikelets purplish. Anthers yellow. Sand binder (GIMP 217).

**Sacciolepis indica** *(L.) Chase* +Hills. Culms decumbent, 50 cm. Spikelets spiciform, cream.

**Setaria italica** *(L.) P. Beauv.* தினை Italian Millet. Hills. Culms to 80 cm (GIMP 226).

**S. pumila** *(Poiret) Roemer & Schultes [S. pallide-fusca* (Schum.) Stapf & C.E.Hubb*]* (Foot)hills. Fallow ground. Loc abund. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets yellowish.

**S. tomentosa** *(Roxb.) Kunth [S. intermedia* (Roth) Roemer & Schultes*]* +Hills. Wastelands, slopes. Culms decumbent, to 75 cm. Spikelets green.

**S. verticillata** *(L.) P. Beauv.* Foothills. Colonizer. Spikelets nodding.

**Sorghum bicolor** *(L.) Moench* காக்காச் சோளம் +Hills. Cult. Culms to 2.5 m.

**Sporobolus coromandelianus** *(Retz.) Kunth* Scrub jungles. Culms radiating, to 15 cm.

**S. diander** *(Retz.) P. Beauv.* +Hills. In shady moist ground. Culms to 50 cm.

**S. spicatus** *(Vahl) Kunth* Scrub jungles. Loc abund. Greg. Culms to 40 cm. Spikelets purple.

**S. tremulus** *(Willd.) Kunth* Fallow fields. Culms to 15 cm, spreading. Anthers brown.

**S. wallichii** *Munro ex Trin.* Colonizer. Culms to 60 cm.

**Themeda triandra** *Forsskal* எரிகை தட்டுப்புல் Hills. Greg. Culms to 1.5 m. Spikelets nodding (GIMP 243).

**Trachys muricata** *(L.) Pers. ex Trin.* வெண்ணெய் திரட்டிப் புல் Fallow ground. Culms to 40 cm. Caryopsis ovoid.

**Tragus roxburghii** *Panigr. (T. biflorus* auct. non Schultes*)* +Foothills. Colonizer. Culms to 10 cm.

**Tripogon bromoides** *Roemer & Schultes* Hills, rock edges. Culms to 40 cm.

**Urochloa panicoides** *P.Beauv.* var. **panicoides** Wastelands. Loc abund. Culms to 30 cm.

**Zea mays** *L.* முத்துச்சோளம் +Hills. Culms to 2 m (GIMP 260).

**Zenkeria elegans** *Trin.* கள்ளு போதை Hills. Moist slopes. Culms to 75 cm.

## GNETACEAE (*Fl. TNC* 3: 1916)

**Gnetum edule** *(Willd.) Blume (*G. ula Brongn.*)* கரிஞ்சாரை Hills. Inside forest. V common. Dioecious liane. Fr glaucous.

## CYCADACEAE (*Fl.TNC* 3: 1917)

**Cycas circinalis** *L.* (Foot)hills. Stem to 3 m. Lvs lopped for decoration (GIMP 86).

## APPENDIX-3

**Statement showing the areas of forests and their distribution :-**

| Range<br>1. | Name of forest<br>2. | Area in hectares<br>3. | Area in acres<br>4. | Revenue district<br>5. | Taluk<br>6. | Notification number and date.<br>7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *I. reserved forest* | | | | | |
| Manapparai | 1. Veeramalai | 2,717.21 | 36,714.29 | Tiruchirappalli | Kulithalai | No. 248, dated 1 July 1887 |
| | 2. Naganur | | | | | No.461, dated 4 October 1898. |
| | 3. Aniappur Blocks I, and II. | | | | | No.542, dated1 December 1900 |
| | 4. Amayapuram | 200.38 | 495.15 | | Do | No. 107, dated 14 November 1918. |
| | 5. Mogavanoor. | 191.16 | 472.37 | | Do | No.356, dated 11 June 1910. |
| | 6. Semmalai Blocks I, and II. | 11,626.45 | 14,019.00 | | Do | No. 330, dated 9 November 1922. |
| | 7. Methalamalai and extension. | 202.34 | 500.00 | | Do | No. 87, dated 28 April 1921. |
| | 8. Pakkirikaradu | 26.17 | 64.66 | | Do | No. 168, dated 12 June 1923. |
| | 9. Segamkaradu | 347.33 | 858.27 | | Do | No. 236, dated 28 August 1923. |
| | 10 Karuppur | 1,709.40 | 4,223.97 | | Do | No. 171, dated 27 April 1892. |
| | 11 Puthanatham | 269.52 | 666.00 | | Do | No. 248, dated 1 July 1887. |
| | 12 Minnakkaradu | 42.09 | 104.00 | | Do | No. 204, dated 4 December 1883. |
| | 13 Poigaipatti | 248.99 | 65.27 | | Kulithalai | No. 248, dated 1 July 1887. |

*P.Radhakrishnan, Working Plan for the Tiruchirappli Forest Division, From 1981-82 to 1990-91. Government of Tamil Nadu, pp.94-98.*

APPENDIX -3 *(contd.)* ***1- Reserved forest*** *contd.*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manapparai- | 14 Sorupam | | | | | |
| Contd. | 15 Panianthangi Hill and Valley. | 1,288.52 | 3,184.00 | Tiruchirappalli | Kulithalai | No. 352, dated 6 August 1891. |
| | 16 Kumarikatti | 630.09 | 1,557.00 | | Do | No. 439, dated 20 September1898. |
| | 17 Vaiyanalaipal-ayam | 278.91 | 689.20 | | Do | No. 2222, dated 16 June 1966. |
| | 18 Appachikaradu | 22.13 | 54.68 | | Do | No. 5504,Forests and Fisheries dated 21 November 1973. |
| | 19 Uralikardu | 23.11 | 57.10 | | Do | No. 66, Forests and Fisheries, dated 1 December 1973. |
| | 20 Sathambadi | 25.76 | 65.65 | | Do | No. 745, F.& A., dated 9 August 1976. |
| | 21 Mullipadi Bit I | 138.74 | 342.83 | | Do | No. 842, Food and Agriculture, dated 26 September 1978. |
| | 22 Mullipadi Bit-II | 117.06 | 289.26 | | Do | No. 872, Food and Agriculture, dated 5 October 1978. |
| | 23 Mullipadi Bit-III | 46.09 | 113.89 | | Do | No. 839, Food and Agriculture, dated 26 September 1978. |
| | 24 Kilambararikuttu | 65.74 | 162.45 | | Do | No. 939, Food and Agriculture, dated 28 October 1978. |
| | 25 Nedumalai | 137.55 | 339.40 | | Do | No. 940, Food and Agriculture, dated 28 October 1978. |
| | 26 Kodumbaripatti | 126.89 | 313.55 | | Do | No. 720, Food and Agriculture, dated August 1978. |
| | 27 Rengamalai | 293.67 | 725.67 | | Karur | No. 777, Food and Agriculture, dated 4 September 1978. |
| | 28 Kurumalai | 38.39 | 94.86 | | Kulithalai | No. 293, Food and Agriculture, dated 25 March 1979 |

**APPENDIX -3** *(contd.)* ***1- Reserved forest*** *contd.*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manappari- *Contd.* | 29 Eachamalai | 57.89 | 143.05 | Tiruchirappalli | Do | No. 5, Food and Agriculture, dated 2 January 1980. |
| | 30 Valanadu | 164.04 | 405.35 | | Do | No. 457, Food and Agriculture, dated 16 May 1979. |
| | 31 Mangalamuthu-malai | 145.95 | 360.05 | | Do | No. 823, Food and Agriculture, dated 1 August, 1979. |
| | 32 Velamalai | 1,751.21 | 4,327:33 | | Do | Memo. No. 64312, Food and Agriculture, dated 19 March 1980. |
| | 33 Unaiyur | 109.07 | 269.52 | | Do | No. 1141, Food and Agriculture, dated 18 October 1979. |
| | 34 Palayamuthu | 349.36 | 863.29 | | Do | No. 677, Food and Agriculture,dated 27 June 1979. |
| | 35 Kuruthikuttu | 50.48 | 124.74 | | Do | No. 460, Food and Agriculture, dated 16 May 1979. |
| | 36 Koluvadi | 237.85 | 587.74 | | Do | No. 8, Food and Agriculture, dated 2 January 1980. |
| | 37 Kannuthu | 1,444.77 | 3,569.99 | | Do | Memo. No 7035 / FRI II / 80, dated 16 May 1980. Notification No. 3488 / 80, dated 6 August 1980 |
| | 38 Sembiantham | 961.80 | 2,376.65 | | Do | No. 474, Food and Agriculture, dated 18 May 1979. |
| | 39 Palaviduthi | 750.37 | 1,854.20 | | Do | No. 461, Food and Agriculture, dated 16 May 1979. |
| | | 16,818.39 | | | | |

APPENDIX -3 *(contd.)* ***1. Reserved forest*** *(contd).*

| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Padugais | 1. Sathambadi | 121.00 | 299.00 | Tiruchirappalli | Kulithalai | No. 874, and 874-A, dated 19 August and 263, dated 18 March 1892. |
| | 2. Varappankurichi | 71.22 | 176.00 | | Do | No. 965, Revenue, dated 14 October 1891. |
| | 3. Thennamanallur | 4.05 | 10.00 | | Do | Not available. |
| | 4. Nedungur | 157.38 | 388.91 | | Lalgudi | No. 151, dated 18 March 1901, and No. 74-A, dated 29 August 1952. |
| | 5. Maniyankurichi | 406.59 | 1,004.70 | | Do | No. 418, dated 10 September 1900. |
| | 6. Thachankurichi | 930.54 | 2,299.42 | | Do | No. 12, dated 23 December 1903. |
| | 7. Maramareddi-palayam | 266.01 | 657.32 | | Do | No. 57, dated 13 February 1924 and No. 321, dated 5 August 1902. |
| | 8. Omandur | 409.53 | 1,011.98 | | Lalgudi and Musiri | No. 415, dated 6 October 1900. |
| | 9. Pulivalam | 349.07 | 862.56 | | Musiri | No. 13, dated 26 December 1901. |
| | 10 Kottathur | 893.95 | 2,209.00 | | Musiri and Perambalur | No. 207, dated 14 May 1902. |

**APPENDIX -3** *(contd.)* ***1. Reserved forest*** *(contd.)*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Padugais** | 11 Vellakkalapatti | 751.81 | 1,857.76 | | Lalgudi and Musiri | No. 172, dated 16 March 1901. |
| | 12 Edumalai | 674.90 | 1,601.00 | | Lalgudi and Perambalur | No. 130, dated 27 February 1901. |
| | 13 Vengaram | 412.92 | 1,020.35 | | Udayarpa-yalam | No. 535, dated 11 December 1900. |
| | 14 Kulumur | 1,200.00 | 494.00 | Tiruchirappalli | Musiri | No. 475, dated not available. |
| | 15 Kulumur Extension. | 113.13 | 279.54 | | Do | No. 448, dated 28 September 1898. |
| | 16 Chithalai | 496.00 | 1,225.63 | | Perambalur | No. 525, dated 24 November 1899. |
| | 17 Kunnam | 533.79 | 1,319.61 | | Do | No. 43, dated 18 July 1900. |
| | 18 Peraiyur | 497.53 | 1,229.41 | | Do | No. 529, dated 20 November 1899. |
| | 19 Mangalam | 114.87 | 282.38 | | Do | No. 569, dated |
| | 20 Vembavoor | 721.18 | 1,782.08 | | Do | No. 524, dated 8 December 1899. |

**APPENDIX -3** *(contd.)* ***1. Reserved forest*** *(contd.)*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 21 Kariyanoor | 313.26 | 774.08 | | Do | No. 466, dated 4 October 1898. |
| | 22 Ayyanarpalayam | 650.35 | 1,607.04 | | Do | No. 578, dated 18 December 1899. |
| | 23 Pillankulam | 512.93 | 1,267.49 | | Do | No. 474, dated 5 December 1898. |
| | 24 Mattavarimavi-lingam | 368.96 | 911.71 | | Do | No. 11, dated 5 January 1899. |
| | 25 Ayyur Extension | 0.67 | 1.66 | | Do | No. 748, dated 24 August 1978. |
| | 26 Kanguli Extension | 0.46 | 1.13 | | Do | No. 20, Forests and Fisheries, dated 8 January 1980. |
| | 27 Kanguli Extension Block II | 2.84 | 7.02 | | Do | No. 721 Forests and Fisheries, dated 16 August 1978. |
| | 28 Siluvaichri Extension | 1.62 | 4.00 | | Do | No. 719 Forests and Fisheries, dated 18 August 1978. |
| | 29 Sathambadiad-dition | 63.65 | 157.28 | | Do | Not available. |
| | 30 Kuruvadi Bit I to IV. | 40.98 | 124.50 | | Do | Notification No. 5487, Forests and Fisheries, dated 6 August1980. Memo No. 60378, Forests and Fisheries 79, dated May 1980. |
| | | 9943.53 | | | | |

## APPENDIX -3 *(contd.)* ***1- Reserved forest*** *(contd.)*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thuraiyur | 1. Nakkasalam | 1112.88 | 2449.95 | Tiruchirappalli | Perambalur | No. 206, dated 13 May 1904. |
| | 2. Valaiyur | 660.45 | 1639.00 | | Perambalur and Musiri | No. 476, dated 5 October 1887. |
| | 3. Puliyur | 1,393.35 | 3,443.00 | | Perambalur | No. 166, dated 12 June 1888. |
| | 4. Manalodai | 1,238.03 | 3,059.20 | | Perambalur and Musiri | No. 85, dated 8 February 1887. |
| | 5. Sengattur | 536.13 | 1,324.48 | | Do | No. 247, dated 27 August 1888 |
| | 6. Sengathoor | 170.94 | 422.40 | | Do | F.P. No.577, dated 30 October 1888. |
| | 7. Semmalai | 388.50 | 960.00 | | Perambalur | No. 165, dated 14 June 1888. |
| | 8. Poolambadi | 1,014.10 | 2,505.87 | | Perambalur and Musiri | No. 409, dated 5 November 1902. |
| | 9. Palamalai | 2,680.67 | 6,624.00 | | Do | No. 240, dated 14 August 1888. |
| | 10 Poolambadi Block II | 1,582.34 | 3,910.00 | | Perambalur | No. 570, dated 6 December 1898. |
| | 11 Palamalai Extension | 320.78 | 792.67 | | | MusiriNo. 428, dated 9 July 1915. |
| | 12 Sengattupatti | 1,696.46 | 4,192.00 | | Do | No. 87, dated 8 February 1887. |
| | 13 Sengattupatti Extension | 654.25 | 1,616.69 | | Do | No. 272, dated 4 July 1905. |
| | 14 Meloor | 448.11 | 1,107.30 | | Do | No. 87, dated 8 February 1887. |

APPENDIX -3 *(contd.)* ***1- Reserved forest*** *(contd.)*

| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thuraiyur *(contd.)* | 15 Kanapadi (T) | 1,911.43 | 4,723.20 | Tiruchirappalli | Musiri | No. 262, dated 18 September 1888. |
| | 16 Kanapadi (T) Extension | 80.29 | 198.40 | | Do | No. 326, dated 2 July 1901. |
| | 17 Kanapadi (T) Enclosure | 8.30 | 20.50 | | Do | No. 302, dated 23 August 1900. |
| | 18 Kanapadi (V) | 1,535.88 | 3,795.20 | | Do | No. 257, dated 18 July 1901. |
| | 19 Kanapadi (V) | 223.44 | 552.14 | | Do | No. 302, dated 31 May 1915. |
| | 20 Sholamathi | 1,450.41 | 3,584.00 | | Do | No. 85, dated 8 February 1857. |
| | 21 Selaiyur | 113.72 | 281.00 | | Do | No. 150, dated 8 May 1888. |
| | 22 Arasadiarvetti | 1,434.87 | 3,585.60 | | Do | No. 418, dated 13 November 1902. |
| | 23 Manmalai | 3,110.61 | 7,686.40 | | Do | No. 184, dated 4 May 1882. |
| | 24 Manmalai Extension | 269.37 | 665.63 | | Do | No. 405, dated 28 September 1903. |
| | 25 Valkaradu | 258.60 | 639.00 | | Do | No. 425, dated 18 November 1902. |
| | 26 Vyrichettipa-layam | 754.92 | 1,865.42 | | Do | No. 452, dated 5 December 1902. |
| | 27 Kanapadi-Kannimarshola | 139.86 | 345.60 | | Do | No. 167, dated 19 |
| | 28 Mavilipatti | 727.68 | 1,798.12 | | Do | No. 157, dated 1 April 1902. |
| | 29 Sathanoor | 5,487.00 | 753.34 | | Do | No. 92, dated 8 March 1901. |

APPENDIX- *3( contd.) 1- **Reserved forest*** *(contd.)*

| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thuraiyur *(contd.)* | 30 pagalavadi | 408.51 | 1,009.43 | Tiruchirappalli | Musiri | No. 233, dated 5 May 1900. |
| | 31 Kaliamman-koilthittu | 207.20 | 512.00 | | Do | No. 217, dated 7 September 1885. |
| | 32 Karuppanka-duthittu. | 129.50 | 320.00 | | Do | No. 239, dated 14 August 1888. |
| | 33 Puliyur Extension Block I & II | 885.46 | 2,188.00 | | Perambalur | No. 553, dated 8 December 1899 and No. 384, dated 22 December 1899. |
| | 34 Velur | 1,209.59 | 2,988.94 | | Musiri | No. 356, dated 19 September 1904. |
| | 35 Kurumbalur | 794.24 | 1,962.58 | | Do | No. 118, dated 4 October 1898. |
| | 36 Siruvachur | 803.02 | 1,984.28 | | Do | No. 463, dated 4 October 1898. |
| | 37 Naranaman-galam | 511.61 | 1,264.20 | | Do | No. 405, dated 11 September 1899. |
| | 38 Kurichimalai | 449.08 | 1,109.68 | | Do | No. 72, dated 4 February 1901. |
| | 39 Chattramanai | 749.74 | 1,852.62 | | Do | No. 116, dated 20 March 1903. |
| | 40 Veera-champatti | 768.91 | 1,900.00 | | Do | No. 2, dated 27 December 1902. |
| | 41 Veera-Chempatti | 800.37 | 1,977.74 | | Do | |
| | | 33,938.45 | | | | |

## APPENDIX - 3 *(contd.)*

### II-Reserved land

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Padugais | 1. Viragalur | 181.13 | 447.58 | Tiruchirappalli | Lalgudi | No. 3568, Food and Agriculture, dated 20 October 1961. |
| Manapparai | 1. Periyamalai | 2,048.55 | 5,062.04 | | Kulithalai | No. 709, Food and Agriculture, dated 4 February 1961. |
| | 2. Karumalai | 115.46 | 285.31 | | Do | No. 583, Food and Agriculture, dated, 24February 1961. |
| | 3. Karumalai Extension, Bit I | 1.639 | 4.04 | | Do | No. 1563 / 80, Food and Agriculture, dated 16 April 1980. |
| | 4. Karumalai Extension, Bit II | 0.664 | 1.64 | | Do | Do |
| | 5. Karumalai Extension Bit III | 0.328 | 0.81 | | Do | Do |
| | 6. Thachamalai | 937.11 | 2,315.64 | | Do | No. 2766, Food and Agriculture,dated 10 August 1960. |
| | 7. Kayamalai | 138.330 | 341.83 | | Do | No. 2444, Food and Agriculture,dated 15 July 1960. |
| | 8. Varpet Peria malai | 358.110 | 951.63 | | Do | No. 1783, Food and Agriculture,dated 16 May 1961. |
| | 9. Kudumian malai | 426.570 | 1,054.07 | | Do | Transferred to Revenue Department. |
| | 10 Palakurichi | 117.39 | 290.08 | | Do | No. 3804, Food and Agriculture,dated 17 November 1960. |

## APPENDIX -3 *(contd.)*

### 2-Reserved land *(contd.)*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Manapparai (contd.) | 11 Kanjeerankuttu | 76.77 | 189.70 | Pudukkottai | Thirumayam | No. 4060, Food and Agriculture, dated 29 November 1961. |
| | 12 Ammankurichi | 345.31 | 853.28 | Do | Do | No. 1783, Food and Agriculture, dated 16 May 1961. |
| | 13 Poovanna-malaipathai | 13.12 | 32.42 | Do | Do | No. 4132, Food and Agriculture, dated 6 December 1961. |
| | 14 Maramamadurai | 261.45 | 646.06 | Do | Kulathur & Alangudi | No. 3183, Food and Agriculture, dated 16 September 1960. |
| | 15 Edayappatti | 13,717.69 | 9,186.52 | | Tiruchirappalli | Trichy district Gazette extra-ordinary, dated 5 December 1979 and 21 April 1980. |
| | | | | **III. Unreserved lands,** | | |
| **Padugais** | Ayyur Extension Block II | 2.84 | 7.02 | Tiruchirappalli | Udayarpalayam | Not yet notified |
| | 2. Perugamani Bit II | 2.33 | 5.76 | | Tiruchirappalli | |
| | | 5.17 | | | | |
| **Manapparai** | 1. Maniyatchi Extension Block I<br>2. Maniyatchi Extension Block II | 12.52 | 39.94 | | | |

## APPENDIX -4

**Check list of birds of Tiruchirappalli district:-**

| *Sl.no.* *1.* | *Common Name* *2.* | *Species* *3.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Dabchick | *Podiceps ruficollis* |
| 2. | Grey or Spotted billed Pelicon | *Pelecanus philippens* |
| 3. | Large Cormorant | *Phalacrocorax carbo.* |
| 4. | Little Cormorant | *Phalacrocorax niger.* |
| 5. | Grey Heron | *Ardea clinerea* |
| 6. | Snake bird | *Anhinga rufa* |
| 7. | Large Egret | *Ardea alba* |
| 8. | Little Green Heron | *Ardeola striatus* |
| 9. | Pond Heron | *Ardeola grayii* |
| 10. | Cattle Egret | *Bubulcus Ibis* |
| 11. | Smaller or Median Egret | *Egretta intermedia* |
| 12. | Little Egret | *Ergretta garzetta* |
| 13. | Indian Reef Heron | *Ergretta gularis* |
| 14. | Night Heron | *Nycticorax nycticoxax* |
| 15. | Painted stork | *Mycteria Leucocephala* |
| 16. | Openbill stork | *Anastomus oscitans* |
| 17. | White stork | *Cinonia cionia* |
| 18. | White Ibis | *Threskiornis aethiopica* |
| 19. | Black Ibis | *Pseudibis papilosa* |
| 20. | Spoonbill | *Platalea leucoriodia* |
| 21. | Barheaded Goose | *Anser indicus* |
| 22. | Pintail | *Anas acuta* |
| 23. | Common Teal | *Anas crecca* |
| 24. | Spotbill Duck | *Anss poecilorhyncha* |
| 25. | Wigeon | *Anss penelope* |
| 26. | Garganey | *Anss querquedula* |
| 27. | Shoveller | *Anss Clypeata* |
| 28. | Blackwinged Kite | *Elanus Caeruleus* |

Dr. S. Balachandran, Scientist-in-charge, BNHS Research Station, Kodikkarai, Nagappattinam District.

| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|
| 29. | Pariah Kite | *Milvus migrans* |
| 30. | Brahminy Kite | *Haliastur indus* |
| 31. | Shikra | *Accipiter badius* |
| 32. | Sparrow Hawk | *Accipiter nisus* |
| 33. | White-eyed Buzzard Eagle | *Butastur teesa* |
| 34. | Booted Hawk - Eagle | *Hieraaetus pennatus* |
| 35. | White bellied Sea Eagle | *Haliaeetus leucogaster* |
| 36. | Scavenger Vulture | *Neophron percnopterus* |
| 37. | Pied Harrier | *Circus melanoleucos* |
| 38. | Pale Harrier | *Circus macrourus* |
| 39. | Montagus Harrier | *Circus Pygargas* |
| 40. | Marsh Harrier | *Circus aeruginosus* |
| 41. | Short-toed Eagle | *Circaetus gallicus* |
| 42. | Crested Serpant Eagle | *Spilornis cheela* |
| 43. | Kestrel | *Falco tinnunculus* |
| 44. | Grey partridge | *Francolinus pondicerianus* |
| 45. | Common peafowl | *pavo cristatus* |
| 46. | Whitebreasted waterhen | *Amaurornis phoenicurus* |
| 47. | Indian Moorhen | *Gallinula chloropus* |
| 48. | Purple Moorhen | *Porphyrio porphyrio* |
| 49. | Coot | *Fulica atra* |
| 50. | Blackwinged Stilt | *Himantopus himantopus* |
| 51. | Stone Curlew | *Burhinus oedicnemus* |
| 52. | Redwattled Lapwing | *Vanellus indicus* |
| 53. | Yellow-Wattled Lapwing | *Vanellus malabaricus* |
| 54. | Eastern Golden Plover | *Pluvialis dominia* |
| 55. | Little Ringed Plover | *Charadrius dubiusa* |
| 56. | Kentish Plover | *Charadrius alexandrinus* |
| 57. | Lesser Sand Plover | *Charadrius mongolus* |
| 58. | Whimbrel | *Numenius phaeopus* |
| 59. | Blacktailed Godwit | *Limosa limosa* |
| 60. | Common Redshank | *Tringa totanus* |
| 61. | Greenshank | *Tringa nebuiaria* |
| 62. | Marsh Sandpiper | *Triaga stagnatilis* |

**Appendix - 4** *(contd.)*

| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|
| 63. | Wood or Spotted Sandpiper | *Tringa glareola* |
| 64. | Common Sandpiper | *Tringa hypoleucos* |
| 65. | Pintail Snipe | *Gallinago stenura* |
| 66. | Fantail Snipe | *Gallinaga gallinago* |
| 67. | Little stint | *Calidris minuta* |
| 68. | Painted Snipe | *Rostratula benghalensis* |
| 69. | Brown head Gull | *Larus brunnicephalus* |
| 70. | Whiskered Tern | *Chlidonias hybrida* |
| 71. | Gullbilled Tern | *Gelochelidon nilotica* |
| 72. | Indian River Tern | *Sterna aurantia* |
| 73. | Blue Rock Pigeon | *Columba livia* |
| 74. | Indian Ring Dove | *Streptopelia decaontos* |
| 75. | Indian Spotted Dove | *Streptopelia chinensis* |
| 76. | Little Brown Dove | *Strephpelia tranqabaricus* |
| 77. | Roseringed parakeet | *Psittacula krameri* |
| 78. | Pied Created Cuckoo | *Clamator jacobinus* |
| 79. | Common Hawk Cuckoo or Brain fever bird | *Cuculus varius* |
| 80. | Indian plaintive cuckoo | *Cacomantis passerinus* |
| 81. | Koel | *Eudynamys Scolopacea* |
| 82. | Crow-pheasant | *Centropus sinensis* |
| 83. | Small Greenbilled Malkoha | *Rhopodytes viridirostris* |
| 84. | Barn owl | *Tyto alba* |
| 85. | Spotted Owlet | *Athene brama* |
| 86. | Common Nightjar | *Caprimulgus asiaticus* |
| 87. | Alipine swift | *Apus melba* |
| 88. | Palm Swift | *Cypsiurus parvus* |
| 89. | Lesser pied Kingfisher | *Ceryle rudiss* |
| 90. | Common Kingfisher | *Alcedo atthis* |
| 91. | Whitebreasted Kingfisher | *Halcyon smyrnensis* |
| 92. | Bluetailed Bee-eater | *Merops philippinus* |
| 93. | Small Green Bee-eater | *Merops orientalis* |
| 94. | Indian Roller or Blue Jay | *Coracias benghalensis* |
| 95. | Hoopoe | *Upupa epops* |

| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|
| 96. | Lesser Goldenbacked Woodpecker | *Dinopium benghalense* |
| 97. | Indian Pitta | *Pitta brachyura* |
| 98. | Bush Lark | *Mirafra assamica* |
| 99. | Redwinged Bush Lark | *Mirafra erythroptera* |
| 100. | Ashycrown Finch-Lark | *Eremopterix grisea* |
| 101. | Eastern Skylark | *Alauda gulgula* |
| 102. | Swallow | *Hirundo rustica* |
| 103. | Baybacked Shrike | *Lanius vittatus* |
| 104. | Brown Shrike | *Lanius cristatus* |
| 105. | Golden Oriole | *Oriolus oriolus* |
| 106. | Black Drongo | *Dicrurus adsimilis* |
| 107. | Grey Drongo | *Dicrurus leucophaeus* |
| 108. | Ashy Swallow-Shrinke | *Artamus fuscus* |
| 109. | Brahminy Myna | *Sturnus pagadomrum* |
| 110. | Rosy pastor | *Sturnus roseus* |
| 111. | Common Myna | *Acridotheres tristis* |
| 112. | Indian Tree pie | *Dendrocitta Vagabunda* |
| 113. | House Crow | *Corvus Splendens* |
| 114. | Jungle C.ow | *Corvus Macrorhynchos* |
| 115. | Common wood Shrike | *Tephrodornis pondicerianus* |
| 116. | Common Iora | *Aegithina tiphia* |
| 117. | Blackheaded Cuckoo-Shrike | *Coracina melanoptera* |
| 118. | Redvented Bulbul | *Pycnonotus cafer* |
| 119. | Whitebrowed Bulbul | *Pycnonotus luteolus* |
| 120. | Common Babbler | *Turdoides caudatus* |
| 121. | Whiteheaded Babbler | *Turdoides affinis* |
| 122. | Brown Flycatcher | *Muscicapa latirostris* |
| 123. | Brownbreasted Flycatcher | *Muscicapa mutti* |
| 124. | Paradise Flycatcher | *Terpsiphone paradisi* |
| 125. | Tailor Bird | *Orthotomus sutorius* |
| 126. | Blyth's Reed Warbler | *Acrocephalus dumetorum* |
| 127. | Large billed Leaf Warbler | *Phylloscopus magnirostris* |

## APPENDIX -4 *(contd.)*

| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* |
|---|---|---|
| 128. | Dull Green Leaf Warbler | *Phylloscopus trochiloides* |
| 129. | Magpie-Robin | *Copsychus Saularis* |
| 130. | Indian Robin | *Saxicoloides fulicata.* |
| 131. | Pied Ground Thrush | *Zoothera wardil* |
| 132. | Orangeheaded Ground Thrush | *Zoothera citrina* |
| 133. | Paddyfield pipit | *Anthus novaeseelandiae* |
| 134. | Forest Wagtail | *Motacilla indica* |
| 135. | Grey wagtail | *Motacilla cinerea* |
| 136. | Large pied Wagtail | *Motacilla mader aspatensis* |
| 137. | Tickell's Flowerpecker | *Dicaeum eruthrorhynchos* |
| 138. | Purplerumped Sunbird | *Nectarinia zeylonica* |
| 139. | Purple Sunbird | *Nectarinia asiatica* |
| 140. | House Sparrow | *Passer domesticus* |
| 141. | Yellowthroated Sparrow | *Petronia xanthocollis* |
| 142. | Spotted Munia | *Lonchura punctulata* |
| 143. | Blackheaded Munia | *Lonchura malacca* |

# APPENDIX-5

**Normals and Extremes of Rainfall***

| Station | No. of Years of data | Jan | Feb | Mar | April | May | Jun | July |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Aravakurichi | 50 a | 22.1 | 6.3 | 16.3 | 41.1 | 78.2 | 18.8 | 19.6 |
| | b | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 2.3 | 3.9 | 1.2 | 1.0 |
| Ariyalur | 50 a | 37.3 | 14.7 | 14.5 | 16.2 | 74.4 | 45.7 | 57.4 |
| | b | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 11.9 | 4.0 | 2.5 | 3.6 |
| Chettikulam | 50 a | 33.3 | 11.7 | 15.0 | 43.2 | 88.7 | 41.4 | 55.4 |
| (Settikulam) | b | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 4.6 | 2.1 | 2.7 |
| Jayakond | 50 a | 59.9 | 15.2 | 14.5 | 40.9 | 64.8 | 40.9 | 52.6 |
| (Sholapuram) | b | 2.5 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.9 | 3.6 |
| Karur | 50 a | 12.7 | 5.1 | 9.4 | 37.9 | 83.1 | 23.6 | 23.6 |
| | b | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 2.6 | 4.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 |
| Kulittalai | 50 a | 22.1 | 9.7 | 11.2 | 41.4 | 83.1 | 27.2 | 31.0 |
| | b | 1.5 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Lalgudi | 50 a | 35.6 | 13.2 | 12.5 | 35.8 | 72.6 | 34.3 | 32.0 |
| | b | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 3.6 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| Manapparai | 50 a | 31.0 | 10.4 | 14.5 | 55.6 | 80.0 | 38.9 | 40.6 |
| | b | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.8 | 2.2 | 4.2 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Marungapuri | 50 a | 38.9 | 13.5 | 13.5 | 45.2 | 82.8 | 41.9 | 49.0 |
| | b | 2.1 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 4.8 | 2.7 | 2.9 |
| Musiri | 50 a | 21.8 | 9.1 | 10.2 | 36.8 | 78.0 | 27.2 | 29.7 |
| | b | 1.5 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |

* Additional Director General of Meteorology, Pune (Research)

## APPENDIX-5 *(contd.)*

| *Aug* | *Sep* | *Oct* | *Nov* | *Dec* | *Annual* | *Highest annual rainfall as % of normal & year.* | *Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year.* | *Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours mm.(Date)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 43.2 | 80.8 | 147.3 | 124.7 | 42.2 | 640.6 | 160 | 37 | 215.9 1909 Jan 02 |
| 2.3 | 4.0 | 7.9 | 6.7 | 2.9 | 34.6 | (1930) | (1945) | |
| 127.8 | 139.2 | 188.7 | 201.7 | 109.5 | 1057.1 | 150 | 53 | 329.2 1933 Dec 16 |
| 6.3 | 7.2 | 10.1 | 9.0 | 4.9 | 53.1 | (1931) | (1927) | |
| 111.5 | 141.7 | 193.8 | 155.7 | 69.1 | 960.5 | 151 | 55 | 172.2 1930 Oct 09 |
| 5.3 | 6.3 | 9.5 | 7.5 | 3.8 | 47.1 | (1944) | (1904) | |
| 139.9 | 132.3 | 186.9 | 263.1 | 137.9 | 1148.9 | 169 | 46 | 415.3 1913 Nov 10 |
| 7.7 | 7.1 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 5.8 | 55.5 | (1930) | (1927) | |
| 67.6 | 82.3 | 160.0 | 106.2 | 36.8 | 648.3 | 191 | 46 | 222.5 1930 Oct 25 |
| 4.2 | 5.2 | 8.9 | 6.5 | 2.8 | 40.4 | (1930) | (1923) | |
| 72.4 | 101.6 | 185.4 | 135.4 | 52.3 | 772.8 | 177 | 46 | 288.8 1977 Nov 13 |
| 4.2 | 5.9 | 9.6 | 7.6 | 3.9 | 44.6 | (1939) | (1945) | |
| 104.1 | 117.1 | 175.3 | 172.0 | 69.9 | 874.4 | 182 | 57 | 215.2 1978 Nov 04 |
| 4.8 | 5.6 | 9.1 | 8.2 | 4.1 | 44.6 | (1917) | (1904) | |
| 83.1 | 125.7 | 192.0 | 148.8 | 59.4 | 880.0 | 153 | 59 | 211.6 1893 Nov 23 |
| 4.2 | 5.9 | 9.2 | 7.8 | 3.4 | 44.3 | (1939) | (1945) | |
| 101.1 | 127.8 | 179.3 | 156.7 | 67.3 | 917.0 | 156 | 61 | 212.9 1935 Nov 16 |
| 5.2 | 6.0 | 8.9 | 8.1 | 4.1 | 49.1 | (1902) | (1929) | |
| 72.1 | 104.4 | 179.1 | 131.6 | 51.6 | 751.6 | 162 | 38 | 188.0 1892 Oct 13 |
| 3.9 | 5.5 | 9.4 | 7.2 | 3.9 | 42.7 | (1903) | (1945) | |

## APPENDIX-5 *(contd.)*

| *Station* | *No. of Years of data* | | *Jan* | *Feb* | *Mar* | *April* | *May* | *Jun* | *July* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Perambalur | 50 | a | 41.1 | 11.9 | 15.0 | 47.0 | 81.3 | 43.9 | 52.3 |
| | | b | 2.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 4.8 | 2.0 | 3.4 |
| Thathiangapet | 50 | a | 22.6 | 10.4 | 13.2 | 53.3 | 99.3 | 27.4 | 28.7 |
| | | b | 1.4 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Thuraiyur | 50 | a | 26.4 | 10.4 | 14.2 | 55.1 | 94.5 | 31.5 | 40.1 |
| | | b | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 2.5 | 4.6 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| Uppiliyapu- | 50 | a | 31.7 | 9.7 | 14.2 | 43.9 | 101.3 | 31.2 | 54.6 |
| ram | | b | 1.9 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 3.0 | 5.6 | 2.8 | 4.0 |
| Tiruchirapp- | 50 | a | 31.2 | 9.1 | 9.4 | 43.7 | 81.8 | 39.6 | 36.1 |
| alli (Obsy) | | b | 2.1 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.3 | 4.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Palavduthi | 7 | a | 12.7 | 23.1 | 14.5 | 53.3 | 48.0 | 12.9 | 14.7 |
| | | b | 1.3 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 0.6 | 1.1 |
| Palambadi | 10 | a | 25.7 | 29.0 | 18.0 | 47.5 | 68.6 | 22.6 | 32.0 |
| | | b | 1.3 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 1.4 | 1.9 |
| Vembavur | 9 | a | 28.2 | 15.5 | 34.8 | 37.1 | 82.3 | 22.1 | 47.5 |
| | | b | 1.3 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 5.0 | 1.4 | 2.6 |
| Siruganur | 10 | a | 0.0 | 8.4 | 3.3 | 9.7 | 20.6 | 5.1 | 14.5 |
| | | b | 0.0 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.4 | 0.7 |
| Kalattur | 50 | a | 36.3 | 17.0 | 16.0 | 42.7 | 58.4 | 47.0 | 58.2 |
| | | b | 1.6 | 0.9 | 0.9 | 2.0 | 3.0 | 2.6 | 2.8 |
| Tiruchirapp- | | a | 28.5 | 12.7 | 14.2 | 42.9 | 76.1 | 31.2 | 38.5 |
| alli | | b | 1.6 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.2 | 4.0 | 1.9 | 2.3 |

(a) Normal rainfall in mm. (b) Average number of rainy days (Days with rain of 2.5 m or more)

## APPENDIX - 5 *(contd.)*

| *Aug* | *Sep* | *Oct* | *Nov* | *Dec* | *Annual* | *ighest annual rainfall as % of normal & year*** | *Lowest annual rainfall as % of normal & year.* | *Heaviest rainfall in 24 hours* Amount Date:* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 106.7 | 142.2 | 194.1 | 177.8 | 84.3 | 997.6 | 178 | 64 | 226.8 1913 Nov 10 |
| 5.9 | 7.2 | 9.9 | 8.4 | 4.8 | 53.5 | (1943) | (1927) | |
| 104.9 | 131.6 | 206.0 | 134.9 | 47.0 | 879.3 | 174 | 59 | 180.0 1979 Sep 11 |
| 5.3 | 6.5 | 10.1 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 47.6 | (1939) | (1923) | |
| 92.2 | 135.1 | 178.3 | 134.9 | 48.8 | 861.5 | 150 | 62 | 200.7 1907 Sep 26 |
| 5.2 | 6.3 | 10.1 | 6.9 | 3.1 | 45.4 | (1919) | (1945) | |
| 113.0 | 124.2 | 189.0 | 146.0 | 51.1 | 910.7 | 149 | 43 | 153.7 1907 Sep 30 |
| 6.1 | 6.7 | 9.5 | 7.9 | 3.1 | 52.2 | (1944) | (1904) | |
| 97.5 | 123.9 | 175.5 | 156.0 | 66.0 | 369.8 | 152 | 59 | 319.0 1930 Oct 24 |
| 4.8 | 6.3 | 9.1 | 8.5 | 4.1 | 47.4 | (1939) | (1914) | |
| 80.8 | 91.9 | 175.0 | 111.8 | 33.3 | 672.0 | 129 | 66 | 265.4 1946 Nov 30 |
| 2.6 | 3.6 | 7.1 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 26.7 | (1946) | (1950) | |
| 79.0 | 111.0 | 209.8 | 142.0 | 52.6 | 837.8 | 150 | 69 | 212.0 1978 Nov 04 |
| 4.3 | 55.7 | 9.4 | 7.0 | 4.1 | 42.6 | (1944) | (1947) | |
| 104.1 | 76.5 | 180.9 | 159.8 | 68.8 | 857.6 | 138 | 70 | 162.2 1968 Dec 12 |
| 6.3 | 5.7 | 10.0 | 7.6 | 4.7 | 48.5 | (1944) | (1947) | |
| 40.1 | 77.0 | 183.1 | 85.3 | 29.2 | 476.3 | – | – | 182.9 1956 Nov 22 |
| 2.3 | 3.4 | 6.0 | 2.7 | 1.0 | 18.7 | | | |
| 113.0 | 126.0 | 156.2 | 145.3 | 66.8 | 882.9 | 178 | 61 | 309.9 1893 Nov 23 |
| 5.2 | 6.1 | 8.0 | 7.2 | 3.8 | 44.1 | (1920) | (1908) | |
| 92.7 | 114.6 | 181.8 | 149.5 | 62.2 | 844.9 | 150 | 69 | |
| 4.8 | 5.8 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 3.7 | 44.2 | (1939) | (1945) | |

*Based on all available data up to 1980. **Years of occurance given in brackets.

**APPENDIX-5** (Contd.)

**Frequency of Annual Rainfall in the district.**

**(Data 1901-1950)**

| *Range in mm* | *No.of years* | *Range in mm.* | *No.of years* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 501-600 | 2 | 901-1000 | 8 |
| 601-700 | 2 | 1001-1100 | 6 |
| 701-800 | 13 | 1101-1200 | 3 |
| 801-900 | 14 | 1201-1300 | 2 |

## APPENDIX-6

### Normals of Temperature and Relative Humidity in Tiruchirappalli district.

| *Month* | *Mean Daily Maximum Temparature* °C | *Mean Daily Minimum Temperature* °C | *Highest Maximum ever recorded* °C | *Date* | *Lowest Minimum ever recorded* °C | *Date* | *Relative Humidity* 0830 % | 1730* % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 30.1 | 20.6 | 35.6 | 1925 Jan 30 | 14.4 | 1884 Jan 12 | 79 | 54 |
| February | 32.7 | 21.3 | 40.0 | 1906 Feb 25 | 13.9 | 1884 Feb 06 | 78 | 43 |
| March | 35.1 | 22.9 | 42.8 | 1892 Mar 26 | 15.6 | 1896 Mar 01 | 76 | 38 |
| April | 36.7 | 25.8 | 42.8 | 1896 Apr 19 | 17.9 | 1986 Apr 26 | 73 | 42 |
| May | 37.1 | 26.4 | 43.3 | 1896 May 02 | 19.4 | 1955 May 17 | 67 | 41 |
| June | 36.4 | 26.5 | 73.9 | 1888 Jun 09 | 20.0 | 1911 Jun 30 | 59 | 43 |
| July | 35.5 | 25.9 | 41.1 | 1921 Jul 02 | 21.1 | 1926 Jul 15 | 61 | 43 |
| August | 35.1 | 25.4 | 40.6 | 1888 Aug 19 | 20.6 | 1935 Aug 22 | 65 | 47 |
| September | 34.2 | 24.9 | 40.6 | 1929 Sep 13 | 20.6 | 1908 Sep 17 | 70 | 51 |
| October | 32.3 | 23.9 | 38.9 | 1906 Oct 03 | 18.9 | 1891 Oct 23 | 79 | 63 |
| November | 29.9 | 22.7 | 36.7 | 1923 Nov 16 | 16.7 | 1884 Nov 17 | 81 | 67 |
| December | 29.3 | 21.3 | 35.6 | 1926 Dec 08 | 14.4 | 1883 Dec 29 | 79 | 65 |
| Annual | 33.7 | 24.0 | | | | | 72 | 50 |

*Hours I.S.T.

## APPENDIX-7

### Mean Wind Speed in Km / hr. in Tiruchirappalli district

| *Jan* | *Feb* | *Mar* | *Apr* | *May* | *Jun* | *Jul* | *Aug* | *Sep* | *Oct* | *Nov* | *Dec* | *Annual* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 10.1 | 7.7 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 17.4 | 28.9 | 31.4 | 25.8 | 19.4 | 10.9 | 8.5 | 11.1 | 15.8 |

### Special Weather Phenomena in Tiruchirappalli district

| *Mean No. of days with** | *Jan* | *Feb* | *Mar* | *Apr* | *May* | *Jun* | *Jul* | *Aug* | *Sep* | *Oct* | *Nov* | *Dec* | *Annual* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Thunder | 0.1 | 0.5 | 1.0 | 5.0 | 8.0 | 3.0 | 3.0 | 7.0 | 6.0 | 9.0 | 3.0 | 0.2 | 6.0 |
| Hail | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| Dust-Storm | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |
| Squall | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.8 |
| Fog | 0.0 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.2 |

*Number of days two and above are given in whole numbers.

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## CHAPTER - 2

# HISTORY

### Archaeology:*

Robert Bruce Foote, the pioneer in Indian pre-history, who discovered many stone age sites in South India reported two palaeolithic and one neolithic stone tools from the district as far back as 1878.[1] Since then no site has been reported from this district, though one or two stray neolithic tools have been reported. However, in recent decades considerable evidence has come to light regarding the presence of megalithic sites in this district. Megalithic culture is the name given by the archaeologists to the extensive iron using culture that flourished in South India. The culture is associated with certain distinctive burial practices, stone tombs, black and red potteries, and a variety of iron tools used for agricultural purposes (like sickles, blades. etc.,) besides weapons like the lances, daggers. etc. Tamil Nadu is particularly rich in culture and a variety of megalithic burials and monuments have been discovered in almost all the districts of the state besides the neighbouring states like Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. A number of these megalithic burials and associated habitation sites have been scientifically excavated in Tamilnadu and in different parts of South India. A striking uniformity among them has been noticed barring a few minor regional or local variations. On the basis of the stratigraphy, as well as carbon 14 datings, the megalithic culture has been ascribed to a period between 500 B.C. and 100 A.D. with the possible earlier limit going even up to 700 B.C. a hundred or two hundred years earlier. This type of burial practices, especially the urn burials and the dolmens survived to the early historical period also as they are mentioned in the Sangam works like the *Purananuru* and the epic work *Manimegalai*.

The impact of this culture in the Tiruchirappalli district is attested by the discovery of the megalithic monuments in the taluks of Perambalur, Musiri, Kulitalai and Karur.[2] Groups of dolmenoid cists and stone circles have been noticed in the villages of Perumalpalayam, Padalur, Naramangalam and Senganam all in Chennai-Tiruchirappalli trunk road. Large boulders are used to demarcate the circles and thick deposit of cairn packing over the burials were seen. More than fifty circles in a field and a few urn burials in Chinnamettukkali and Kattupputtur (both in Musiri taluk) respectively were plotted. At Kottaimedu in Kulitalai taluk accidental digging in an ancient mound yielded the buried urns with black and red potteries. In Karur taluk megalithic burials have been noticed at Manmangalam (cairn circles) Ketampatti (cist burials) and Malaikkovilur. In the last mentioned place stone circles, cairn circles and dolmenoid cists have been found. The diameter of the circles ranged from 3 to 15 metres. A variety of earthern vessels like bowls, lids, dishes in typical black and red pottery of megalithic association have been recovered from the site.

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*Dr. K.V.Raman, Professor and Head, and Dr.P.Shanmugam, Senior Lecturer, Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras,have authored 'The Archaeology and History of Tiruchirappalli up to 1500 AD.

**Early settlements in Lalgudi taluk:**

Intensive surface exploration done in this taluk on the northern bank of the Cauveri from 1979 to 1982 resulted in the discovery of vestiges of ancient settlements datable to the megalithic and early historic periods 300 B.C. to 100 A.D.[3] Vestiges in the form of ancient pottery-black and red ware were found in nine villages like Sirukambur, Gopurappatti and Penamangalam. This period in its later phase overlapped with the Sangam period, when Uraiyur became the pre-eminent capital and focal centre of political and cultural life of the Chola country and places like Tiruvarangam (Srirangam) a pre-eminent religious centre.

Village settlements increased in greater number on the banks of the river during the post Sangam period *i.e.* Pallava and Chola times, as more and more lands were brought under cultivation with increased royal patronage. For example, places like Nityavinitamangalam (named after Mahendravarman's title), Tiruvellarai, Tiruppangili, Pallapuram, Peruvalanallur, Tiruttavatturai (Lalgudi), Alambakkam, Tiruvisalur and Anbil figure in either the Bakthi literature of the seventh-eighth centuries A.D. or in the inscriptions of the period. There are Pallava and Pandya inscriptions and temples of the same period. Some of them are Mahendravarman's cave temple with his inscription at Tiruchirappalli Rock Fort, Pandyan cave temple at the foot of the same hill, cave temples inside the Pundarikaksha Temple at Tiruvellarai with an inscription of Nandivarman II (741 AD).

**Excavations:**

Altogether five ancient sites in Tiruchirappalli district have been excavated and they are:- (1) Alagarai, (2) Tirukkampuliyur (3) Uraiyur (4) Karur and (5) Gangaikonda Cholapuram; the first three by the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras and the last two by the Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamil Nadu. These excavations have provided a good sequence of the successive cultural stages of the historic past in a broad chronological framework besides throwing valuable light on the material culture of the rural as well as the urban centres from atleast about 300 B.C. down to the medieval and late times. The material evidence includes the building activities, state of arts and crafts like weaving, metal work, ceramic and terracotta arts, tools and weapons. advent of writing (script), coinage, burial practices and a host of other aspects of socio-economic life

**Alagarai:**

It is on the northern bank of the river Cauveri in the Musiri taluk. The cultural deposit of the mound was from 2 to 6 metres divisible into three periods - from the megalithic to the Vijayanagara periods(15th -16th C.A.D.). The pottery of the first period constituted the black and red ware and the russet coated ware, shell bangles, beads of glass and terracotta and ear ornaments. In period -II, some copper coins came into use and in

period - III a few coins of the Vijayanagara period were found. Alagarai sites also yielded urn burials.

**Tirukkampuliyur:**

A vast and ancient habitation area here, was excavated. A total cultural deposit of four metres was laid bare and it revealed three cultural periods (*i.e.*) Period 1-3 *c*.B.C. to 3-4 *c*.A.D. Period - II 3-4 *c*.A.D. to 10 *c*.A.D. Period - III - 9-10 *c*.A.D. to 14-15 *c*.A.D. Period - I starts right from the natural soil and was marked by the presence of the megalithic black and red ware,and russet coated painted pottery. Graffiti marks on the pottery included trident, five pointed star, opposing triangle, bow and arrow, etc. The site also yielded beads of glass, semi-precious stones, shell bangles, iron tools and weapons. Terracotta figurines of human, animal and divine indicate the high level of artistic talents. The images of mother Goddess and infant Krishna show their popularity of the cults at the folk level.[4]

**Uraiyur:**[5]

Now a suburb of Tiruchirappalli, it was the capital of the Cholas of the Sangam age, known also as Urandai and Kiliyur. It figures prominently in the Sangam works like Pattinappalai and Purananuru. According to the former work, Karikala Chola (2 *c*.A.D.) beautified the city with fortifications, gateways, tall mansions and temples. Since the area is crowded and full of modern buildings, excavations could only be conducted in the open spaces available amidst busy habitation and schools. Eleven trenches were laid in five localities and ancient habitations ranging from 3-4 metres were laid bare. Broadly, the following three cultural phases were revealed; period -1 from third century B.C. to first century A.D.; period-2. from second century A.D. to fifth or sixth century A.D. Period-3 post sixth century A.D. (*i.e.* Medieval and Modern). An important discovery was that of a brick structure with adjoining cisterns measuring 65x65 cm. and 35x88 cm. which were used as dyeing vats. Uraiyur was, and continues to be, a great centre of textile industry. Even the Greco- Roman work. The Periplus of the first century A.D. mentions it as *aragaru* and speaks high of the cotton cloth-argratic muslin manufactured and exported to the Roman world, probably through their emporium, Kaveripumpattinam at the mouth of the river Kaveri.

Another important discovery at Uraiyur is that of a number of potsherds bearing early Tamil Brahmi inscriptions datable to the first to second century A.D. They are comparable to similar inscriptions found at Arikamedu and the cave beds of Tamil Nadu, and throw valuable light on the evolution of the Tamil script. In one of the sherds a person of Mulanpedu is mentioned.

**Karur:**

It is now a large commercial town on the banks of the river Amaravati about 70 km. west of Tiruchirappalli. It has been identified with Vanji *alias* Karur, the ancient capital of the Cheras of the Sangam period on the basis of literary, epigraphical and archaeological evidence.[6] The discovery of the Chera inscriptions in Tamil-Brahmi script of the second or third *c*.A.D. at Pugalur near Karur and plenty of Chera coins at Karur support this identifications. Ptolemy of the first century A.D. has mentioned that inland city of *Korura* was the Chera capital points to the same conclusion. It was a great political and commercial centre during the Sangam age, as mentioned in the Sangam literature.

**Roman Coins:**

Karur seems to have greatly benefited by the commercial contacts with Roman world in the first and second century A.D. The discovery of Roman amphora pieces in the excavations and hundreds of Roman gold and silver coin hoards here conclusively prove its strategic place in the Indo-Roman trade contacts. Roman coin hoards were found at Karur in 1806, 1884 and stray coins were found here even in 1991. The 1878 hoard contained 500 coins of silver but 2/3 of them were immediately melted.

Mostly the coins belonged to Augustus, Tiberius, Claudius and Marcus Auralius. A gold coin of Antonus plus (A.D.138-161) was found recently (1992) at Karur. Such a heavy concentration of the Roman coins found at Karur regularly from atleast 1805 indicate the importance of Karur in the Indo-Roman trade, in the early centuries of the Christian era.[7] This trade contacts could have flourished even in the pre - Roman period as indicated by the recent discovery of ten coins of Seleucid kings,[8] Seluecus-II (246-226 B.C.) and four Phoenician coins[9] of the second century B.C.

**Coins of the Sangam Age:**

In the recent years, very important numismatic discoveries have been made which throw valuable light on the early history of Karur. A large number of copper coins of the Cheras of the Sangam age have been identified. They are square or rectangular and bear the Chera emblem of the bow and arrow. Some of them bear the portraits of the Chera king and his name Makkottai in Tamil - Brahmi script. Besides the Chera coins, square copper coins of the Cholas and Pandyas of the Sangam age have also been discovered at Karur, the former having the tiger emblem and the latter the fish symbol besides many with standing elephant and auspicious symbols. A large number of punch marked coins and a bronze die of the punch marked coins have been reported.[10] A few coins of the Satavahana dynasty have also been discovered.

**Jewellery:**

The discovery of ancient jewellery in gold and copper rings with exquisite workmanship and intaglios to the excellence of the art of lapidary and some show Hellenquistic motifs. Two of the rings have inscriptions in Tamil-Brahmi of the first or second century A.D. One of them has the inscription Sattan Sathavegi. It was probably the signet ring of a leading merchant prince of the place.[11]

All the archaeological, epigraphical, literary and numismatic evidences from Karur cited above afford eloquent proof for the importance of Karur as a capital city and a great commercial and urban centre of ancient Tamilagam and indeed of South India, as a whole. Thus, the district of Tiruchirappalli had the unique honour of having the capital towns of both the Cheras (Karur-Vanji) and the Cholas (Uraiyur) of the Sangam period.

**Sangam Period:**

During the Sangam age (first to third century A.D.), the area situated on both the banks of the river Kaveri and comprising the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai and the Southern parts of the South Arcot district was known by the name *Chonadu or Cholanadu*. This area was ruled by the Cholas and Uraiyur was the capital. A late traditional work mentions that Chonadu was bounded by the sea on the east, the river Vellaru on the south, the Enattu Vellaru on the north and Kottaikkarai on the west.[12] The boundaries on the east, south and west could easily be indentified with the Bay of Bengal, the southern Vellaru and the river Gadilam respectively. The western boundary, namely, Kottaikkarai is identified with a place of the same name near Tirukkampuliyur, situated about 4 km. west of Kulitalai in Kulithalai taluk. The above mentioned limits could be accepted for the Sangam period also eventhough no early work mentions these boundaries to the Chola country in clear terms. Kottaikkarai is considered as the meeting place of the Chola, Pandya and Chera kingdoms. Therefore, it is clear that the western part of the district comprising parts of Kulithalai, Musiri and Karur taluks were in the Chera country.

The earliest reference to the Sangam Chola dynasty appears in the second and thirteenth rock edicts of Ashoka,[13] datable to the 3rd century B.C. In the inscription, the Cholas , the Pandyas, Satyaputras and Keralaputras are mentioned as to have situated outside the empire of Ashoka. The inscription further says that these kingdoms have accepted the principle of Dhamma and also undertook to arrange for medical care of men and animals and also of planting of herbs and roots wherever necessary. No other information is available about these dynasties.

The origin of the Cholas is shrouded in obscurity. From the available evidence we could not suggest the establishment of the Chola dynasty, though traditions of a latter date comes to our help. The copper plates of the11th century A.D. of the Cholas give a long list of legendary names and

connect them with the solar race.[14] These lists are not of any help to understand their origin and early history . K.N. Sivaraja Pillai, after analysing the Sangam literature, is of the opinion that Tittan Veliyan, a ruler of Virai, a coastal town near Kaveri delta, defeated a king called Sendan the ruler of Urandai and founded the city.[15] The successors of this king ruled from Urandai and probably established the Chola dynasty.

Legends of a later date provide some accounts of the establishment of the city of Uraiyur. An elephant was attacked by a fowl and overpowered it and the Chola king who witnessed it was impressed by the heroic act of the fowl and in appreciation of the heroic deed named the city Koli (the city of fowl), and made it as his capital. The story is also mentioned in the *Sillappadi-karam*.[16] The *Sthalapurana* of the Panchavarnesvara temple mentions that Viravaditya Chola's elephant was conquered by a fowl. The God asked the king to name the place after the fowl and rule the area making this place as his capital. Thereafter the Chola king renamed the place as Kolimanagar (the city of Koli - fowl) and ruled the area. The other names of the city like Kukkutapuri. Varanam and Kolimanagaram also suggest the fowl-elephant conflict. Two sculptures in the Panchavarneswara temple at Uraiyur also depict this scene.

Uraiyur, now a part of the Tiruchirappalli city, was the ancient capital of the Sangam Cholas. The Sangam literature and the accounts of the classical writers mention that Uraiyur was the chief city of the Cholas.[17] The excavations conducted at Uraiyur by the Department of Ancient History and Archaeology, University of Madras have suggested that the earliest habitation found here could be dated to the third century B.C. There are other sites in this district which could be dated to the same period broadly suggesting that the habitations were very old and the early settlers could have occupied the regions of the districts sometime before the third century B.C.

The city of Uraiyur was referred to in the Sangam literature as Urandai. It was a fortified city with many storeyed buildings. Sangam anthology, Agananuru mentions that the Cirappalli hill was situated to the east of Uraiyur and according to other poems the river Kaveri flowed near the city. That the Sabha of the Urandai was famous for its justice is known from another poem. Uraiyur was a famous centre of learning. Many poets hailing from Uraiyur have sung poems in the Sangam anthologies. Uraiyur Illampon Vaniganar, Uraiyur Enichcheri, Mudamosiyar, Pottiyar, Uraiyur Salliyan Kumara and Uraiyur Sirukantan are some of the poets who hailed from this place.

The Ashoka inscriptions do not name any Chola ruler. Therefore, we could not know the Chola king who ruled in the time of Ashoka. The first known king of the Chola dynasty was Karikala Chola (190 A.D.). He was the son of Illanchetchenni and the daughter of the king Alundur. He was credited with the possession of many beautiful war chariots. He was praised by one of the Sangam poetess, Vennikkuyattiyar as a king whose ancestors

had understood the nature of the trade winds and utilised it for sailing the ships in the desired direction. Karikala fought his way to the throne at an early age. The traditions say that when Karikala was a small boy his enemies imprisoned him and set fire to the place. In the course of his escape, one of his legs was charred and so he got the name Karikala, the one with a charred leg. However, some would explain the name as 'kari' means elephant and 'kalan' means yama and hence, the name denotes 'death to enemy elephants'. One of his early achievements was the victory in the battle at Venni, identified with the modern Koyil Venni in the Nagappattinam district. Eleven rulers, Velirs and kings lost their war drums, in the battle. The Pandyas and Cheras were also defeated, lost their glory and sustained grievous injury on the back. Therefore, Venni marked the turning point in the career of Karikala. Another important battle fought by him was at Vahaipparantalai where nine minor chieftains lost their royal umbrellas and submitted to him. As a result of these victories, Karikala strengthened his position. He also defeated Oliyar, Aruvalar and other minor chieftains in the north of the Tamil country and probably ruled the whole of Tamil country. He also defeated and uprooted the Family of Irungovels. According to traditions, he conquered the Himalayas and hoisted the Chola flag there.

Karikala has thus become a great monarch. He promoted the reclamation of many lands and created arable lands by destroying unproductive jungles and added prosperity to the country by excavating innumerable irrigation tanks. He was also the follower of the Vedic rites and performed sacrifices. The Tiruvalangadu plates mention the construction of flood banks to the river Kaveri with the aid of his chieftains. In one of the inscriptions of Parantaka-I, the bank of Karikala (Karikalan-Karai) is mentioned, probably named after Karikala.[18] Traditions suggest that Karikala built a stone dam across the river Kaveri. According to Nachchinarkiniyar, Karikala married a Velir princess from Nangur. His daughter Adi Mandi married a Chera prince Attan Atti, a great dancer. Both of them met with a tragic end. Attan Atti was washed away by the floods of the river Kaveri and his wife followed him.

After Karikala, there was a long drawn struggle in the kingdom. The feud between his sons crippled the kingdom. Nalangilli and Nedungilli, the two sons of Karikala quarrelled for supremacy. In the course of struggle Nedungilli shut himself at Avur which was besieged by Nalangilli. Poetess Avvaiyar intervened and brought a compromise between the two. On another occasion Uraiyur was besieged by Nalangilli. This time also Avvaiyar had to intervene to bring a compromise.

A few rulers of the Chola line are known from the Sangam literature but details about their activities are not available. A famous Chola king was Kopperuncholan, who is mentioned as the lord of the city of Kili (Uraiyur). Perunarkilli was another ruler who performed the Rajasuya sacrifice.

Another famous ruler was Senganan who is well associated with Saiva devotion. He figures as a Victor in the battle of Kalavali against the Chera Kanaikkal Irumporai. The Chera King was taken as prisoner and was later released on the advise of Avvaiyar. According to Thirumangai Alvar, Senganan built about 70 temples for Siva. Other details about him are not available.

Since a part of the district is situated to the west of the Chola country and was ruled by the Cheras of the Sangam age, a short account of their history may be considered here. Some ancient Chera inscriptions were found at Pugalur in Karur taluk. Further, the city of Karur has in recent years assumed importance as many after-facts of the early historical period were found here. Since Karur had an early historic settlement, some scholars strongly believe that Vanji, the Chera capital, be identified with Karur. The first Chera monarch was Udayancheral (130 A.D.) who had fed sumptuously both the armies of the Mahabharatha war at Kurushetra and thereby earned the title "Perunchorru Udiyan Cheralatan". The son of Udayancheral was Neduncheraladan who won a naval victory over the Yavanas on the west coast and took them captive. He won victories over the seven crowned kings. According to traditions, he conquered the area up to the Himalayas and thereby took the title Imayavaramban (he who had the Himalayas as his boundary). According to K.A. Nilakanta Sastry, it could represent an instance of poetic exageration. His capital was Marandai. Adan's younger brother was Kuttuvan of many elephants who conquered the Kongu country and extended the Chera kingdom up to the western oceans to the eastern sea. The next king was Senguttuvan who constructed the temple of Kannagi. Senguttuvan also interfered with the Chola inheritence and nine Chola princess lost their lives, in the engagement.

The rule of the Cheras in the western parts of the district is amply attested by two Tamil Brahmi inscriptions of the 2nd century A.D.[19]. These inscriptions are found engraved in a cavern situated on the rock at Pugalur about 18 km, north west of Karur. They record a donation of the cave by a member of the Chera Royal family to the Jain mendicant Chenkayapan when Atan Chellirumporai was the ruler. The donor of the cave is Ilankadungo, the son of Kadungo and the grand son of Ko Atan Chellirumporai. There is a controversy over the identification of these royal persons. It is suggested that these kings were those who were mentioned in the 7, 8 and 9th decades of the Patitruppattu, a Sangam work dedicated to the Chera Kings, and identified with the three kings namely, Ilancheral Irumporai (Ilankadungo), Perumcheral Irumporai (Kadungon) and Chelvakkadungo Valiyadan (Ko Atan Chellirumporai) respectively. On the other hand, Iravatham Mahadevan identifies Ilamcheral Irumporai and Perumcheral Irumporai with the last two kings, namely, Ilankadungon and Perunkadungon. K.G. Krishnan, after careful analysis has suggested that these three kings were new kings of the Chera line, and were not mentioned in Patitruppattu [20].

The Chera relationship to Karur and its neighbourhood is suggested by a number of archaeological finds found in the river Amaravathi running close by. Explorations in recent years have resulted in the discovery of coins belonging to the Chera kings, *Kollippural, Kollirumporai* and Makottai. These kings are known only from these coins and no evidence is available about them at present. Therefore, it is difficult to place them in any chronological order. About Makotai, the Sangam anthologies mention a king Cheraman Makotai, who died at a place called Kottambalam (Cheraman Kottambalattu Tunjiya Makotai). He had sung a poem bemoaning the death of his wife.[21] Further, the name of the king is found mention in the descriptive line (colophone) found below the verse which was added later when these poems were collected and grouped into anthologies.

The decline of the Sangam kings started sometime after the 3rd century A.D. The Kalabhras invaded the Tamil country and subjugated all the three Tamil monarchs. They were the rulers of Tamil Nadu for about a century and more. Therefore, the Chola territory and particularly the Tiruchirappalli area also came under the rule of the Kalabhras. It is not clear who these Kalabhras were and when they occupied the region. They followed a hetrodox religion. By 300 A.D., they overpowered the Cholas. Few names of Kalabhra rulers are available, Buddhadatta, in his work Vinayaviniccaya of the 5th century A.D., mentions a Kalabhra King, Achuta Vikkranta as the ruler of the Chola country. The author of Abhidammavatara, namely, Buddhadatta was a native of Uragapura (Uraiyur).

The Kalabhras were conquered inTondainadu by the Pallava Simhavishnu and in Pandyanadu by Pandya Kadungon sometime in 500 A.D. The condition of the Cholas during this period is not clear. According to the Pallankovil plates, Simhavishnu conquered the land of the Cholas which has as its garland the river Kaveri [22]. Velurpalayam plates also mention that Simhavishnu captured the country of the Cholas. During the rule of Mahendravarman-I, the Chola area was again conquered and brought under the control of the Pallavas. He excavated the cave temple for Siva (Lalitankura Pallavasvaragriham) on the big rock near the Thayumanaswami temple in Tiruchirappalli. He had engraved his titles like Gunabhara, Lakshita and Mattavilasa on the pillars of this cave and had inscribed in an epigraphy his desire to know the Saivite lore. He established two brahmadeyas, namely, Nityavinita mangalam near Lalgudi (Lalgudi taluk) and Mahendramangalam (Srinivashanallur, Musiri taluk) [23]. Therefore, it is clear that parts of the Tiruchirappalli district came under the rule of Mahendravarman-I. His rule was extended into Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts. His famous inscription explaining the musical forms is found at Kudumiyamalai in Pudukkottai district.

The Chalukyas who established their supremacy in Karnataka interfered in the affairs of Tamil Nadu, and conquered the Chola country also. Pulakesin-II in his (631 A.D.) Kopparam Plates claims that, after

defeating the Pallavas, he marched to the Chola country and relieved them of their subordination from the Pallavas. This victory seems to have been short lived, since Narasimhavarman-I, who ascended the throne after Mahendravarman-I had conquered it. The Pallava forces later went up to Vatapi, the capital of Pulakesin-II, and ransacked it. The Chola country was then ruled by the Pallavas till the accession of Paramesvaravarman. During the early part of their rule, the Chalukyas under Vikramaditya-I invaded the Pallava territory and occupied Kancheepuram. Then, he attacked the Southern regions and established a military camp at Uragapura (Uraiyur) in Cholikavishaiya (Chonadu). The event could have taken place in the 4th regnal year of Paramesvaravarman-I (674 A.D). It is from here that Vikramaditya-I issued his Gadval plates. However, Paramesvara - varman, after a brief retreat, defeated Vikramaditya-I at Peruvalanallur in the Lalgudi taluk (678 A.D.).

This region was under the rule of the Pallava king Nandivarman-II. The Pullur plates mention that the king's orders were obeyed by the Kerala, Chola, Pandya, Malwa and other kings [24]. The Pattamangalam plates aso claim that kings of the Kerala, Pandya, Chola, Tulu and a host of other Nadus were waiting at the gates seeking an appointment with him [25]. His inscription is found at Thiruvellarai.[26] Though the above suggests the control of the Pallavas over Tiruchirappalli the Pandyas had now captured some parts of the Chola country from the Pallavas. The subsequent history till the establishment of the Chola rule, is the history of the conflicts between the two dynasties for gaining supremacy over the Kaveri basin. Varaguna-I (765-815) is said to have conquered this area, crossed the Malakongu region, defeated the Ganga king and sealed their relationship with a marriage. Pandya Rajasimha also is credited to have defeated a Pallava ruler and occupied the Chola country for a brief period. He renovated the fortress of the Cholas, namely, Koli and also the Vanji, the fortress of the Cheras and Kudal (Madurai) of the Pandyas. The Pallava defeated in this battle could be Nandivarman-II and the battle could have taken place at *Kulumur*. During the rule of Pandya Nedunjadaiyan, a Pallava king was defeated at Pennagaram in 769 A.D.

During the rule of Dantivarman, the Tiruchirappalli area was recaptured by him and there were some activities of the Pallava ruler in this area. His inscriptions are found at Tiruvellarai and Alampakkam. His subordinate, Visaiyanallulan ruled the Lalgudi area, most probably from Alambakkam. His brother Kamban Araiyan, completed the reconstruction of the well at Tiruvellarai in the 5th year of the rule of Dantivarman. [27] At Alampakkam, an irrigation tank, Marpidugueri, was excavated.[28] Dantivarman also excavated cave temples at Tiruvellarai and constructed a temple for Pidari at Alampakkam.[29] He created a Brahmadeya at Alampakkam and named it Dantivarmamangalam. Nandivarman-III fought with Pallava Varaguna-II and at the end of a long drawn struggle a settlement seems to have been reached between the two. Nandivarman's inscriptions

are found at Lalgudi, Tiruvellarai, Sennivaykkal, Tiruchennampundi and Tiruppalatturai, while Varaguna-II's inscriptions are found at Lalgudi, Javanthinathapuram and Tiruchirappalli. In one inscription dated in the Pandya style using *ediramandu* (opposite year) the Pandya king records a donation to the temple at Lalgudi for maintaining perpetual lamps.[30] Even after this compromise, the Pallava seems to have control over the Lalgudi area till the end of the 9th century A.D. Two inscriptions of Nripatunga dated in A.D. 871, 892 found in Lalgudi could suggest that the Pallavas still retained the area for them. He had established a brahmadeya, Nripatungamangalam, in his name.[31]

Three chieftain families ruled the area in this period. They are the Muttaraiyars, the Paluvettaraiyars and Irunkovels. The Muttaraiyars occupied the major part of the Thanjavur and Pudukkottai areas and ruled from their capital at Sendalai in Thanjavur district. They had also annexed the southern parts of the Tiruchirappalli district and ruled till the conquest of these parts by Vijayalaya. They were initially chiefs of the Pallavas and later accepted the overlordship of the Pandyas. The Paluvettariars occupied the northern parts of the district with Paluvur as their capital. They were the subordinates of the Pallavas; when the Pallava power declined, they changed their allegiance to the Pandyas. Later when the Cholas rose to prominence they accepted them as their overlords and also had marriage alliances with them. The Irungovels ruled the regions south of the river Kaveri in the taluk of Tiruchirappalli and Kulittalai. They ruled effectively as subordinates during the reign of Aditya-I, Parantaka and up to Sundara Chola.

At this point, the Cholas under Vijayalaya installed their rule in Thanjavur area by defeating Muttaraiyars. He slowly expanded his kingdom with the help of his son Aditya-I. When there was a competition between Aparajitha and Nripatunga for Pallava throne, Pandyas came forward to help Nripatunga while Aditya and the Gangas extended their help to Aparajitha. The combined forces of Aparajitha, Gangas and Cholas faced the Pandya and Nripatungar armies at Tiruppurampiyam in 1885. In the battle though Ganga Prithivipathi was killed while fighting and Aparajitha died after victory, the Chola army under Aditya was victorious. Aditya-I then invaded the Kongu country and Tondainadu. He was on friendly terms with the Chera king Sthanuravi whose daughter was married to his son Parantaka-I. He is said to have built many temples of Siva on both the banks of the river Kaveri from the Sahayadri mountain to the sea. The most important temples built by him in this area are Saptarishisvara temple at Lalgudi and the Mahadeva temple at Tiruchendurai (Tiruchirappalli taluk) and Agasteeswara at Melppaluvur (Udaiyarpalayam taluk).

Aditya-I was succeeded by his son Parantaka-I. Soon after his accession he captured the Pandyas and took the title Maduraikondar (the captor of Madurai). The Pandyan ruler Maravarman Rajasimha-II appealed

to Kasyapa-V, the ruler of Srilanka for help, who had sent an army to his aid. Parantaka-I, however defeated the combined forces at the battle of Vellur. Rajasimha fled to Srilanka with his ancestral treasures and deposited it there. Later Parantaka-I made an unsuccessful attempt to capture the ancestral possessions of the Pandyas. The Rashtrakutas under Krishna-II also invaded the northern Chola country with the intention of installing his cousin Kannaradeva on the Chola throne. At Tiruvallam, the two forces met and Parantaka was victorious (916 A.D.).

Later, Rashtrakuta Krishna-III invaded the Chola country and in the battle at Takkolam, Rajaditya, the crown prince, died and Krishna-III won a victory. Most of the northern provinces of Parantaka were now lost to the Rashtrakutas and they ruled the country for sometime. He claims to have won Kanchi and Thanjavur. It is certain that Kancheepuram was captured, but the capture of Thanjavur remains doubtful, since Parantaka's inscriptions are found in the districts of Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli till the end of his rule. His inscriptions in considerable numbers are available in Tirumalavadi, Anbil, Lalgudi, Srirangam, Tiruchendurai and also at Uyyakkondantirumalai. He built many temples in this area of which the Koranganatha temple at Srinivasanallur (Musiri taluk) is a classic example of his period. The Pipilokesvara temple at Tiruverumbur (Tiruchirappalli taluk) and the Vadatirtanatha temple at Andanallur are the other temples built in the district, during his rule. Floods in Kaveri river near Allur (Tiruchirappalli taluk) and the destruction caused to the agricultural lands is mentioned in one of his inscriptions.[32] Valikandapuram (Perambalur taluk) functioned as a Nagaram and the Manigramatthar are referred to .[33]

It took some years to recapture the lost northern provinces of the Cholas. Gandaraditya and Sundarachola attempted to completely relieve from the clutches of the Rashtrakutas. Finally Sundara Chola completed the process of conquest. Uttama Chola then ruled the Chola country. His rule of 15 years turned to be a period of peace. During the rule of Gandaraditya the *ur* and *nagaram* of Allur reclaimed a piece of land which was lying fallow for sometime.[34] Gangamadevi, the wife of Virachola, a subordinate of Uttamachola committed *Sati* is known from an inscription.[35]

Rajaraja-I then ruled the country from 985 A.D. to 1014 A.D. His conquests included the Pandya and Kerala territories. He conquerred parts of Srilanka and forced Mahinda, the Ceylonese king, to take refuge in the hill country. He made Srilanka a Chola province and conquerred the Nulambapadi, Gangapadi and Tadigaipadi. He installed on the Vengi throne Sakthivarman the exiled son of Danarnava. Towards the close of his reign he conquered Maldives. He maintained friendly relations with the king of Srivijaya and helped to build the Chudamanivarma Vihara at Nagappattinam and assigned the income from several villages to its upkeep.

During the rule of Rajaraja-I, many political and administrative innovations took place. In his 16th year, he surveyed the lands in Cholamandalam and in other parts of the Chola country, for assessment of land revenue. He divided the Chola country into many administrative units for easy administration and introduced mandalam, and its sub units, valanadu for such divisions. The Cholanadu was renamed as Cholamandalam and the Tondainadu as Jayankonda Cholamandalam.

He built many temples of which the magnificent one is the Rajarajeswara temple at Thanjavur. He had donated income from many villages for its upkeep. The income came from far off places like Srilanka. He also donated gold and other ornaments and sacred utensils for conducting the pujas and festivals in the temple. He also gave grants for performing sacred music and dance in the temple. *Sembiyan Madevipereri* was excavated in 1008 A.D. at Tirumalavadi.[36] In 991 A.D. Settiposan Vennaya Kramavittan was appointed as manager of the temple at Govindaputtur by Paluvur Nakkan, a Peruntaram of the king. He was given complete control over the temple servants with the power of expelling Vellala servants who are opposed to his authority and of imposing a fine of 25 kalanju of gold on Brahmanas found guilty of similar insubordination.[37]

Rajendra-I (1012 to 1044 A.D.), who succeeded Rajaraja-I was an able ruler. He assisted his father in the campaigns and also in the administration of the territories. He defeated the Srilankan king and brought back the ancient treasures and the royal insignia kept there during the retreat of Pandya Rajasimha on an earlier occassion. He conquered the western Chalukya Jayasimha in a battle at Maski. In Vengi, the Chola forces defeated Vijayaditya in several battles. His campaigns included the victorious march to the banks of the river Ganges and the conquest of Kadaram in South East Asia and many islands on the ocean. He had sent embassies to the court of China.

During his rule he transferred his capital to Gangaikonda Cholapuram in Udaiyarpalayam taluk. He constructed a big temple at this place and excavated a tank called 'Cholagangam. His successors also ruled the Chola country from this palace. The palace complex built by him are now in ruins and this place is now known by the name *Maligaimedu.* Part of the moat encircled the palace could be seen around the ancient mount. The Department of Archaeology, Government of Tamilnadu have conducted excavations in recent years and brought to light the massive brick foundations at this place. The super structure seems to be of timber and mortar. In the construction of this palace iron nails were also used. An interesting conflict arose between the members of the ur and the two communities, namely, Kurumbars and Vanniyars. To relieve from the harassment of the two communities the members of ur sold their lands to the temple.[38] Singalantapuram in Musiri taluk was an important mercantile settlement and the Aiyyapolil group were active in this period.[39]

Rajendra initiated the system of appointing viceroys to rule the conquered territories. These viceroys were chosen from the royal family. His sons were sent to Madurai and Kongu countries. This system of administration was followed upto the rule of Kulottunga-I.

After Rajendra - I, Rajadhiraja (1018 - 1054 A.D.) came to the throne. He defeated the western Chalukya ruler at Danyakahtaka on the Krishna river and stopped the invasion of Vikramaditya. He set fire to the fort of Kollippakkai (Kulpauk) and destroyed the Chalukya palace in the city of Kampili and sacked the Chalukyan capital Kalyani. He performed *Virabhisheka* and *Vijayabhisheka* there. In 1054, he fought a battle at Koppam against Someswara, the Western Chalukya ruler. In that battle Rajadhiraja fell wounded and Rajendra- II crowned himself as the king. The Chalukyas wanted to retaliate and therefore invaded and in the battle at Kudalsangamam, Someswara was defeated. Virarajendra attacked a second time and the western Chalukya king was defeated.

Kulotunga-I's (1070 - 1120 A.D) inscriptions are found at Srirangam, Kilapaluvur, Tiruvanaikka, Gangaikonda Cholapuram and Tirumalavadi. He conquered the Gangavadi. The Pandyas on the south had assumed their independence and Kulottunga sent an army to quell them. He made peace with Srilanka. A chola envoy was sent to China during 1077 A.D. He had also sent his sons to rule as viceroys in Vengi. He defeated twice the king of Kalinga and recieved tribute from him. The victory over the Kalinga king was rendered into a song by his court poet Jayamkondar as *Kallingattupparani.* The Cholas maintained diplomatic relations with the kingdoms in South East Asia. He has abolished the tolls in the entire Chola country and thereby took the title *Sungamtavirtha.* Now the rising Hoysalas made an attempt to capture the Gangavadi province and annexed it.

Vikramachola (1118 - 1235 A.D.), the son of Kulottunga had a comparatively peaceful rule. He re-established Chola rule at Vengi. He provided extensive additions to the temple of Nataraja at Chidambaram. The *Kovilolugu* of Sriranganathaswami temple at Srirangam also states that he built the fifth prakara of the temple. His inscriptions are found at Nangavaram, Tiruchendurai, Kilappaluvur and Tirumalavadi. He rules from the capital Gangaikondacholapuram. A Keralantakamatam seems to have functioned at Uttathur (Perambalur taluk).[40]

Kulottunga-II (1133-1150)and Rajaraja-II (1146-1171) ruled the Chola country from the capital Gangaikonda cholapuram. The palace here was called by the name Vikrama Cholapuram and his stay in the 3rd regnal year is attested by an inscription.[41] He continued the renovation work and conducted extensive repairs to the Nataraja temple at Chidambaram. He appointed Chandrabushenabhatta as an additional Saivachariyar in the temple at Tirumalavadi.[42]

Rajadhiraja-II (1163-1178 A.D) had his rule extended upto Draksharama in the north Andhra. He interfered in the Pandyan war of succession. The Srilankan forces under Lankapura Dandanayaka fought for the Pandyan forces. They were defeated in many battles fought along the coast.

During the rule of Kulottunga-III (1778-1218 A.D) conflicts continued with the Pandyas. Parakramabahu, the Srilankan king supported the cause of Virapandya. However, the Chola forces defeated the Srilankan forces and Vikramapandya was installed on the throne. The long drawn struggle then came to an end. The king of Venad was also defeated. Both accepted the overlordship of Kulottunga. He campaigned against the Kongu and celebrated his *Vijayabhiseha* at Karur.

In 1194 A.D the members of *Nadu* and *Nagaram* of the Urattur nadu assembled in the temple and made the village Venmanippadi in Kilvalluvappadi nadu a mercantile town.[43] This period saw the general weakness in the administration of the kingdom. This situation had helped some of the chieftains to increase their power by aligning themselves into groups by entering into political compacts to help each other at times of need.[44]

The Pandyas now rose to prominence under Maravarman Sundarapandya. Soon after his accession, he invaded the Chola country and sacked Uraiyur and Thanjavur. He performed *Virabhisheka* in the coronation hall of the Cholas at Ayirattali, near Kumbakonam, and later marched to Chidambaram. Meanwhile, Kulottunga-III appealed to Hoysala Ballala-II who promptly sent an army under his son Narasimha and the Chola throne was restored. He built the Kamphareswara temple at Tribhuvanam.

During the rule of Rajaraja-III (1216-1256 A.D) some disturbances took place in Srirangam. The nature of these disturbances are not clear. Meanwhile Rajaraja-III broke the treaty and Maravarman Sundarapandya invaded the Chola country for a second time. Rajaraja-III fled his capital but was captured and imprisoned by the Kadava Chieftain Kopperunjinga. Narasimha-II came to his help and sent his generals Goppanna and Appanna to release the Chola king. Meanwhile Narasimha reached Srirangam and pitched his camp there and after defeating the Pandyas restored the Chola kingdom to Rajaraja. The political settlement was sealed by a dynastic alliance between the Hoyasalas and the other two powers, the Cholas and Pandyas. Maravarman Sundarapandya's inscriptions found in this district are dated between 1220 and 1230 A.D. [45]

An interesting resolution of 98 castes of the Idangai community in 1218 A.D. demonstrates their attempt to consolidate their community probably against some sort of oppression during this period. The Srutimans

of the villages in Tiruvellarai, Pachchil, Tiruvasi, Tiruppidavir, Urrattur, and Karaikkadu, all located in this district, resolved in a meeting that they shall behave like the sons of the same parents. If anything deragatory happened to the Idangai class they would jointly assert their right till they establish them. The horn and conch shall be sounded in front and the bugle blown according to the fashion obtained among the Idangai people. Those acted in contravention to these rules shall be treated as the enemies of thier class. Those who behave against the rules so prescribed shall be excommunicated and shall not be recognised as Srutimans.[46] In 1223 A.D. Edirilichola Muvendavelan shifted the southern embankment further away from the river Kollidam and thereby protected the village Tirumalavadi from inundation during severe floods. He replanned the village and repaired the *Nrittamandapa* and the Vishnu temple.[47]

Rajendra-III (1246-1279 A.D.) tried to revive the Chola power but was compelled to pay tribute to the Pandyas. Jatavarman Sundarapandya-1 (1251-1270 A.D.) after conquering the Chola country went upto Nellore (1258). The Hoysalas were defeated and Someswara was killed at Kannanur, near Tiruchirappalli (1264). In that year Jatavarman Sundarapandya is seen settling the dispute between the trustees of the Ratnachalesvara temple and the *Nagarattar* of Sivapadasekharapuram regarding the payment of Kadamai dues by the people residing in the vicinity of the temples of Ilangoyil, Tiruvalisvaram and Srikayilayam.[48] Sometime before the death of Hoyasala Someswara assigned the northern provinces to his elder son Narasimha-III and the southern provinces including Tamil area to his younger son Ramanathadeva. After his father's death Ramanatha recovered Kannanur and held his own till the death of Sundarapandy (1268). Maravarman Kulasekhara-I became the master of the Chola territory and later he defeated Rajendra-III and Hoyasala Vira Ramanathadeva captured the Chola country. Kannanur in Lalgudi taluk became their capital. In the beginning years of the 14th century, the Pandya kingdom saw a war between the two Pandya princes, Virapandya and Sundarapandya. Sundarapandya's forces were defeated initially in the long drawn struggle to the supremacy. However, finally he was installed on the throne. In this period the Hoysalas ruled the parts of Tiruchirappalli area. At Kannanur they built a temple.

At this point Malikkafur invaded the Tamil country in 1310 A.D. after defeating the Hoysalas at Dwarasamudra. His forces took Bhirdhul, the capital of Virapandya, situated in the neighbourhood of Uraiyur. Further movement of Malikkafur's forces were defeated by the rains. Then he marched to Kanchipuram and plundered the city. He then moved towards Madurai but was defeated by Vikramapandy, the uncle of Sundarapandya. Malikkafur then retreated to Delhi with a vast amount of booty. The civil war between Virapandya and Sundarapandya continued even after Malikkafur's return.

In the meantime, Ulugh Khan, son of the Delhi ruler Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlak had sent an army to conquer the Pandya country, after subjugating the Kakatiya king in 1823 A.D. After the conquest, the Tamil area was ruled by a Viceroy from Delhi. In both the expeditions of the Muslims, several temples were destroyed and their treasures were robbed. Srirangam temple was deserted and the image of Sriranganatha was taken by its devotees to Tiruppathi by a circuitious route and placed there.

About 1333 A.D. Jalaludin Hassan Shah, the governor of Madurai revolted and asserted his independence and ruled the area which included Tiruchirappalli also. This was the Madurai Sultanate. In 1336 A.D. Harihara-I installed the Vijayanagara kingdom on the southern bank of the river Tungabhadra. In 1340 A.D. Jalaludin Hassan Shah was killed after a rule of five years. He was succeeded by Alauddin but was killed in a battle. Hoysala Ballala-IV was stationed at Kannanur Koppam. The Madurai Sultan Chiyasudin Damghani besieged the fort for six months without any result. At the end of which the Hoyasala king was killed and his body was stuffed with straw and hung upon the walls of Madurai.

By this time the Vijayanagara kingdom had gained some significant victories and extended its rule in the Tamil country. The Tiruchirappalli area came under the rule of Harihara - I sometime in 1352 A.D. A single fragmentary inscription from Punjai Pugalur (Karur taluk) dated in A.D.1352 issued in the name of Sayana, son of Bukka-I, the brother of Harihara, points to the possible rule of Vijayanagara over Tiruchirappalli.[49] After the conquest in 1371, Kampana brought the image of Sriranganatha from Tirupathi and reconsecrated the temple at Srirangam. In this he was assisted by his generals Gopanna, Saluva Mangu and Saluva Gundu.[50] The conquest of Madurai was accomplished by Kampana sometime between 1365 and 1370, which is acclaimed in the work. His inscriptions are found in Srirangam, Tiruppalatturai and Valikandapurm. Harihara-II also was in the possession of this area for sometime as is indicated by his inscriptions at Tiruchirappalli.[51]

Virupaksha's inscriptions are also found in places like Srirangam, and Gangaikonda Cholapuram. His inscriptions found in Tiruchirappalli dated 1383 A.D. record gifts to temples. Bukka's period saw a compromise struck between the Vaishnavites and the Jains. The members of the Srirangam and many other members belonging to Vaishnavite centres agreed to treat the Jains as their own community on the basis of an agreement reached between the Vaishnavites and Jains in the presence of Bukka.[52] Harihara-II consolidated his position over south India while engaged in a war with the Bahminis and Tiruchirappalli area was still ruled by the Vijayanagara rulers.

Devaraya-II's reign witnesses a campaign on the Kerala kingdom. The Zamorin of Calicut was still independent. Devaraya's relationship with the Bahminis was hostile and battles were fought with them. He revived

the woship in many Vishnu and Siva temples by remitting taxes on these temples.[53] In 1445 A.D. he granted lands to his teacher Srikantha Akasavasi.[54] During the rule of Mallikarjuna, the kingdom showed weakness. The Gajapati king Kapilesvara Gajapati conquered the Udayagiri Nellore and Kanchipuram and took over to Tiruchirappalli (1463 A.D.). The conquest seems to have been shortlived. The Mahamandalesvara, Tirumalaideva Maharaya, the ruler of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai retained the kingdom and ruled it.

The rule of Virupaksha-II, the son of Pratapadevaraya showed the active work of the distruptive forces against the Government. In the north the Vijayanagara king lost to the Muslims and this led to the emergence of Saluva Narasimha who later snached the kingdom from the Sangamas. During this period of disintegration, the Tiruchirappalli area was ruled by Konati Raja, the governor of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. His rule was opposed by the local people. The Vaishnavites in Srirangam also joined and complained against his misrule. Narasa Nayaka was sent to punish him and in 1496 he was defeated. Narasa Nayaka went up to Kanyakumari and defeated the local chiefs and the Chera ruler. They all acknowledged his rule.

The Saluva rule in Tiruchirappalli area was not well represented with inscriptions. Saluva Narasimha's inscriptions are found in Lalgudi taluk only, and in no other place in the district. During this period, Uraiyur was under the rule of a subordinate king namely Chola Narayana, who called himself as the lord of Uraiyur (1506 A.D.)

After the Saluva rule, the Tuluva kings occupied the throne. Inscriptions of Narasa Nayaka, Krishnadevaraya, Achyutaraya and Satasivaraya are found in the district. During Krishnadevaraya's rule (1439-1517 A.D.) he made a remission of 10,000 *Varahas* in favour of Siva and Vishnu temples in Cholamandalam, while halting on the banks of the *Krishnavenna* river on the occassion of Makarasankranti in the presence of Anantasay of Undavelli and Mallikarjuna and Vijayavada. He remitted the taxes jodi, sulavari and nilavari arasuperu.[55]

During Achyutadeva's reign the area was ruled by Vaiyyappa Nayaka (1532 A.D.) Ambaladeva Maharaya was the local nayaka when Sadasivaraya was on the Vijayanagara throne ( 1542-1576 A.D.) In 1544 A.D Ramaraja Chinna Timmayyadeva figures as the chief of this locality. The Vijayanagar empire declined owing to the constant warfare with the Bahminis. It was during the time of Sadasivaraya the battle of Talikkottai (Rakshasi-Tangadi) was fought and the kingdom was finally defeated (1565 A.D.) It recovered after sometime with the kings of the Aravidu dynasty holding charge of the rest of the provinces with Penugonda as its capital. By the time the Nayakas in the Tamil country became independent, the Madurai Nayakas assumed independence and the Tiruchirappalli area passed on to their rule.

**Tiruchirappalli district under the Nayaks of Madurai:**

Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1530), the celebrated ruler of the Vijayanagar dynasty, re-organised the administration of the country. He created a province in the South with Madurai as its head quarters and his general Viswanatha Nayak as its Viceroy.[56] Tiruchirappalli district fell within the jurisdiction of the Madurai province. Krishna Deva Raya died (1530) and was succeeded by his brother Achutha Nayaka to the Vijayanagar throne, Madurai province was bifurcated into Madurai and Thanjavur provinces and Sevappa Nayak who had married Murthiambal, sister-in-law of Achutha Nayak, was entrusted with the Viceroyalty of Thanjavur including Tiruchirappalli.[57] Under Viswanatha's strong and judicious administration, Madurai appears to have been increased in prosperity and his subjects spread themselves into the territories of the Chola King in the direction of Tiruchirappalli. At this time, Tiruchirappalli and its surroundings were said to be the most turbulent and the roads were infested with robbers. Pilgrims to Srirangam, in consequence, suffered much inconvenience and were frequently plundered while attempting to reach the shrine. As these unlawful activities took place within the foundary of the Thanjavur province constant disputes were caused since Viswanatha demanded compensation from the Thanjavur Viceroy for the losses incurred by his subjects. To set right this robber menace and to acquire the Tiruchirappalli area, due to the strategic importance, Viswanatha proposed to the Thanjavur Viceroy to exchange Vallam near Thanjavur, which was within the jurisdiction of the Madurai Province, for Tiruchirappalli area. Thanjavur Viceroy readily acceded this proposal and gave away Tiruchirappalli area to Viswanatha Nayak of Madurai in lieu of Vallam.[58] It was thus Tiruchirappalli became a part of Madurai Nayakdom.

***Viswanatha Nayak:-***

Viswanatha seems to have taken the earliest opportunity to provide for the safety of Tiruchirappalli. The robber pest was first dealt with successfully. The jungles on the banks of the river Cauvery, the haven of the robbers, were removed. Necessary police arrangements were made to safeguard the life and property of the pilgrims. Tiruchirappalli town was fortified and a double wall and a ditch were constructed around it. He paid special attention to the temples of Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam and the Tiruchirappalli Teppakulam (Tank, especially, for celebrating Float Festival) seems to owe its existence to him.[59] It is not likely that he built the Srirangam temple as is said in the chronicles. It is conjured that probably he ordered extensive repairs and the erection of some new structures.[60] Temple records (Koyiloluzhugukal) say that he spent about three lakh "pons" (currency then in vogue) for the temple. He seems to have built many houses and encouraged habitation all around. He also built a palace in the town.

The northern boundary of Viswanatha's Nayakdom extended upto Uttattur and Valikondapuram, both situated in the Tiruchirappalli district. However, certain portions north of Kollidam river was possibly within the jurisdiction of the Nayaks of Gingee, one of the three seats of the Nayaks in the South (*i.e.*) Madurai, Thanjavur and Gingee.[61]

The significant feature of his administration is the organisation of the whole country into 'Palayams' (divisions). It is said that he had created 72 palayams though historians doubt about the total number of palayams that existed then. It is said that the system satisfied the requirements of the time. Peace and order was maintained well and the country witnessed improvements in agriculture during Viswanatha's rule. Behind the successful rule of Viswanatha were his generals Ariyanathan and Ramabhadra who ably assisted their master in all his tasks.

***Krishnappa Nayak - I (1564-1572):-***

Viswanatha's son Krishnappa Nayak became the ruler of Madurai in 1564, succeeding his father. The historic Talikota battle which resulted in the disintegration of the Vijayanagar Empire, took place in 1565 when Krishnappa Nayak was the Vijayanagar Viceroy at Madurai. The tract of the present Tiruchirappalli disrict continud under his rule.

***Veerappa Nayak (1572-1595):-***

Some nineteenth century historians held the opinion that Veerappa Nayak co-ruled Madurai province along with his brother Viswanatha. But Sathyanathier concludes that,"...............he (Veerappa Nayak) had a strong hold over all his wide dominions and was the real Master of the country".[62] Veerappa Nayak's comparatively long reign seems to have been a period of peace and prosperity. The chronicles speak of his improvements in the Tiuchirappalli fort along with his other administrative measures.

***Krishnappa Nayak -II (1595-1601):***

Virakrishna, known as Krishnappa Nayak-II, in the history of the country, the eldest of the three sons of Veerappa Nayak, succeeded his father in 1595 as the ruler of Madurai. In relation to the history of Tiuchirappalli district, his reign was not so significant.

***Muthu Krishnappa Nayak (1601-1609):***

Kasthuri Ranga, one of the brothers of Krishnappa Nayak was said to have usurped the throne for a short while on the death of the latter. However, the disorder which followed the usurpation was set right and Muthu Krishnappa Nayak, the rightful heir to the throne ascended to rule. His administration was orderly and peaceful. During his reign Christian Missions visited the country and he dealt with them broad-mindedly.

***Muthu Veerappa Nayak I (1609-1623):***

Muthu Veerappa succeeded his father early in 1609. The Nayak rulers at Madurai were loyal to the central Government, Vijayanagar Empire with its headquarters at Penukonda. Muthu Veerappa Nayak, though considered a loyal ruler to the Central Government by the historians, certain sources tend to show that he, far from being loyal to his sovereign, aimed at making himself independent of Imperial control.[63]

His reign deserves special mention in respect of the history of the district since it was he who transferred the capital of the Nayakdom from Madurai to Tiruchirappalli town. It is also said that Thirumalai Nayak, younger brother of Muthu Veerappa Nayak-I, ruled from Tiruchirappalli while his brother was at Madurai. According to Jesuit records, the Nayak of Madurai shifted his court and army to Tiruchirappalli in 1616 with the object of waging a war with the ruler of Thanjavur.

***Thirumalai Nayak (1623-1659):***

Thirumalai Nayak, the younger brother of Muthu Veerappa Nayak, succeeded him to the throne. When Thirumalai Nayak became the ruler, Tiruchirappalli was the capital. He had shifted it back to Madurai. It is said that the reason behind the re-transfer of the capital was Thirumalai Nayak's belief that the Goddess Meenakshi of Madurai alone could cure his disease 'catarrh'. On the capital transfer R. Sathyanathier, the author of "*History of the Nayaks of Madurai*" wirtes:-

> "Though Trichinopoly was easy to defend, it was too near the zone of war. It was not sufficiantly central to control the whole kingdom. To capture Madura would have meant the reduction of Trichinopoly and other forts like Dindigul in the interior. The experience of the last Nayak rulers proved the folly of removing the capital to Trichinopoly. It is to believe that acted capriciously important matter as the location of the capital of his kingdom, a wise precedent, hallowed deliberately by the experience of ages. His own views in regard to the imperial connection may have led him to remove his headquarters to a place safer than Tiruchinopoly, because more in the interior. Since he wished to rule in reality he may have realised the need for a more central place to make his influence felt all around."[64]

Though various theories exist, the change of capital must have taken place between 1640 and 1644.[65]

The reign of the Madurai Nayaks was at its zenith during the period of Thirumalai Nayak. It is also said that the end of his rule was the beginning of the downfall of the Nayaks.[66] Thirumalai Nayak ascended the throne at a critical juncture as his kingdom was facing threats from the neighbouring rulers Mysore Udayars, Kerala Kings, Thanjavur Nayaks and Sethupathis.

He faced all the crises successfully. He had served his loyal connection with the weak Vijayanagar Kingdom in order to defend his country effectively from his enemies. Hitherto, the Madurai Nayaks were, though subordinate rulers of the Vijayanagar Kingdom in the South, Thirumalai Nayak became independent of the Vijayanagar Kingdom by stopping the payment of tributes to it.

Though engaged in war throughout his lifetime, he protected the interests of his subjects and maintained internal peace. It is regarded as one of his achievements. He patronised art and architecture; built and renovated temples in his country. Thirumalai Nayakkar Mahal at Madurai is a standing example for his contribution to art and architecture.

***Muthu Verappa Nayak - II (1659):-***

Muthu Veerappa Nayak-II who succeeded Thirumalai Nayak had ruled only for about four months. Shortly after his accession, he strengthened the Fort of Tiruchirappalli, the key of his northern dominions by equipping it with soldiers and munitions and entrusting it to the command of Lingama Nayak.[67] His short reign was one of continuous struggle with the Muhammadan Generals Sagoji and Mulla sent by Adil Shah, the Bijapur Sultan. Nelson in his Madura Country opines that the Muhammadan army advanced up to Madurai. R. Sathianathier writes that he could not find resources to bear evidence to Nelson's observation. The Muhammadan army, terrified at the military arrangement made at Tiruchirappalli by Muthu Veerappa, turned their direction towards Thanjavur and made an attack on it in 1659. The army met with a bitter experience in Thanjavur as the war booty they heaped up in Vallam-Fort were robbed of by 'Kallans'. There was also a famine and contagion and so the army, compelled to leave Thanjavur, marched towards Tiruchirappalli and besieged the fort. The general, realising his lack of sources for the seige, withdrew his forces once again.

***Chokkanatha Nayak (1659-1682):***

Chokkanatha ascended the throne when he was only 16 years old. Cashing in on his inexperience a coterie of officials of the palace including Lingama Nayak, the general, virtually usurped the throne and when Chokkanatha began to feel it, attempt was made to dethrone him. But the young prince came out successful and punished the culprits. He spared Lingama for the time being to deal with him severly later. Sensing the impending danger, Lingamma crossed to the Muhammadans at Gingee and persuaded them to besiege Tiruchirappalli. It should also be mentioned here that earlier when Chokkanatha ascended on the throne, Lingama led an expedition to Gingee and returned wihout any attack as he was bribed for it.

**Tiruchirappalli Siege:**

Lingama and Sagoji, with an army of 12,000 infantry and 7000 Cavalry and with assurances from the Nayak of Thanjavur for help, endeavoured with confidence to meet Chokkanatha's 50,000 men. The young king did not notice a Lingama sympathiser in his court holding a high office. He worked so cleverly that most of the leaders on the king's side lost their lives or fell into the enemy's hands. This treachery was taken advantage of by Lingama Nayak to attempt to seize Chokkanatha and depose him. At last Chokkanatha realised his folly and made haste to repair the harm done. He boldly assumed the command of his army and putforth vigorous efforts. His character and energy strengthened his cause and numerous recruits flocked to his standard. Unable to bear the attack, soldiers in the enemy camp began to desert. Lingama and Sagoji, lost heart and withdrew to Thanjavur.[68] Chokkanatha pursued them to Thanjavur while they hurriedly retreated to Gingee and the Thanjavur Nayak made an object surrender.

Though Chokkanatha and his father before him, struggled manfully to stem the tide of the Muhammadan deluge and though Tiruchirappalli, the nerve centre of the kingdom was not lost, the country suffered unspeakable mistry for three or four years. Famine also added fuel to the fire. To some extent, relief was given by Chokkanatha to the starving people. He issued orders to feed them irrespective of the locality to which they belonged. He moved from Madurai to Tiruchirappalli to supervise the charity work.

While normalcy returned to the district gradually, another danger was imminent to its safety in the form of Vanamian, a Bijapur general who came to besiege Tiruchirappalli Fort with an army. There was panic every where. The only redeeming feature in the situation was the confidence which the people had in Chokkanatha's courage and wisdom. Vanamian tried to frieghten the Nayak into submission by displaying his resources, but was disappointed. His attempts to storm the fort were of no avail, as the artillery of the besieged could not be silenced. His losses were so great that he was compelled to raise the seige. But, he succeeded in completely destroying the suburbs of Tiruchirappalli. The crops were destroyed, villages burnt and the inhabitants ill-treated and enslaved. To avoid this dishonour many were said to have put an end to their own lives enmasse by assembling together in a house and setting fire to it and in other ways. After pillaging the country to the utmost of his ability Vanamian persuaded Chokkanatha to pay him a large sum of money as condition of his leaving the kingdom. Chokkanatha bought peace by payment but he utilised Vanamian's help to revenge the Thanjavur Nayak who had sided with Lingama and Sagoji against him earlier. He captured Vallam from the Thanjavur Nayak and garrisoned it.

***Change of capital:***

Chokkanatha removed his capital from Madurai to Tiruchirappalli after six years of his ascendancy. The main reason for this change of capital seems to be the superiority of Tiruchirappalli to Madurai as a defensive stronghold. [69] Chokkanatha must have learnt its value from his experience of the past six years. He probably disregarded or was not cognizant of the danger attending on his move. Having decided to fix his court permanently at Tiruchirappalli, he set about equipping it with all the paraphernalia of a capital. Accordingly, in 1666 he made projects for the construction of a palatial residence there. He laid hands on the magnificent palace of Tirumalai Nayak in Madurai and ordered the removal of some of its precious materials. His motive in this work of destruction is not clear. It may be that he was averse to fresh taxation for building purposes.[70] Tiruchirappalli had been the capital of the Nayaks since their downfall.

Chokkanatha waged another war with Thanjavur Nayak in 1673. The cause of the war is said to be the refusal of Vijayaraghava, the Thanjavur Nayak to give her daughter in marriage to Chokkanatha. Chokkanatha's general Venkadakrishnappa seiged Thanjavur Fort and caused the death of Vijayaraghava and his son. It is also said that the queen of Vijayaraghava before her death sent his son Chengamaladass, a heir to the throne to Nagappattinam, then a Dutch settlement, to be brought up there secretly in a merchant's house.

Thanjavur fell at the hands of Chokkanatha who appointed his foster brother Alagiri as the ruler of Thanjavur. He also began to act as an independent ruler which enraged Chokkanatha. Venkanna, a rayasam (Secretary) in the Thanjavur court hatched up a plan to re-instate Chengamaladass. He secretly sought the help of Bijapur Sultan for his mission.

The Sultan sent an army under Ekoji or Venkaji to drive Alagiri out of Thanjavur and to crown Chengamaladoss. At this juncture, when Alagiri sought Chokkanatha's help, it was not extended. Ekoji drove Alagiri to Mysore and crowned Chengamaladoss as per the order of his master. It is also said that Ekoji threatened Tiruchirappalli also. As Venkanna did not receive the expected treatment from Chengamaladoss, he entreated Ekoji to depose the young ruler. Ekoji feared to violate his master's fiat, but his fear vanished as he heard the news of the death of his master. He dethroned Chengamaladoss who went to Ariyalur as a refuge. Ekoji also did not believe Venkanna, a traitor to his previous two masters, Alagiri and Chengamaladoss. Thus, Thanjavur came under the Maratha rule.

***Relations with Mysore:***

Towards the end of his reign [1676] the Mysore ruler Chikkadeva Raya had occupied the province of Sathyamangalam and captured the important fortresses in the north west of the kingdom of Madurai. He strengthened them with a view to further encroachments on Madurai territory.

***Sivajis Expedition:***

The most important event in the history of south India in the year 1677 was the invasion of Sivaji. The chief aim of his expedition was to bring Thanjavur and if possible the other kingdoms of the south under his control. Though Chokkanatha was first assured his help to Ekoji against Sivaji later he withdrew his words and even paid a sum to Sivaji astribute. Sivaji re-treatedto north in November 1677 as he heard of the Mughal Emperor Aurangazebe's preparation to attack the great Maratha.

The weak and vacillating foreign policy of Chokkanatha increased the miseries of his subjects. As there was a popular, ill-feeling against Chokkanatha's rule, he was deposed on the plea of insanity and imprisoned and his younger brother, Muthulinga Nayaka also called Muthu Alakadri was made king in 1678. His administration did not improve political situation. To complete the evils of maladministration and inaptitude the whole country became subject to an inundation consequent on the unusual rainfall on the western ghats. Popular fury was again roused. The political tension and the people's miseries were taken advantage of by Rustam Khan, a Muhammadan adventurer of great ability to usurp the throne. He was a Cavalry Officer of great influence. When the new king, Muthu Alakadri went out of the fortress of Tiruchirappalli, he closed its gates and assumed royal authority. To cloak his usurpation, he took Chokkanatha from the prison and proclaimed him king although he arrogated to himself all real power. The whole country was so demoralised that its usurpation was acquiesced in for about two years. Only fresh political misfortunes precipitated his downfall. He failed to organise a strong and prudent administration and his illegal exercise of power added to the gravity of the situation.

About 1680, the Mysore King laid siege to Tiruchirappalli. Rustam Khan's inability to protect the fort led to a plot to overthrow his power. Dalavay Govindappaiya and the Sethupathi with the help of some poligars, the chief among whom was Chinna Kattiri Nayaka of Kannivadi, cleverly managed to collect a number of Chokkanatha's adherents in the fort of Tiruchirappalli and murder Rustam Khan and his followers. Chokkanatha was thus freed from the tyranny of Rustam Khan.

Chokkanatha could not regain his vigour and strength. He had lost many parts of his kingdom. Kumaraiya, a Mysore General of high reputation besieged the fort of Tiruchirappalli. Chokkanatha sought the help of the rulers of Thanjavur, Gingee and the Sethupathi and, got the help sought for from the rulers as they themselves did not like the growth and influences of Mysore Kings.

Dalavay Kumaraiya was surprised at this expected and unnatural combination of forces arrayed against him. His resources were very inadequate for an open fight with them. Therefore, he commenced

negotiations with Chokkanatha and proposed an alliance with them to drive out the armies of Maratha rulers of Thanjavur and Gingee who had come to help Chokkanatha against Kumaraiya and to revive the Nayak rule in both the places. Kumaraiya also promised to respect the territorial integrity of Madurai Nayaks.

But Chokkanatha was not in a position to adopt this forward policy and he delayed to convey his agreement to Kumaraiya's negotiation. The Mysore general took advantage of Chokkanatha's delay and tried to re-inforce his army. Meanwhile his forces had to rub against the Gingee army under its captain Arasumalai. He took Kumaraiya into captive, drove the Mysore forces away and laid a siege to Tiruchirappalli. Chokkanatha was greatly shocked and did not survive the shock. He was survived by his wife Rani Mangammal, who later became an illustrious queen Regent and his son Muthu Veerappa.

***Muthu Veerappa Nayak III (1682-1689):***

Ranga Krishna Muthu Veerappa, the son of Chokkanatha and Rani Mangammal succeeded his father. Then he assumed the kingship of Nayak Kingdom of Madurai, the neighbours, Ekoji of Thanjavur, Ekoji of Gingee, Mysore King and the Sethupathis, were at war at the expense of Madura Kingdom. The Madurai Nayak's territory was encroached from all sides. Ranga Krishna inherited only a part of his ancestral territories. He came to the throne under the most discouraging circumstances. But Ranga Krishna seems to have taken advantage of the difficulties of mutual disagreements among his enemies.

Within three or four years of his accession, he seems to have recovered possession of his lost territories. His personal qualities must, to a large extent, have contributed to his success in establishing his authority all over his dominions, besides the misfortunes and engagements of his enemies.

A story was current to describe his courage and independence. Mughal Emperors, the masters of the North India who tried every chance to extend their empire to the south by the time is said to have sent one of their well decorated slippers mounting an elephant with army and other paraphernalia. The entourage would visit kingdom after kingdom and the kings were expected to greet the entourage and respect the slipper by placing it on their thrones. The kings who failed to do so were considered hostile to the emperor and his kingdom could be invaded. It is said one such 'slipper' was about to visit Muthu Veerappa's kingdom. The entourage of the slipper were told that king would greet them at Samayapuram, on the bank of the river Kollidam. But even when they were approaching Tiruchirappalli, the king did not come out to greet them. However, the annoyed attendants of the Mughal brought it to place on the royal throne. But Muthu Veerappa who was sitting on the throne snatched the slipper,

wore it and addressed the attendant that their king had sent only the slipper to him while he was in need of two pairs. When the Emperors who attended, protested they were killed. When the news came to the Mughul emperor, he was said to have realised his mistake and gave up the custom of sending 'slipper'. R. Sathiyanathier feels that the occurrence of an event like this in the reign of Ranga Krishna Muthu Veerappa is extremely unlikely.[71]

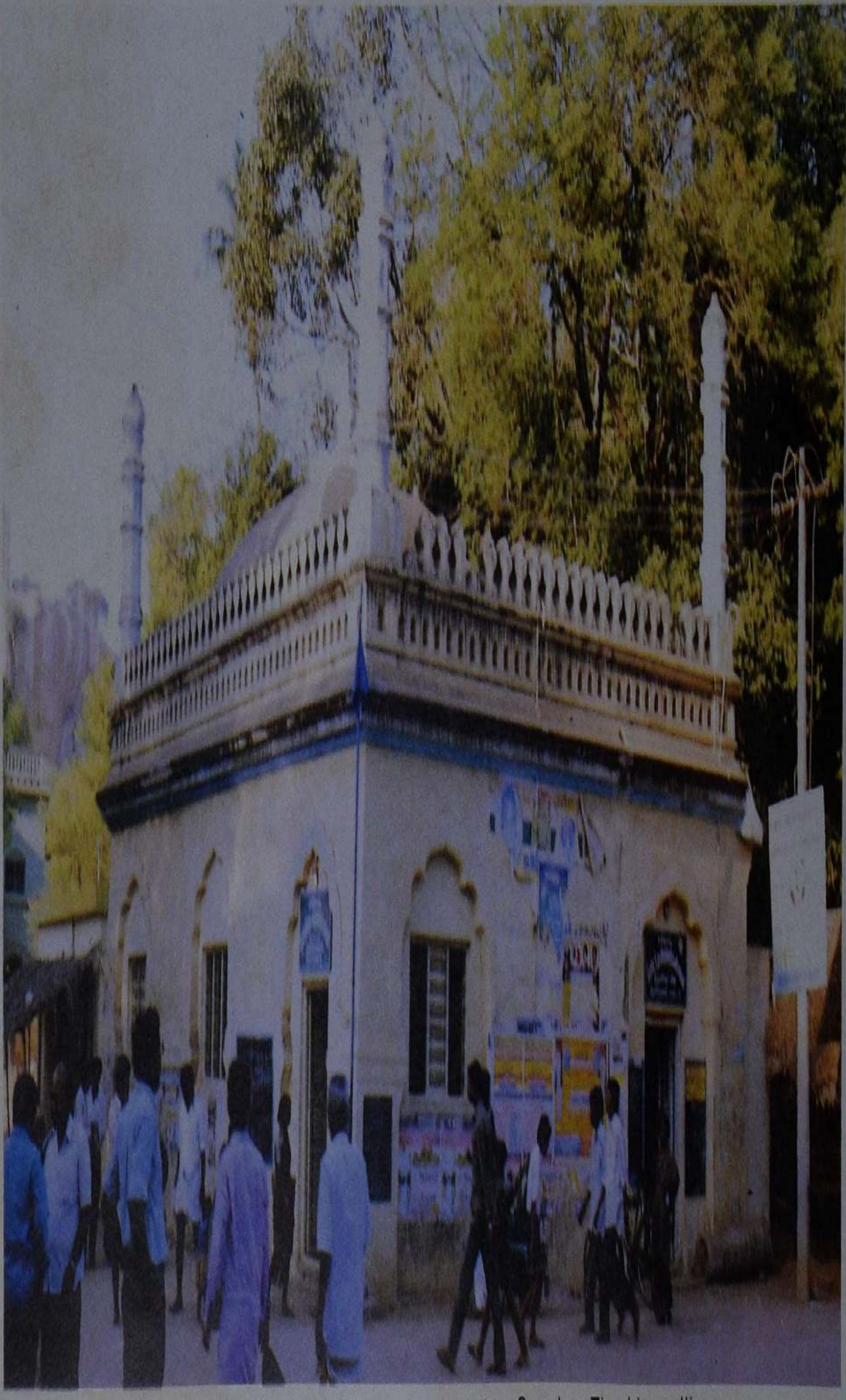
The salient feature in the character of Ranga Krishna Muthu Veerappa was his robust enthusiasm and love of adventure. He seems to have descended to the level of his subjects, to perceive their needs and know their opinions. He is said to have visited his country incognito in order to know the problems of his subjects. Ranga Krishna died of small pox in 1689.

***Rani Mangammal:***

When Ranga Krishna Muthu Veerappa died, his wife Muthammal was pregnant. She gave birth to a male child and committed suicide as she could not bear the grief of the demise of her husband. When the child, Vijayaranga Chokkanatha, was three months old, he was crowned as the king. Rani Mangammal, his grand mother, became his Regent. It is said that she did not commit 'sati' as it was then existing social custom, when her husband died since she was a political minded woman.

The regency of Mangammal is remarkable for her careful stewardship of the affair of the kingdom. Though she had to go to war on many ocassions, she was fond of the victories of peace. Her success was principally due to her political submission to Mughal supremacy. Her regency synchronized with a period when the Mughal emperor, Aurangazeeb, was practical master of the Deccan and was free to direct his armies to the far South. She realised the military weakness of her Kingdom comparing to that of his enemy's strength. So, she tactfully bowed to the Mughal emperor, with the result that the Kingdom of Madurai obtained further lease of life.

About 1693 Zulfikar Khan, who was occupied with the siege of Gingee, sent an army to the south and exacted tribute from Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. Mangammal utilised it as an opportunity to befriend the Mughals and sent them her tributes. The other neighbouring rulers of Mysore and Thanjavur also followed suit. Mangammal tried to draw the best out of her connection with the Mughal empire. When Zulfikar Khan came to the south again in 1697, Mangammal sent costly presents to him and with his help she recovered the territory occupied/annexed by the Thanjavur ruler. There is also a record which states that Mangammal sought the assistance of David Khan, a Mughal general to recover her possession in Udaiyarpalayam and its surroundings from its chieftain who had declared independence. Thus, Mangammal worked in loyal sub-ordination to the Mughals and utilised the imperial forces to some extent in dealing



Rani Mangammal Fort Complex, Tiruchirappalli

with her enemies. She understood the disorderly condition of the times and adjusted her policies suiting to the situation. She saved the kingdom from shipwreck by skilfully bowing before the storm. She stooped only to conquer. She did not commit the folly of matching her strength with the resources of a big empire.

While Mangammal was engaged in settling her policy towards the Mughal Empire, Chokkadeva Raya was pursuing a vigorous compaign of territorial expansion. He extended his kingdom up to Karur at the cost of Rani Mangammal's territory. Even Dalavay Kumaraiya was sent to lay siege to Tiruchirappalli. But, he was recalled by Chikkadeva Raya as his capital was facing a threat from the Marathas. Thus came a relief to Mangammal from the Mysore aggression.

By 1697, Mangammal sent an army against her contemporary Tiruvancore King, under the generalship of Dalavay Narasappaiah in order to compel the ruler to continue the payment of tribute to her which he had stopped. The invasion was victorious.

The Sethupathi of Marava country [Ramanathapuram] so far a vasal of Madurai Nayaks, possessed a well-organised army and declared independence. Mangammal despatched an army under Dalavay Narasappaiah to set right Sethupathi. But in the ensuing battle, the Dalavay was killed. Mangammal failed to subdue the Sethupathi and before her death Ramanathapuram became a separate kingdom.

Mangammal was a 'femme politique'. Her vigour and diplomacy gave the Nayak Kingdom a longer tenure of life than it would otherwise have had.

The man behind the military success of Mangammal was Dalavay Narasappaiah. Her prudent administration in an age of storm marks her out as a ruler of high repute. The queen's name had become proverbial for liberality. Inscriptions record her donations to temples and for public charity. She is famous as a road maker though she built some artistic public edifices, like the choultry, which is called after her name. She provided for the comfort of pedestrians by planting trees on the roads, she constructed and repaired and placing inns and supplies of water on the way.

Nelson in his 'Madura Country' says that Mangammal died under tragic circumstances. It is said that the queen became unpopular during the last two or three years of her life because of her scandalous relationship with her minister Achchaiya. This unpopularity increased when she showed unwillingness to hand over the reins of government to her grandson when he attained majority. Consequently she was arrested, imprisoned, starved and died atlast. But Sathiyanathier says that there is no valid ground for believing that Mangammal met with a tragic death.[72] Mangammal died in 1706 after ruling the country for 18 years as the regent to her grandson.

***Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha (1706-1732):-***

On her death, Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha assumed the Kingship in 1706 from Rani Mangammal, his political regent. His reign is only a record of the sufferings of the country and its downward march to disruption and ruin. The western and north western portions of the modern Tiruchirappalli district had gone permanently into the folds of the Mysore Kingdom. The ministers taking advantage of the indifference of the king towards administration, assumed powers and oppressed the people.

Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha was excessively religious minded. He did not take care of his subjects. He died in 1732.

***Minakshi (1732-1736):***

As Vijaya Ranga Chokkanatha died without male issue, his wife Minakshi assumed reins of government and adopted Vijayakumara, the son of Bangaru Thirumala. The rival royal family members hatched a conspiracy to depose Minakshi. At this juncture (1734), the Nawab of Arcot sent his son Safdar Ali and his son-in-law Chanda Saheb with a large army to reduce the kingdom of Madurai (Tiruchirappalli) and Thanjavur if they failed to pay tributes. Minakshi's main rival in the Palace was Bangaru Thirumalai, the father of Vijayakumara, the adopted son of Minakshi.

When Chanda Saheb and Safder Ali came to Tiruchirappalli, Bangaru Thirumalai approached Safder Ali, bribed him and sought his help against Minakshi. Safder Ali, though his judgement was already written, invited both the parties, heard their claims, and finally adjudicated in favour of the claims of Bangaru Tirumalai. Meanwhile, Minakshi approached Chanda Saheb who agreed to help her to retain the throne for which he demanded a huge sum. It is said that Chanda Saheb had sworn by the Koran to safeguard her interest at any cost. After this, he was received by her in her palace. It is said that the two rivals had done to terms disappointing both Safdar Ali and Chanda Saheb. Hence, they returned to Arcot.[73]

Chanda Saheb came to Tiruchirappalli once again in 1736 with the definite plan of usurping the position of the Queen. He came into the fort and prepared the necessary measures for bringing the whole kingdom under his control. He seems to have persuaded Minakshi that her best course lay in entrusting him with the reduction of her enemies. With strange infatuation or importance, she remained an idle spectator to Chanda Saheb's movement. He gained control over the administration and defeated Bangaru Thirumala who was camping in Dindigul. Chanda Saheb breaking his solemn vow, imprisoned Minakshi in her palace. She committed suicide by consuming poison. The death of Minakshi brought about the practical extinction of the rule of the Nayaks of Madurai. Though historians term the Nayak rulers as 'Madurai Nayaks', they had their capital in Tiruchirappalli from 1616 to 1736 except during Tirumalai Nayak's period.

For the purpose of provincial administration the Nayak Kingdom was divided into provinces having headquarters at Tiruchirappalli, Tirunelveli, Madurai and Sathyamangalam. Tiruchi province was considered as an important one. Under the control of Tiruchirappalli province were Poligars or Palayakars later called as Zamins, the important among them being the Zamins of Udaiyarpalayam, Ariyalur, Thuraiyur and Marungapuri. The Palayakars were vassals to the Nayaks. The location of the capital of the Nayaks, the strategic situation of the fort of Tiruchirappalli, the existence of two well known temples one at Srirangam and the other at Jumbukeswaram and the high productivity of the soil gave a special importance to the Tiruchirappalli province of the Madurai Nayaks.[74]

**Tiruchirappalli (1736-1801) in the Indian Setting:**

In 1736, Chanda Saheb, on behalf of the Mughal Empire, established his rule at Tiruchirappalli suspending that of the Nayaks. The Mughal rule ultimately changed into that of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, *defacto* as well as *dejure*. The Nawab's regime lasted up to the settlement of the Treaty of the Carnatic with the English East India Company in 1801.

**The Politics of Tiruchirappalli (1736-1744):**

The period between 1736 and 1744 forms an interlude between the end of the Nayak rule and the rise of the Wallaja power in Tiruchirappalli. Essentially, it was an epoch of Mughal's struggle, spearheaded first by the Nevayats and then by the Nizam, against the Nayaks and the Marathas for domination of the country. This conflict marked by ups and downs on either side led to the ascendance of the Wallajahs, the representatives of the Mughals, to prominance.[75]

**The Mughal Incursions:**

Aurangazeb, the Mughal emperor (1656 - 1707) conquered the Sultans of Bijapur and Golconda in the South and virtually brought the entire South India under his sceptre. The invasion of Zulfikharkhan, an able commander of Aurangazeb and Mangammal's tributes to the Mughal emperor through Zulfikhar Khan have already been dealt with in the chapter. Zulfikhar Khan was appointed as the Nawab of Carnatic with head quarters at Arcot in 1694. He was succeeded by Daud Khan, who also collected payments from Rani Mangammal and reduced the Nayakdom into a mere tributary. But these two Nawabs did not aim at annexing the territory with that of theirs. The successors of Daud Khan, who assumed greater powers than that of the first two Nawabs, however, followed a more aggressive policy towards the powers of the far south.

In the Carnatic, Saadat Ullah Khan, the successor of Daud Khan in the Nawabship of Arcot, asserted his independence. He founded the rule of his house, the Nevayets, on a hereditary basis. The Nevayets complemented their steady transformation into an independent monarchy

with the consolidation as well as extension of their sway over Madurai and Tiruchirappalli. While the early Nawabs merely collected tributes from the powers of the far south, Nawaab Saadat Ullakhan took a step further, when he stationed an army south of the river Cauvery.[76]

Dost Ali, the nephew and successor of Saadat Ulla Khan, assumed the Nawabship in 1732. Embarking upon a policy of annexation, he in 1734 sent an army of 12,000 men under the joint command of his son Safdar Ali and his son-in-law Chanda Saheb on an expedition to the south. Their encounter with Meenakshi and the final annexation of the territory of the Madurai Nayaks with that of the Arcot Nawab's has been detailed in the previous pages.

***Tiruchirappalli and Chanda Saheb:-***

The significance of the year 1736 in the history of Tiruchirappalli is the usurpation of Nayak Kingdom by the Mughals or rather the Nevayets. After consolidating his victory Chanda Saheb decided to suppress the other powers. He laid siege to the fort of Thanjavur but failed. Then, he marched to the west and occupied the territories (Karur area) wrested by the ruler of Mysore from Tiruchirappalli during the Civil War.

Concerned at the growing power of Chanda Saheb and suspicious of his machinations in the south, Safdar Ali decided to win Thanjavur for himself. In 1739, Safdar Ali subdued the Thanjavur king, imprisoned him and enthroned another claimant, Pratap Singh to the Kingship. Thus, Thanjavur came under the virtual control of Safdar Ali.

Unmindful of Safdar Ali's intervention in Thanjavur, Chanda Saheb, in a spirit of Statesmenship proceeded ahead with the consolidation of his gain. He subdued the Poligars of Udaiyarpalayam and Ariyalur and restored order in the province of Tiruchirappalli. He annexed Pudukkottai country after killing its Tondaiman rulers who were firm ally of the Nayaks. Besides winning many victories, Chanda Saheb and his brother who were ruling from Dindigul and Madurai, repaired the forts of their headquarters (*i.e.,*) Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Dindigul and established new military posts at different places of strategic importance.

But, it does not appear that they took any steps for pacifications of the inhabitants. On the otherhand, they plundered the places of worship, confiscated the temple lands and obliged the devotees to carry the idols away to remote places for fear of loss. The series of revolutions which synchronised with the steady expansion of the Mughal authority had their impact upon the life of the people. The long civil war accompanied by severe drought and pestilential fevers plunged the country into untold misery.

**The Maratha Interlude:**

Confronted with the critical situation Bangaru Thirumalai, the claimant of Nayak throne of Madurai and Sayaji of Thanjavur who was dethroned by

Safdar Ali to enthrone Pratap Singh, appealed to the Marathas, the premier Hindu power of the times, for aid. Moved by the fate of his relative, (Sayaji), Sahu, the Maratha King agreed to support them. Besides, the prominent Hindu powers of the south, Mysore, the Maravas and the Thondaiman of Pudukkottai also entreated the Marathas to intervene in the South Indian politics. The Nizam of Hyderabad to whom the Nevayets (Arcot Nawabs) were Deccan Governors who then denounced their allegiance to their overlord, also instigated the Marathas to teach a lesson to the Nawabs of Arcot and Tiruchirappalli. The Marathas who had a design to extend their imperial sway upto Kanniyakumari took it as an opportunity to realise their goal.

Nevertheless, the positive factor, which invited the Maratha intervention was the dissension among the Nevayets. The establishment of an independent kingdom at Tiruchirappalli by Chanda Saheb and the interference in Thanjavur by Safdar Ali precipitated a bitter rivalry between these chiefs.

In May 1740 the Marathas invaded the South with a huge army. Raghoji Bhonsle and Fateh Singh, the two Maratha generals led a Cavalry of about 50, 000 horses.

The sudden Maratha invasion startled Dost Ali, the Nawab of Arcot who then was engaged in the marriage of a family member. Hearing this, both Safdar Ali and Chanda Saheb from Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli respectively hurried to Arcot. Meanwhile Dost Ali marched towards Chandragiri to face his invaders. In the ensuing attack Dost Ali and his son Hasan Ali were killed.

Both Chanda Saheb and Safdar Ali retired to Vellore as Arcot came into the hands of the Marathas. Both of them then escaped to Pondichery, then a French Settlement. Both became rivals as there were mutual mistrust and jealousies developed between them and Chanda Saheb came to Tiruchirappalli while Safdar Ali went to Arcot.

Safdar Ali entered into a secret agreement with the Marathas and accordingly, he promised a huge sum to them if they could suppress the regime of Chanda Saheb. He also granted them permission to occupy Tiruchirappalli after driving away Chanda Saheb. According to the terms, the Marathas evacuated Arcot and Safdar Ali crowned himself the Nawab.

**Tiruchirappalli March :**

The Maratha army proceeded from Arcot towards Tiruvannamalai, stayed there for two months, equipped its forces with 10,000 horses of Murari Rao, the Maratha Chief of Gooty and prepared to invade Tiruchirappalli. They marched on Tiruchirappalli in February 1741.[77] Chanda Saheb also prepared himself to face the Marathas. He had sent his family members to Pondichery for safety and posted forces at strategic places. He applied for the French help but it was not forthcoming.

On reaching a striking distance from Tiruchirappalli, Raghoji Bonsle delivered an ultimatum to the Nevayet ruler directing him to send a handsome present, failing which to face retaliation . Chanda Saheb on his part offered to pay seven lakh of rupees but warned the Marathas of his readiness to fight them unless they accepted the offer.

Dissatisfied with the meagre offer and indignant at the warning Raghoji Bhonsle took up the gauntlet.

**Manapparai Battle:**

The Maratha army, camped at Valikandapuram, began to leave the camp and proceeded towards Tiruchirappalli. The troops of Chanda Saheb led by his general Sesha Rao ambushed a column of the enemy and routed it. Before long the main body of the Maratha Cavalry took position before the capital city, cutting off its communications. There upon a large body of the Nevayet troops under Buddha Saheb, a brother of Chanda Saheb, Governor of Dindigul territory, marched to the northern border for its defence. The Marathas sought to intercept the march of Buddha Saheb. But he acting in co-operation with his another brother Sadak Saheb, Governor of Madurai, defeated the enemy at Dindigul. Losing no time the two brothers rushed towards Tiruchirappalli to meet Chanda Saheb, their brother, but were intercepted by Raghoji Bonsle at Manapparai where a fierce battle took place between the Marathas and the Nawabs forces in which the brothers were slain. The decisive victory of the Marathas at Manapparai considerably helped their siege of Tiruchirappalli.

**Siege of Tiruchirappalli:**

Despite the formidable odds, Chanda Saheb resisted the onslaught for more than a month, after which he gave way. On 16 March 1741, the Marathas scaled the walls of ramparts, ,surprised the exhausted garrisons and took possession of the Nevayet stronghold. Chanda Saheb offered to make a peace treaty and payment of 12 lakh of rupees. But the victors demanded one crore of rupees. The Nawab could not meet the Marathas demand and so the Marathas took him and his son Abid Ali as prisoners to Berar and then to Satara.

**Tiruchirappalli under the Marathas:**

Raghoji Bonsle appointed Murari Rao, the Maratha chief of Gooty, who had lent his forces for Tiruchirappalli siege, as the ruler of Tiruchirappalli. This marked the end of the Nevayet regime at Tiruchirappalli after five year of its precarious existence.[78]

The Maratha expedition resulted in the re-establishment of the Hindu rule at Tiruchirappalli, however, not of the Nayaks but of the Marathas.[79] Bangaru Thirumalai and his own son and Queen Meenakshi's adopted son Vijayakumara requested the Marathas to recognise their rights to the kingdom, but in vain.

***Expedition of the Nizam of Hyderabad:-***

The years that followed the defeat of Chanda Saheb constitute quite an ominous period in the history of the Nevayets. They lost their stronghold in Tiruchirappalli and half of their dominions besides Chanda Saheb, an able general.

Nawab Safdar Ali was killed by his brother-in-law Murtaza Ali to usurp the throne. But the loyal troops of Safdar Ali prevented Murtaza Ali to occupy the Nawabship and enthroned Safdar Ali's infant son, ,Saadat-Ulla Khan-II as the Nawab. This confusion weakened the Nawabs. Murari Rao at Tiruchirappalli also could not count upon Marathas support as they were engaged in the contests for leaderships. The Nizam now decided to exploit the favourable circumstances at Arcot and Tiruchirappalli to his advantage.

Asaf Sha, the Hyderabad Nizam marched unopposed to Arcot early in 1743, with an army of 2,00,000 soldiers and a cavalry of 80,000 horses. He accepted Saadat Ulla Khan-II as the Nawab and appointed his own nominee as the infant Nawab's custodian.

In 1743, the Nizam attacked the fort of Tiruchirappalli, despite the overwhelming strength of the enemy, Murari Rao, the Maratha Chief at Tiruchirappalli, offered a heroic resistance. The siege continued for six months. Having exhausted all his resources and disappointed in getting any succour, Murari Rao, agreed to a settlement. The Marathas evacuated the fort and on 29, August 1743, the Nizam hoisted the flag of the imperial Mughals on the historic Tiruchirappalli Fort. For the evacuation Murari Rao was also paid two lakhs of rupees and his title as the ruler of Gooty was also recognised by the Nizam.

The victory of Asaf Sha, the Nizam, terminated the Maratha rule and re-established the Mughal regime in Tiruchirappalli and Madurai region. He appointed Khwaja Abdulla as the Nawab of Tiruchirappalli. The new ruler combining in himself the powers of the Nawab as well as the influence of the guardian of the Nevayet prince, virtually held the reigns of power.

***Wallajah Usurpation:-***

Kwaja Abdullah Khan, the ruler of Tiruchirappalli and custodian of the Arcot Nawab of Nevayet line, died in 1744. Nizam sent Anwar-Ud-din as the guardian of Saadat Ulla Khan. But the young ruler was murdered cold bloodedly. The Nizam appointed Anwar-Ud-din, who belonged to the House of the Wallajahas as the Nawab. The rule of the Wallajahs thus started amidst the scences of tragedies, which swept the Nevayets out of power.[80]

Bangaru Tirumalai and his son Vijayakumara, the scions of the Madurai Nayaks requested the Nizam to recognise their right of Kingship at Tiruchirappalli and in turn they offered to pay huge annual tributes to the

Nizam. The Nizam also instructed Anwar-Ud-din to consider the Nayak's claims but Anwar-Ud-din postponed it saying that he would restore the Nayaks after reestablishing peace and order in the country. The Nayak even joined the military services of Anwar-Ud-din and when he realised that his dream could not come true, he got frustrated.

The Nawab finally poisoned him to death. His son Vijayakumara escaped to Sivaganga. Had Anwar-ud-din restored the Nayak Kingdom of Tiruchirappalli (Madurai), it might have also continued as 'native state' under the British administration like that of Pudukkottai, Travancore, etc.

**Wallajah Versus Navayet (1744-1752):**

***Tiruchirappalli under Anwar-Ud-din:-***

The success of Anwar-Ud-din in obtaining the Nawabship of Arcot marks the beginning of the Wallajah administration in Tiruchirappalli. He renamed Tiruchirappalli as Natharnagar in honour of Sayyed Saint, Adrat Nathar Wali. He made Tiruchirappalli (*i.e.*) Natharnagar as the principal seat of his power in the south, adorned it with the construction of a beautiful mosque known as Hasjid-i-Muhammade and strengthened it by the improvement of the strategic fort.[81] In 1743, he appointed his eldest son Maphuz Khan as the Governor of Tiruchirappalli. But in 1745, he transferred Maphuz Khan to Arcot and appointed Muhammad Ali, his favourite son, as the Governor of Tiruchirappalli. Anwar-Ud-din himself stayed at Tiruchirappalli.

***Release of Chanda Saheb:-***

Chanda Saheb of Navayet Clan who was languishing in Satara Prison with his son Abhid Saheb claimed the Nawabship. The rivals of Chanda Saheb at Arcot who were paying the Marathas regularly for not releasing the Nevayet general, stopped payment. In consequence Raghoji Bonsle agreed to realease Chanda Saheb and his son if he could arrange for the payment of seven and a half lakh rupees. Chanda Saheb, without delay, requested Dupleix, the French Governor at Pondicherry, to advance the amount on security of the jewellery, which he had doposited with his family at Pondicherry. Dupleix opened communications with Satara, agreed to pay the amount and secured the release of Chanda Saheb and his son in 1748. On his way to Arcot he lost his son in a battle fought by the father and son against an enemy, Muzzafar Jung of Hyderabad.

***Wars of Succession in Arcot and Hyderabad and their Reflection in Tiruchirapplli:-***

There was also a war of succession in Hyderabad for Nizamship between Nasir Jung, the son and Muzzafar Jung, the grandson through the daughter of the dead Nizam Asaf Sha. Both claimed to be the Nizam of Hyderabad . On his release Chanda Saheb befriended Muzzafar Jung who appointed him the Nawab of Arcot, Gingee, Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and

Madurai. The French, the Nevayets and Muzzafar Jung formed themselves into a confederacy and prepared for the expulsion of Wallajahs from the Carnatic.

In June 1749, Chanda Saheb and muzzafar Jung at the command of 14,000 horses and 15,000 infantry descended upon the Carnatic. Within a few days a French army of 2,300 men led by D Auteunil joined the confederates. On the approach of the enemy, the Nawab at the command of his troops and assisted by his two sons left Tiruchirappalli for the defence of Arcot. In the battle at Ambur, fought on 23rd of July 1749, the confederates defeated and killed Anwar-Ud-din.[82] They took Maphuz Khan prisoner but Muhammed Ali escaped to Tiruchirappalli. Chanda Saheb took possession of Arcot while Muhammad Ali retained control of Tiruchirappalli.

Until Mohammed Ali's flight to Tiruchirappalli, the English and the French in their relation with the south Indian powers appeared isolated and mutually exclusive. Tiruchirappalli played a vital role in bringing the two European powers, the French and the English into major conflict, which subsequently left the English free to assert their supremacy over India.[83]

The political condition by 1750 was that Chanda Saheb was Nawab of Arcot recognised by Muzzafar Jung and Muhammad Ali who had Tiruchirappalli under his control as its Governor was recognised as the Nawab of Arcot by Nasir Jung, the rival of Muzzafar Jung to the Nizamate of hyderabad.

***Chanda Saheb's raid of Udaiyar Palayam and Ariyalur:***

Chanda Saheb marched towards Thanjavur from Pondicherry. On the way, he entered the 'palayams' of Udaiyar Palayam and Ariyalur. He directed the 'poligars' to pay huge contributions to which they evaded. In consequence, the Nevayet general raided the country for about a month and finally exacted 70,000 pagodas, a meagre amount for a prolonged military operation.

Chanda Saheb directed Pratap Singh, the Thanjavur ruler, to furnish financial and military aid to occupy the Fort of Tiruchirappalli by driving out Mohammad Ali. Pratap Singh evaded which caused the siege of Thanjavur by Chanda Saheb.

Finally, Chanda Saheb and his allies decided to march towards Tiruchirappalli. By then Nasir Jung with a large army descended upon Arcot upholding the claims of Mohammad Ali. The confederate forces suspended the Tiruchirappalli march and prepared to face the forces of Nasir Jung.

***Invasion of Nasir Jung (1750):***

Nasir Jung invaded the Carnatic in support of Mohammad Ali. He positioned his troops of 50,000 near Pondicherry. Mohammad Ali joined

Nasir Jung. The English also extended their support. The descendants of the Nayaks also joined the forces of Nasir Jung and requested him to liberate their country from the rule of the Nawabs. The Nizam received such an overwhelming support that it appeared that the cause of the confederates was doomed.[84]

In the battle between Muzzafar Jung and Nasir Jung held near Pondicherry, Muzzafar Jung surrendered to Nasir Jung. The French Governor Dupleix sent his general to Arcot where Muzzafar Jung was taken prisoner. Nasir Jung was killed by the intrigue of the French and Muzzafar Jung was released from Arcot. Muzzafar Jung hurried to Pondicherry and thanked Dupleix. His Nizamship was confirmed and in turn he rewarded his allies, the French and Chanda Saheb. But, when Muzzafar Jung proceeded to Hyderabad, he was also killed on the way by his enemies. On Muzzafar Jung's death Dupleix declared Jalabath Jung, the third son of Asaf Sha, as the Nizam.

The political climate was not in favour of Mohammad Ali in Tiruchirappalli. The Nizam Jalabath Jung had also asked Mohammad Ali to quit his fort. Mohammad Ali sought the help of the English to defend his hold in Tiruchirappalli. Thomas Saunders, Governor of Fort St.George, saw in this an offer of an opportunity for bolstering up the sinking prestige of the British. He rightly considered the defence of Tiruchirappalli as the first step for keeping the growing power of the Nevayet-French coalition under check. Promptly he sent a force under the command of Captain Cope to the fort of Tiruchirappalli.[85] The Wallajahs in the meantime enlisted the support of the rulers of Thanjavur, the Maravars, Tondaimans of Pudukkottai and several Poligars.

***Contest for Tiruchirappalli:***

The momentous struggle for the control of the Fort of Tiruchirappalli between Mohammad Ali backed by the English and some minor chieftains and Chanda Saheb supported by the French and the Nizam of Hyderabad began in March 1751. At the commencement of the contest, though Chanda Saheb appeared more formidable than his opponent, Tiruchirappalli presented the real obstacle to the establishment of his supremacy. Mohammad Ali had a small army but his great advantage was the possession of the Tiruchirappalli Fort which in fact neutralised the military superiority of his enemies.

D' Auteuil commanded the French forces placed at the services of Chanda Saheb while captain Rudolph Gingins led the British forces sent for the rescue of Mohammed Ali. Both the European generals were really a match for each other.Chanda Saheb and the French appeared before Tiruchirappalli in March 1751. Alam Khan from Madurai joined Chanda Saheb's forces with a large army.Abdul Bop Khan, the brother-in-law of Mohammad Ali, led the Wallajah army and in the ensuing fight between the

forces of Wallajahs and Nevayets, the latter won some minor victories in Valikandapuram and Uttathur. Chanda Saheb, the Nevayet General blockaded the fort on 17 March 1751.

Peace talks were held while the siege was on, Chanda Saheb offered Mohammad Ali any territory in the Carnatic, if he evacuated the fort. But Mohammad Ali, the Wallajah Chief, advised by Thomas Saunders, the Governor of Madras, evaded direct reply though he kept the talk alive. Thomas Saunders obtained a document from Mohammad Ali for establishing that the Wallajah Nawab mortgaged the Tiruchirappalli Fort to the English with effect from 15th July 1750 and at this strength he demanded the withdrawal of the French troops from the territory mortgaged to the British. He also directed Chanda Saheb to evacuate the "British Territory". However, both Dupleix and Chanda Saheb treated the demand as a mere joke, characterising the story of transaction as concoction. Chanda Saheb asserted that the country belonged to the Mughals and charged the English as responsible for kindling troubles. Besides, he declared his firm determination to expel Mohammad Ali from the fort. There upon Thomas Saunders tried to bring about a compromise by suggesting Chanda Saheb to retain Arcot for himself and leaving Tiruchirappalli under the Wallajas. The compromise proposal went unheeded and the siege continued.

Chanda Saheb made repeated attempts to storm the fort, but failed particularly because of the unenterprising attitude of the French. In the midst of the siege, D'Auteuil with his forces crossed the river Cauvery and encamped at a secure place on the northern bank of the river Kollidam. Dupleix now, understanding his folly of entrusting the command of the forces with D'Autouil, replaced him with Jacques Law, a better Officer, but equally unenterprising.[86]

Having felt that the French support could not fetch him victory, Chanda Saheb sought for the alliance of Thanjavur and Mysore rulers. His attempts to threat and offer of reward to secure the help of the Marathas, however, failed. Chanda Saheb invaded Thanjavur and occupied the territories of Thiruvarur, Kumbakonam and Mannargudi. This made the ruler of Thanjavur to stop his assistance extended to Mohammad Ali. The Mysore ruler agreed to send an army of 2,000 horses and 5,000 soldiers to assist Chanda Saheb. But Dupleix did not approve the help from Mysore. As Chanda Saheb turned down the offer of assistance sought for,the Rajah of Mysore, having felt insulted, volunteered his support to Mohammad Ali.

***Victory of the Wallajahs:***

Mohammad Ali took quick advantage of the situation created by Dupleix's repudiation of the alliance with Mysore. Though he lacked the military enterprise of Chanda Saheb, he, in intrigue, undoubtedly overshadowed his rival. He sent his emissary Sesha Iyer Pandit to Srirangapatnam, the capital of Mysore, with attractive proposals for a

firm alliance. The price which he offered for military aid was the cession of the whole country of Tiruchirappalli with all its dependencies. The Rajah of Mysore, naturally readily accepted the grand offer and agreed to render active assistance to the Wallajahs for the recovery of the Carnatic from the Nevayets. If the scheme failed, the Rajah agreed to confer the possession of his district, Ardanaballi, upon Mohammad Ali. This alliance brought with it the services of Murari Rao, the experienced Maratha General and ruler of Gooty with his well-disciplined Cavalry. Murari Rao was at this time in the Service of Mysore, but when he decided to serve the Wallajahs, he too had an ambition to re-assert his authority over Tiruchirappalli in the event of any turn of fortune.

Despite the heavy price offered to Mysore, the terms of the settlement seemed advantageous to Mohammad Ali. If he won the war he stood to gain control of the Arcot. On the other hand, if he failed, still stood the chance to get a district. Thomas Saunders, the Governor at Fort Saint George sent an army of 500 men under the command of Robert Clive from Fort Saint David to Arcot in support of Mohammad Ali on 22nd August 1751. Robert Clive occupied Arcot without any serious opposition. As a capital city, the loss of Arcot was a severe blow to Chanda Saheb. Soon afterwards a body of 2,000 horses sent by Chanda Saheb under the command of his son Reza Saheb from Tiruchirappalli, besieged Arcot. The Nevayet forces could not capture Arcot from the occupation of Robert Clive.

In September 1751, the much expected re-inforcements from Mysore reached Tiruchirappalli. The Mysore force was under the able command of the generals Nanja Rajah and Veeranna. Hyder Ali, who later became the Mysore Hero, was a minor captain in the Mysore army.

The other powers helped Mohammad Ali were that of Thanjavur and Pudukkottai. Chanda Saheb could enlist the support of the Sethupathi of Ramanathapuram. The balance of power titled in favour of the Wallajahs. The battle took place subsequently crippled the forces of Chanda Saheb and the French. In April 1752, Murari Rao and Clive routed the troops of Chanda Saheb and the French. In April 1752, Murari Rao and Clive routed the troops of Chanda Saheb at Samayapuram near Tiruchirappalli.[87] The French troops at Srirangam were also defeated. The camp of Chanda Saheb was completely surrounded and he found it impossible to escape.

Chanda Saheb's attempt to bribe Murari Rao and Manoj, the Thanjavur Maratha general, to conduct him in disguise to Karaikal failed. Chanda Saheb surrendered to Manoji. The same day, Manoji held a secret conference with Major Lawrence and other chiefs and decided the fate of their victim. On 17 June 1752, he treacherously executed the Nevayet Chief. It is said that Chanda Saheb was beheaded in Dalwai Mantap where 16 years ago he falsely swore on the 'Koran' that he would not injure Queen Meenakshi. While Chanda Saheb was uttering his noon-prayers, his head was struck off. His head and body were then taken to his arch enemy, Mohammad

Ali. It is also said that the head was taken to Mysore where it was exhibited for three days.[88] But Ormes, in his accounts on the Carnatic wars, says that his head was not taken out of the Carnatic. Dr. K. Rajayyan also feels that Orme's account must be correct on the grounds that Chanda Saheb was not considered as a deadly enemy of Mysore and when Chanda Saheb was executed, the relationship between Mohammad Ali and Mysore became hostile over the question of the possession of Tiruchirappalli.[89] Still the war at Tiruchirappalli lingered on. The French Governor Dupleix raised another army and continued the war. The French even won a victory against the Wallajah and the British army in Vikravandi and Gingee. But Mohammad Ali and the British defeated the French army led by D'Auteuil. The Wallajahs were now left as the masters of the country undisputed by the Nevayets.

***The Wallajah - Mysore Struggle for Tiruchirappalli (1752-1755):***

Mohammad Ali had sought the alliance of Mysore against Chanda Saheb on condition that he would cede Tiruchirappalli to Mysore if he succeeded in the conflict. But Mohammad Ali flagrantly violated his solemn assurance and refused the cession of Tiruchirappalli to Mysore. However, Srirangam was left to be occupied by the Mysorean. In 1752, there ensued a struggle between the two groups of powers lasting to 1755.

Mohammad Ali at first told the Mysore Rajah that he would consider the Rajah's demand after two months. When the Mysore King, Nanja Rajah pressed, Mohammad Ali said that the territory belonged to the Mughals and he could not alienate the Mughal's property. He was supported by the English and the rulers of Pudukkottai and Thanjavur. On the other hand, the Mysore king got the assistance of Murari Rao, the Maratha Chief, the French and the Maravars.

As all attempts to an amicable settlement failed, Nanja Rajah decided to fight out the issue. The Mysoreans and their allies converted the island ofSrirangam into a base of their military operation. In the end of the battle, the French and Murari Rao withdrew their support to the Mysore king. After the withdrawal of the French, there remained no serious threat to the security of Tiruchirappalli fort. Thus ended the attempt of Nanja Rajah of Mysore to capture Tiruchirappalli fort.

Mohammad Ali began to consolidate his power in the south. He sent an army towards Madurai under the captainship of Col.Alexander Heron. Other Lieutinents in the army were Yusuf Khan or Khan Sahib, an unparalleled Commandant and Maphuz Khan, the elder brother of Mohammad Ali. The army on the way subdued two Nayak Chiefs at Manapparai who preferred resistance to pay tribute.

While the Wallajah-Mysore war for Tiruchirappalli did not come to a finality, Jalabat Jung, the Nizam of Hyderabad, threatened to invade Tiruchirappalli in support of the French. Nizam's threat gave an indirect but quick remedy to the tussle at Tiruchirappalli. Though the Madras Council

feared that Jalabat Jung would invade the Carnatic, what happened was that he, assisted by Bussy, a French General, attacked the ill-defended country of Mysore. Hence, he left the army at Srirangam and Tiruchirappalli and rushed to Mysore, virtually abandoning their claim for Tiruchirappalli. On the night of 8 April, 1755, Nanja Rajah with his forces returned to Mysore ceding Srirangam to the French, though the latter already stopped helping the Rajah and then joined Jalabath Jung to attack, Mysore. As he reached Mysore, Jalabath defeated Nanja Rajah and forced him to purchase peace for fifty two lakhs of rupees. Nanja Rajah's claim of either Tiruchirappalli or the expenses incurred by him to terminate the Nevayets in alliance with Mohammad Ali and the British could not fructify. Tiruchirappalli remained in the undisturbed possession of the Wallajahs.

It is difficult to ignore the significance of the conflict at Tiruchirappalli and the related events. Their immediate results were that they enhanced the prestige of the Wallajahs and shattered the influence of the Wodayars of Mysore. Mohammad Ali emerged triumphant as Tiruchirappalli came into his possession. Before long, the Mughal Emperor extended recognition to his title as Nawab of the Carnatic.Finding his position at Tiruchirappalli unassailable, Mohammad Ali left the fort on 21 August 1755 on victorious march to the Capital, Arcot. Yet it cannot be denied that his triumph was the product of the flagrant violation of his obligations to Mysore and the devoted services of the English.[90] In Mysore, taking advantage of the confusion in the country, Hyder Ali, who fought for the King in Tiruchirappalli as a general, usurped the throne in 1761. In later years, Hyder Ali determined to wreak vengeance upon Mohammad Ali for his betrayal of Mysore, ravaged the Carnatic.[91]

The Mysore wars of the subsequent times not only weakened the Wallajahs but also made them more dependent upon the English. Besides, the assistance which the Nawab secured from the company for the defence of Tiruchirappalli, so much overburdened his debt that he found it difficult to extricate himself. This process together with the Nawab's practice of obtaining loans, continued until the creditors, the English, swept the Wallajahs out of power. If the Wallajahs had ceded Tiruchirappalli to Mysore, they would have, no doubt, lost a large territory, but, perhaps they could have preserved their independence in Arcot for an indefinite period by keeping a balance between Mysore and English in South India. The subsequent conflict which were in reality the offshoots of the struggle for Tiruchirappalli so much weakened the Carnatic and Mysore that both powers fell easy prey to British expansionism.[92]

***Anglo-French Rivalry:***

The centre of political activity has been shifted to Madurai from Tiruchirappalli in 1755. After his triumph over Chanda Saheb the principal task which faced Mohammad Ali was the consolidation of his authority. Meanwhile in European political scene a war between England and France

was declared which had its repercussions on the Anglo-French relationship in Tamil Nadu. Tiruchirappalli was guarded by the English troops under the command of John Caillaud. John Caillaud, the British Commander at Tiruchirappalli left for Madurai in an expedition to consolidate the Nawab's position there in the year 1757. This weakened the garrison at Tiruchirappalli. The French found in it an oppertunity to attack Tiruchirappalli. On the way to the town, the French army exacted a promise of tribute from the Zamindar of Udaiyarpalayam. On receiving information that the French troops were moving from Pondicherry towards Tiruchirappalli, Caillaud rushed to Tiruchirappalli and saved the town from falling into the hands of the French.

Since the evacuation of Mysore forces in 1755, Srirangam had been in possession of the French. But, in May 1758, the French garrison was withdrawn from Srirangam to join the siege of Cuddalore and handed over the islands back to the Mysoreans. But, the English Captain Joseph Smith captured the island from the Mysore army.[93] In 1758, when Lally, the French Governor was attacking Thanjavur, the British garrison at Tiruchirappalli went to the rescue of the King of Thanjavur and the attempt of the French Governor to subdue the King of Thanjavur was foiled.

**Subjucation of Thuraiyur Poligar by the Nawab:**

In 1758, the Nawab established his sway over Thuraiyur, a principal Palayam of Tiruchirappalli, taking advantage of a succession dispute. The ruling chief was Varadaraja Reddy but his claims were contested by his cousin Venkatachala Reddi. At the request of Venkatachala Reddi for military aid, a body of the Company's forces led by Khan Saheb (Maphuz Khan), elder brother of Nawab Mohammad Ali) and Joseph Smith marched to Thuraiyur in September 1758. The ruling chief now withdrew to the woods from where he prepared for resistance. The invading forces captured the barriers erected by the Poligar while the latter was allowed to take his flight to Mysore with his followers.[94] Venkatachala Reddy now assumed management of the Palayam and it seemed that the expedition was a success. However, in March, 1759, soon after the withdrawal of the forces of the Company, the expelled chief descended upon the district. The ruling chief (Venkatachala Reddy) now fled and a body of troops which had been stationed by Khan Saheb surrendered. Varadaraja Reddi, however, permitted the forces of the Company to return to Tiruchirappalli. Subsequently, he offered terms which the Nawab accepted for fear of the poligar joining the French. Mohammad Ali recognized the title of Varadaraja Reddi and received tribute. Thus, the Nawab, despite a setback, established his influence over this palayam.

**Hyder Ali - French Alliance:**

In 1760, Hyder Ali, the Mysore ruler and the French entered into an alliance against the Nawab and the English. They decided to conquer the Carnatic and to divide between themselves . Hyder Ali was to get Southern Carnatic including Tiruchirappalli and the western part of Carnatic while the French were to get the rest. On 4 June 1760, Hyder Ali arrived at Tyagadurg on the southern borders of Mysore; but he could not be joined by the forces of Lally, the French Governor, owing to financial difficulties. Hyder Ali raided the province of Tiruchirappalli, advanced up to Natham and cut off the Nawab's communication with Madurai. In a counter move, the Nawab and the English sent forces to occupy Karur and Dindigul, then formed Mysore territories. An English army under the command of Richard Smith advancing from Tiruchirappalli won a series of victories culminating in the reduction of Karur to submission in August 1760. The Mysore forces withdrew from Natham and Tyagadurg. Among the generals who were in the forefront in the Nawab's and the British side, the name of Yusuf Khan or Khan Saheb deserves special mention. Born in a Hindu family in Ramanathapuram, he embraced Islam, served under the French, the Nawab and later under the British and rose from a very humble position to the Governor of Madurai. Though an unparallel warrior, he rebelled against the British for which he was executed by them brutally.[95]

Yusuf Khan, when he turned hostile to the British and the Nawab sought the alliance of several powers. He also entered into correspondence with Hyder Ali, the Nizam and the French. Hyder Ali agreed to send forces in support of him. Mohammad Ali feared that Hyder Ali and Yusuf Khan would attack Tiruchirappalli and Arcot simultaneously.[96] But, this did not happen, as Yusuf Khan could not win the support of the Nizam.

**Annexation of Ariyalur and Udaiyarpalayam:**

Mohammad Ali annexed the two palayams of Ariyalur and Udaiyarpalayam, located within the present Tiruchirappalli district on grounds of default in payment of tribute and failure to assist him in quelling the rebellion of Yusuf Khan.[97] In November 1764, Mohammad Ali represented the issue to Madras Council and obtained military aid. On 3 January 1765 the forces led by Umdat-ul Umara and Donald Campbell entered Ariyalur. They captured the fort of Ariyalur. The young poligar together with his followers, thereupon, fled to Udaiyarpalayam. On the 19 of January, the army marched upon Udaiyarpalayam. The poligars' troops were defeated and the palayams were occupied. The two poligars fled their town and took refuge in Tharangambadi, then a Danish settlement. The annexation of the palayam gave the Nawab uninterrupted possession of all his territories extending from Arcot to Tiruchirappalli.

**Hyder Ali's expedition:**

The first Anglo-Mysore war broke out when Hyder Ali led an expedition to the Carnatic in August 1767. Tiruchirappalli region received

the impact of the war in January 1769 when Hyder Ali advanced as far as Thuraiyur. He carried fire and sword to Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur. However, the First Anglo-Mysore war came to an end in 1769 with the peace settlement at Madras.

The triumph of Wallajah expansionism imparted the greatest activity to Mohammad Ali's endeavour to assert his complete independence and sovereignty. He appointed his second son Amir Ul Umara as the deputy at Tiruchirappalli and entrusted with him not only the administration but also the command of all his forces. The Madras council looked upon the concentration of vast powers upon Amir Ul Umara as a tendency dangerous to the British influence. When the Company requested the Nawab to decentralize powers, Mohammad Ali refused saying that he was the absolute lord of the country and the best judge of his own affairs. This direct confonrtation of the Nawab with the Company was to a considerable extent the logical sequel to the liquidation of these states.

**Second Anglo-Mysore War - 1780 and its effects in Tiruchirappalli:**

In July 1780, Hyder Ali descended upon the Carnatic. After making a futile attempt to storm Tiruchirappalli, he advanced to the south. For the next two years, the forces of Mysore held an undisturbed possession of most of Thanjavur and Srirangam and part of Madurai. The British forces made repeated efforts to expel the forces of Mysore from Southern Carnatic. In 1780, Colonel John Braithwaite sought to check the advance of the Mysoreans to the province of Tiruchirappalli. The poligars of Udaiyarpalayam and Ariyalur who had taken shelter in Tharangambadi returned to their palayams with the help of Mysore forces and began to rebel. It was the oppressive administration of the Nawab's amuldar that assisted in the return of the chiefs of Udaiyarpalayam and Ariyalur. The amuldars increased the taxes four times of what the inhabitants had paid to the poligars and mercilessly tortured or killed those who did not yield to exactions. The inhabitants, therefore, exclaiming against avarice and cruelty of the Nawab's administration, rose in rebellion and demanded the restoration of poligar system. Hyder Ali, understanding the favourable situation, sent the former poligars with small bodies of troops to their palayams. Supported by the inhabitants, the chiefs expelled the Nawab's troops and established their authority. Thus the Nawab lost control of Ariyalur and Udaiyarpalayam in the present Tiruchirappalli district.

The second Mysore war virtually came to an end soon after Hyder Ali died in 1782. The Treaty of Mangalore was signed on the 7th of March 1784 between the British and Tipu Sultan, the brave son of Hyder Ali. But the signatories agreed to mutual restitution of conquered territories and return of the prisoners.

***Result of the war:***

A result of the war which endangered the Nawab's territory was the assignment of revenues to the company by the Nawab. At the request

of the Madras Council the Nawab agreed to make over the revenues of the provinces of Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli for the duration of the war. The Nawab gave his consent either because he found it impossible to collect taxes or because he did not grasp the implications of the Company's intervention, or both. By an agreement made in February 1781, the Company appointed receivers in Tiruchirappalli and Tirunelveli for the collection of revenue from the Nawab's amuldars. As this dual system did not work smoothly, the Company constituted a committee for the administration of the assignment consisting of a Senior Member and five Members. It functioned through native officers called company's Collectors, who resided at the taluk or district offices. The committee appointed its own nominees in the place of corrupt renters. Anxious to conciliate the poligars, it appointed the former chiefs of Udaiyarpalayam and Ariyalur as the renters of their respective countries. These chiefs in consequence, abandoned their alliance with Tipu Sultan and joined the company.

In the province of Tiruchirappalli, Eyles Irwin, the Superintendent of Revenue, strengthened the Company's administration. As the Chiefs of Udaiyarpalayam and Ariyalur did not pay the rent, he imprisoned them at Tiruchirappalli and established direct administration of the company.

The decade that followed the "assignment" of revenue to the Company witnessed the phenomenal growth of British influence in Madurai. The Treaties of 1785 and 1787 defined the Company's relations with the Nawab and furnished vast scope for the extension of the sphere of activity.

**The Assumption:**

In 1970 the East India Company took over the revenue administration from the Nawab at the pretext of the outbreak of the Third Mysore War. In the same year, Tipu Sultan advanced to southern Carnatic along the banks of the Cauvery and camped at Srirangam. Yet he soon withdrew his forces to Mysore when it faced danger. The short duration of the Mysore war forced the Company to restore the administration to the Nawab in 1792 As Tipu Sultan found his position unfavourable, sued for peace and on 19 March 1792 he signed the Treaty of Seringapatam surrendering half of his territories to the victorious powers. The entire Baramahal and other few territories were ceded to the English. The English gave up the administration of the assumed revenue of the Carnatic in 1792, but occupied a recognised position of authority under a fresh treaty settled with Mohammad Ali.

**Dual System:-**

The Treaties of 1787 and 1792 resulted in the dual system of administration in Tiruchirappalli region. The British had the control over the military and foreign relations while the Nawab administered the revenue and justice. However, in times of war this form of dual government was liable to be replaced by the sole jurisdiction of the British. The dual form of control was extended to the poligar system too. While the Nawab retained

the sovereign power of the palayams, the English collected the tribute. The period from 1792 to 1799 was characterised by an uneasy side-by side existence of the two conflicting jurisdictions, each struggling to expand and consolidate its sphere at the expense of the other.[98] The steady ascendency kept up by the English during the period culminated in their annexation of the Carnatic in 1801.

**Rebellion in the palayams of Tiruchirappalli district:**

The Nawab was able to assert his rule over the palayams of Udaiyarpalayam, Araiyalur and Thuraiyur. The chieftains of these 'districts', formerly poligars, but later renters, did not fall under the jurisdiction of the Company as they were not considered as tributaries as the poligars were. This permitted the Nawab to have a free hand in dealing with them.

During the Second Mysore war the chiefs of the Palayams of Ariyalur and Udaiyarpalayam lost their titles as poligars and became the renters of the respective areas. They looked for an opportunity to regain their former status of poligars. When the Third Mysore war broke out in 1790, they withheld payments. The Board of Assumed Revenue sent a detachment to the palayams and brought them as prisoners to Tiruchirappalli. The people of the palayams revolted in support of their chiefs. In 1792, Mohammad Ali, seeking to extirpate their influence, dubbed them as robbers of public revenue and removed them to Udaiyarpalayam thinking that they would be condemned by the people. But his calculations proved wrong as the people scaled the walls of the forts where the chiefs were imprisoned and got them released. The chief of Udaiyarpalayam rushed to Madras to make a futile attempt to get back his palayam by paying large tribute to the Nawab. The Ariyalur chief fled to Thanjavur.

In 1796 the chiefs returned to their 'districts' and excited a rebellion which, with violence and success, continued for about two years. The Wallajah army led by Major Cuppage suppressed the disturbances in May 1797. Subsequently, the Nawab made a settlement with the former chiefs of Udaiyarpalayam and Ariyalur by which he retained possession of their former districts, but granted them monthly allowances of 1,000 rupees and 750 rupees respectively and the right to collect the 'Kaval' fees as was the custom.[99] This ensured a peaceful possession of the two districts by the Nawab.

Thuraiyur was another major palayam in the district. There were chaos and confusion in the family of the palayam since 1773. The poligar as per the practice of the time, made over the management of the palayam to his son. But when his wife died he married again and had a son through his second wife too. The poligar, yielding to the curtain lecture of his second wife, decided to resume the management of the district either with the consent of his son or by killing him.

The son, having sensed his father's plot, persented his case before

Mohammad Ali, the Nawab at Madras in 1785, who came forward to help the young man but enhanced the tribute. He sent an army to Thuraiyur in the next year and reinstated the young chief. Now, the father offered to pay a huge sum to the Nawab for deposing his son. In consequence in 1787, the Nawab replaced the son by the father. After two years it was the turn of the son to pay a huge sum to the Nawab to help grabing the chieftaincy for himself. This repeated changes in the leadership and payments to the Nawab caused severe financial crisis in the district. So, the chief was not able to pay the agreed tributes to the Nawab. In 1793, the father consented to pay the said tribute and regained the leadership. The Nawab knew the inability of the old chief to pay the agreed sum, still he reappointed him with the object of imputing bad faith on the poligar in the event of default in payment and of annexing the district.

As the Nawab expected, the tribute from Thuraiyur fell in arrears. So he imprisoned both the father and the son and occupied the palayam. The father and son escaped, arrived at a compromise, which at an earlier time might have saved them from total ruin, and uniting their broken fortunes fled to Thanjavur where the father died. In 1798 when the disturbances broke out in Udaiyarpalayam, the young Thuraiyur poligar returned to his palayam and organised a serious rebellion. The rebels destroyed the water courses, burnt down the villages and obliged the inhabitants to desert the villages. Convinced of the necessity of rehabilitating the deserted district, the Nawab offered terms. He retained possession of the palayam but granted a monthly allowance of 1000 rupees and 25 per cent of the net revenue from the district to the chief. Subsequently, the chief of the palayam sought British protection, but the Madras Council took no notice of it, thus honouring the Nawab's rights in their instance. These palayams which had their chequered history became 'Zamins' under the British Rule: 'Zamindari Sannads'[100] were issued to them in 1817. They continued as Zamindars until the abolition of 'Zamindari' by an act of Legislature after Indian Independence.

***Establishment of British Rule in the District:***

In the history of South India the year 1799 is one of the sorrowful years as in this year two important heros of South India had laid their lives in their operations against the English East India Company. They were Veerapandya Kattabomman of Panchalakurichi and Tipu Sultan of Mysore. Following the fall of these leaders, a South Indian Revolt was organised by the brothers of Veerapandya Kattabomman, Maruthu brothers and other South Indian leaders.[101] However, the Company force was able to quell the rebellion with iron hands. The scenes of the rebellion were Madurai and Tirunelveli, and Tiruchirappalli district was least affected by the insurgence.

In the midst of the military operations against the insurgents, the English East India Company entered into a political transaction of major significance. On the 31st of July 1801, it concluded the Treaty of the Carnatic which provided for the transfer of authority to the English. This

marked the formal establishment of British rule over the Carnatic *dejore* as well as *defacto*.

Nawab Mohammad Ali died in 1795 and his son Umadat Ul-Umara who succeeded him also died in 1801. Both these Nawabs were tactful in not allowing the British to take over the entire administration. In 1801 Azim-Ud-Daula succeeded his father. He yielded to the pressure exerted by the British to hand over the civil and military administration of the Carnatic.

Though the British attributed many reasons to relieve the Nawab of the administration, the immediate pretext was the discovery of some secret correspondence between Tipu Sultan and the Nawabs, Mohammad Ali and his son, in Seringapatnam when the palace Archives was searched after its fall.

As per the Treaty of Carnatic on 31 July 1801, Azim Ud Daula renounced his civil and military government of the Carnatic and received pension. Tiruchirappalli district was thus transferred to the English and in August 1801, an English Collector, John Wallace was appointed by the East India Company.

**Tiruchirappalli district under the British Administration - 1801-1946:**

The East India Company's rule initiated many reforms in the districts for the pacification of the country and consolidation of its rule. The Government granted general amnesty to all those chiefs who supported the anti-British rebellion in 1801. The company promised to honour the rights of property religious usages and customs. It declared its intention of carrying out the reorganisation of the administration for giving due respect to the rights and traditions of the people on a stable basis. The company issued a proclamation that a permanent assessment of revenue based upon the principles of Zamindari tenure would confer upon the chiefs hereditary rights to their estates and secure for them a peaceful possession of land under the operation of limited and definite laws which would restrain public servants from unnecessary interference.

Up to the advent of the British administration, what were common among the people of Tamil Nadu were language, religion and culture. The credit of providing a uniform administrative system, more or less throughout the country, goes to the East India Company. With the beginning of the year 1801 or even earlier, many administrative reforms were introduced which with many *mutadis mutandis* exist today. They reformed the revenue administration, general administration, judiciary, police, prison, Local Self Government, etc., outlines of which have been dealt in the chapters "Revenue Administration", "General Administration", "Law and Order and Justice", "Other Departments", and "Local Self Government" of this Gazetteer.

***Structure of British Government and the Constitutional Development:***

The formation of Madras Presidency including a greater part of Andhra Pradesh, the Malabar district in the present Kerala, the Ganjam district of present Orissa and the South Canara district of present Karnataka, was completed generally starting from the year 1801.[102] The Madras Presidency was divided into districts and taluks and were left under the charge of collectors and tahsildars respectively. Besides them, there were a number of revenue officials starting from village munsiff to the Collector of the district to look after the administration.

The Presidency was under the Governor-in-Council of Fort St. George. Governor's Council consisted of three nominated members. The Regulating Act of 1773 - conferred certain powers to the Governor General of Fort William, Calcutta, over the Madras Presidency. The Charter Act of 1833 exalted the Governor General of Fort William at Calcutta as the Governor General of India and made the Governor of Madras Council as a subordinate authority to the Governor General. The Charter Act also provided legislative powers to the provincial Governors.

There was great but smooth political change in India in 1858, after the Great Mutiny of 1857. It was the transition of sovereignty from the East India Company to the British Kingdom, The Indian Councils Act, 1861 re-confirmed the legislative powers of the Madras Council.

The Bills passed by the provincial Council became law only after getting the assent of the Governor General. The Indian Council Act, 1892 enlarged the Legislative Councils of various Provinces. The number of members in the council was increased to the maximum of twenty. A system of indirect election was also provided for.[103] The history of the Madras Legislature starts with the year 1861 when the first legislature was constituted as per the Indian Councils Act, 1861.

The Indian Council Act, 1861 provided for only eight members in the Legislature and the number was increased to twenty by the Indian Councils Act, 1892. The Legislature was given the power to discuss the budget; but it could not vote on it.[104]

The status of the legislature was improved by the Indian Councils Act, 1909. The Legislature constituted as per the act contained 42 members besides the Executive Members of the Governor's Council. The Act accepted the election of the members in principle. Of the permitted 42 members of the House, 21 were elected. The most important additional rights the Council members gained under the new act were the right to move resolutions on matters of public interest and the right to raise supplementary questions.[105]

The Government of India Act,1919 introduced diarchy in the provinces. The powers were classified as 'Reserved' and 'Transferred'. The 'Reserved' powers were retained by the Governor-in-Council and the

'Transferred' powers were conferred upon the ministry constituted among the members of the legislature. The Act provided for 30 nominated members and 98 elected members for the Madras Council. The franchise was granted on the basis of the property holding. The Governor nominated the ministers. They were empowered to enact laws in their transferred subjects though there were certain restrictions. The Government of India Act, 1935 enhanced the powers of the Council members and their total number. The Act created bicameral Legislature in Madras providing a maximum of 215 members for the popularly elected chamber called the Legislative Assembly and a maximum of 56 members for the second chamber called Madras Legislative Council. The Act made all the 215 Assembly seats elective thus ending the principle of nomination which had been in vogue in Madras, as in other provinces since 1861. In other words, for the first time in its history Madras had a fully elected Legislative body.[106] In the Councils and Legislature Tiruchirappalli district was also represented as other districts of the Presidency.

***Growth of Political Parties and Regional Politics:-***

The reforms introduced by the British Government in the fields of Education, Communication and other social matters, caused an awakening among the various sections of the society. The growth of literacy among the masses made them to think of their rights. So, various social and political organisations were started to voice their grievances and to get them redressed, to fight for their rights and to safeguard their interests.The important among them which are significant in the National Movement of this country were, Madras Native Association, founded in1852.Theosophical Society, founded by Madam Anne Besant in 1875, Central National Mohammadan Association which had opened its branch in Madras in 1883 and Madras Mahajana Sabha, founded by Peanambakkam Anandacharulu and Rengaiyya Naidu in 1884. Shortly after the foundation of the Indian National Congress, its Madras branch was inaugurated. In the year 1887 at the Madras Session of the Congress. delegates from Tiruchirappalli also attended.[107] The Dravidians felt that they were neglected in the society and political life and were not given opportunity to express their opinions and to voice their rights. In order to expound their cause they founded an organisation, *viz.*, South Indian Liberal Federation in 1916. The leaders who founded the association were P.Thiyagarayar, the Raja of Panagal, K.V. Reddy and C.Nadesa Mudaliyar. In the meantime two more organisations, Madras Dravidian Association and South Indian People's Association were also started. The South Indian Liberal Federation edited and published a magazine called *Justice*. Later the Justice Party, named after the magazine *Justice*, was launched in 1916. This party united most of the Dravidian Organisations in Tamil Nadu. Socialistic movement in Tamil Nadu has traced its history back to 1920. The movement spread over to India from China and Japan. A newspaper printed and published from Srirangam, Hindu Messages supported the movement.[108] This movement

influenced the Railway employees of the Golden Rock (Ponmalai-Tiruchirappalli) Railway Workshop. In 1920 elections were held in the Madras Presidency as per the provisions of the Government of India Act, 1919. The Congress boycotted the elections. Justice party contested, captured 63 out of 98 seats and formed government with A.Subburayalu Reddy as Premier. In the 1923 election, the Congress supported Swaraj Party and the Justice Party contested. Out of the 98 seats Justice Party captured 44 seats. The Governor of Madras nominated 17 Justice Party members to the Legislature. The Justice party formed Government with the Raja of Panagal as its Premier. In the 1926 elections, though the Swaraj Party defeated the Justice Party, it did not come forward to form the government but supported an independent member A.Subbarayan to head the government.

In the 1930 elections the Congress and the Swaraj parties did not contest. The Justice Party won the election and the cabinet was formed with A.Munusamy Naidu as its Premier. In 1932 Bobbili Raja replaced A.Munusamy Naidu as the Premier. In the 1934 elections also, though the Justice Party was at its lowest ebb, it won the election as the Congress did not take part in it. Poppili Raja became the premier for the second time and continued up to 1937. The Justice Party, while in power, was instrumental in bringing out Communal Government Orders which introduced reservations of seats in educational institutions for the Dravidian stock of pupils in 1921 and 1922. In 1924 it established the Staff Selection Board which became the Public Service Commission in 1929. The passing of the Hindu Religious and Endowments Act removed the maladministration in temples to a certain extent. The Devadasi system was abolished. The Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 passed by the Justice Party Government had provisions for loan assistance to start industries. The government encouraged the indigenous medicine, distributed house sites to the poor and granted scholarships and mid-day meals to the socially oppressed pupils to continue their education. Annamalai University was started in 1929 while Justice Party was in power.

When the Justice Party was in its declining stage, the Dravidar Kazhagam was formed in the year 1944. This party too received a set back in 1949 when many of the followers of its founder E.V.Ramasamy walked out and formed Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam with C.N.Annadurai as its leader.

**The Role of Tiruchirappalli District in the National Movement:**

***Early Anti-British Outbreaks:-***

The British ascendancy in the southern and eastern regions of India, as a result of the Carnatic Wars, excited reactions, which were but ineffective as they were neither widely organised nor popularly co-ordinated. Subordinate chieftains, the poligars and zamindars raised isolated disturbances during the early period. The most formidable of these rebellions

Mainguard Gate - Tiruchirappalli

occurred in Tamilnadu and Andhra. Among the leaders, who played a conspicuous role in the insurrection, in the Southern region, were Puli Thevar of Nelkatansevval, Varaguna of Sivagiri, Veerapandya Kattabomman of Panchalamkurichi, Marudu brothers of Sivaganga, Gopal Nayak of Dindigal, Khan-i-jah khan of Coimbatore, Kerala Varma of Malabar, Krishnappa Nayak of West Mysore, Dhundaji Waug of northern Karnataka, Muthu Karuppa Tevar of Ramanathapuram, Gnanamuthu of Thanjavur and others. After the execution of Veerapandya Kattabomman at Kayathar in October 1799, a confederacy of poligars were formed in South India to liberate it from the British. The rebellion in Tiruchirappalli region was led by Gopal Nayak, a poligar of Dindigal. The rebellion lasted upto 1801.

Since Tiruchirappalli Fort was a stronghold of the British, it became the base of this military operation against the rebels. Hence, the district was one of the least affected districts by the rebellion. However, during the course of its rebellion, the rebels of Manapparai attacked the British posts and assumed the administration of the revenue. The poligars of Ratnagiri and Kadavoor gave leadership to the rebellion in Tiruchirappalli. In May 1801 the rebels occupied Natham and made an attempt to enter into Tiruchirappalli district. But this attempt was thwarted by Captain Blair.[109]

***Marudu Pandyan's Proclamation:-***

One of the most significant episodes of the South Indian rebellion 1800-1801, with which Tiruchirappalli district is associated, is the proclamation of Marudupandyan in 1801. Marudu brothers of Sivaganga, though born in obscurity, rose to eminence as the undisputed leaders of Sivaganga by their sheer idealism and devotion to their ideals.[110] On 16 of June 1801 the British administration received a report of a rebel proclamation. Issued under the name of Marudu Pandyan, a copy of it was found on the wall of the large open gateway leading to the Nawab's palace in the Tiruchirappalli Fort. It was addressed to the people of South India mentioned as the 'Peninsula of Jambu Dweepa'. Another copy was found on the wall of the great temple of Srirangam. It was addressed to all the inhabitants of India, referred to as the Island of the Jambu.[111] The selection of Tiruchirappalli and Srirangam as the venues of the proclamation was of significance under the prevalent circumstances. Tiruchirappalli was the centre of political activity, for it was the control of this strategic fort that enabled the English to turn the tide of their long struggle against Chanda Saheb and the French in their favour and to consolidate their power in the south. Srirangam as a Hindu spiritual centre, appeared as a suitable place for the issue of an appeal to all the people of the entire sub-continent. Addressed by the principal architect of the confederacy against the British, it reflected the ideals of nationalism which moulded and promoted the awakening of the people against the alien regime. Announced in an hour of trial it represented an attempt not only to install confidence in the people in their great struggle but also to gain the cooperation of the entire population.

Unsurpassed by any similar declaration in the annals of India's Freedom Struggle, the Tiruchirappalli proclamation constitutes a remarkable document.[112] It enshrines in itself a unique combination of ideals and data as presented by a great patriot, hailing from the masses. An all Indian concept inspired the proclamation, for it not only made a direct appeal to the entire country but expressed an anxiety that if the political malady persisted, the entire India would fall under alien rule. A high sense of nationalism guided the entire conception. It exhorted all religious and communal sections, whether they were peasants, sepoys or civil servants, to rally to the patriotic cause. However, the details are more of South Indian interest as the rebels had no definite knowledge of the political developments in the north-east and the English had not yet establised their sway in the North.[113] The proclamation indicted Mohammad Ali, Nawab of the Carnatic, for his folly in his dealings with the Company, the inhabitants for their indifference and the English for their duplicity and arrogance. The advocacy of the hereditary rights of the princes and national customs made in the proclamation would apper ill-conceived in the light of modern concepts of liberalism, but it could not be denied that it seemed a necessity for securing popular support during a period when a tradition swayed the imagination of the people.[114]

The English version of the two proclamations which are almost identical in their contents proceeds thus:

"Whoever sees this paper, Read it with Attention."

> "To the castes, nations, Brahmins, Kshetriyas, Vysyas, Sudras and musselman that are in the Island of Jamboo/in the Peninsula of Jamboo Dweepa / this notice is given. His highness the Nawab Mohammad Ali having foolishly given the Europeans place amongst you is become like a widow. The Europeans violating their faith have deceitfully made the Kingdom their own and considering the inhabitants as dogs, accordingly exercise authority over them. There existing no unit and friendship amongst you the above castes, who, not being aware of the duplicity of these Europeans - have not only inconsiderately calumniated each other, but have absolutely surrendered the Kingdom to them. In these countries now governed by these low wretches, the inhabitants have become poor and the rice has become vellum (water).[115] And although they manifestly suffer, they are still without understanding to discern it. It is certain that the Man must die-although he may live a thousand years. And it is certain that his fame will survive him as long as the Sun and Moon (shine). Therefore, it is devised and determined that in future each shall enjoy his hereditary rights, namely, to His Highness the Nawab Arcot Subah, Vijaya Ramanah Tirumala Nayak the Carnatic, Tanjore

the first place and to others their respective kingdoms,[116] all to be given to their rightful sovereigns, without any violation of faith and national customs. (The Europeans must) confine themselves to a dependent service on the Nawab from which they may expect to derive a real and uninterrupted happiness. As the authority of the Europeans will be destroyed, we shall enjoy as in the service of the Nawab, constant happiness without tears.

It is therefore, recommended that every man in his place and palayam fly to arms and unite together in order to make even the name of the low wretches cease. Then all the poor and the needy will get subsistence. But, should there be any who, like dogs desirous of an easy life, obey the commands of these low wretches, such should be Karoo or cut off. As all know with that subtility these low wretches, always in unity with each other have subdued the country: Therefore, you Brahmins, Kshetriyas, Vysyas, Sudras and Musselmen, all who wear whishkers, whether civil or military, serving in the field or elsewhere, and you subedars, jamedars, havildars, nayaks and sepoys in the service of the low wretches and all capable of bearing arms, let them in the place display their bravery as follows: 'Wherever you find any of the low wretches destroy them and continue to do so until they are extirpated. Whoever serves the low wretches will never enjoy eternal bliss after death, I know this. Consider and deliberate on it. And he who does not subscribe to this may his whiskers be like the hair of my secret parts and his food be tasteless and without nourishment and may his wife and children belong to another and be considered as the off spring of the low wretches to whom he had prostituted her.[117] Therefore, all but whose blood is not contaminated by Europeans will begin to unite. Whoever reads this or hears of its contents let him make it as public as possible by writing it to his friend who in like manner must publish it to theirs. Everyone who shall not write it and circulate it as before mentioned, let him be held as guilty of the enormous crime of having killed a black cow on the banks of the Ganga and suffer all the various punishments of hell. The Musselmen who do not conform to this, let him be considered as having drunk the blood of a pig.

"Whoever takes this off the wall where it is pasted let him be held as guilty of the five greatest sins.[118] Let everyone read and take a copy of this address. Thus, Marudu Pandyan, the servant of the great rajahs but the implacable Enemy of the European low wretches.

'To all living at Srirangam, the priests and great people, Marudu Pandyan prostrates himself at their feet. The sovereigns made and kept forts, mud bastions, churches and chapels. The above great Rajahs and People by the injustice of the Low wretches are now reduced to poverty. So great a people as you are reduced to this state: Grant me your Blessing."[119]

Though well organised and the leaders fought with patriotic fervour and prepared to offer everything including their lives for the sake of annihilation of the British, the rebellion failed owing to many reasons, the foremost of them being the advanced weaponry of the British and the disunity among the natives. All the leaders, Puli Tevar, Veerapandyan and his brothers, Marudu Brothers and others became the early martyrs of the Indian freedom. The British since their quelling of the rebellion up to the formation of the Indian National Congress and Pradesh Congress Committees and other Association by 1885, did not experience any major resistance to their power in this level.

***Indian National Congress and the District:***

Indian National Congress was started on 20 December 1885 in Bombay. The protogonists of the organisations were Allen Octavian Hume, W.C.Banerjee and other 70 delegates from Chennai, Bombay and Calcutta. In the founding session of the Congress, Madras Presidency was represented by S.Subramaniya Aiyer, P.Rengiah Naidu, P.Ananda Charlu, G.Subramaniya Aiyer and M.Veeraraghavachariar.[120] In its initial stage, it was only a debating club, to discuss and decide upon the political operations to be undertaken. Although the Congress had its units in almost all the British Presidencies, it was during the decade - 1886-1896 that the Provincial Committee and District Committees were formed and placed under the control of the All-India Congress Committee.[121] The District Congress Committees were instituted but were not firmly interlocked.[122]

***Tiruchirappalli District Congress Committee:***

Five years after the foundation of the Indian National Congress, in 1890, the Tiruchirappalli District Congress Committee was set up. Its first secretaries were K.S.Sambasiva Iyyar and Ramanuja Chettiar.[123] In the beginning, the Tiruchirappalli Congress Committee was not an influential organisation. Its membership was confined to the Bar, school masters and merchants. As days passed on, it attracted all patriots and became a centre of political activities.[124] In 1904 the Muhammadans of Tiruchirappalli formed a political club known as 'Anjuman' in the fort.[125] It aimed at improving the social and intellectual condition of the Muhammadan Community. Presided by Muhammad-Fari-Ud-din-Sahib, it passed resolutions to this effect.

***Terrorism in Tiruchirappalli:-***

In Tiruchirappalli the revolutionary nationalism was infused in the minds of the people by Varahaneri V. Subramaniya Iyer (Va-Ve-Su. Iyer), Shyamaji and others. In 1909, V.V.S.Iyer, hailed from Varahaneri in Tiruchirappalli district and his followers, Siam Krishnavarma and Haridayal, wanted to take vengeance on Sir Curzon Wyllie,an I.C.S. Officer who helped Lord Curzon in the partition of Bengal (1905). Iyer gave training to Madanlal Tinkara to shoot Curzon Wyllie. In the same way, Iyer trained Vanchinathan

an enthusiastic and patriotic young man of Shenkottai, working in the Forest Department, to shoot Ashe, the Collector of Tirunelveli which the young man of peerless courage did with all perfection in 1911 at Maniyachi Railway Junction, and became a martyr by turning the pistol towards himself.[126] Shymaji Varma, another London educated terrorist, circulated secret pamphlet to the schools and colleges of Tiruchirappalli.[127] The copies sent to the students started "Oh! Martyrs" and ended with "Bande Matharam". Certain seditious pamphlets inciting the people to rise against the Government were printed in Tiruchirappalli and distributed through post offices.[128] In Tiruchirappalli, R.Doraisamy of S.P.G.College (Later St.Joseph's) was responsible for circulatiing the notices to other schools and colleges of the district. The phamplets instilled nationalism amog the readers and asked them to take up arms and attack the jail authorities to free the patriots like V.O.Chidambaram Pillai and others.

In 1927, some Bengal political prisoners in the Tiruchirappalli Central Jail formed a revolutionary organisation, Samayavadi Sanga or Hindustani Socialist Republican Army. The people of Tiruchirappalli district also became members of this organisation. Its objects were: 1. to establish a Federal Republic of India by an organised armed revolution, and, 2. to declare the final form of the Constitution of Repulic by the representatives of the people. Many Congress leaders attended the inaugural meeting of this organisation in1928 and propagated the methods of violence to the people. The response from the Tiruchirappalli district to the call of these All India National leaders added strength to the movement.[129]

***Home Rule Movement:***

Mrs. Annie Besant, who had been working for some years for the moral and cultural regeneration of Indians, joined the Indian National Movement in 1914.[130] She edited and published, a weekly *'Common weal'* and a daily, *New India* to propagate the ideology of the Congress. She commenced her campaign, 'Home Rule Movement' through a series of articles of Home Rule agitation in her papers. In order to attain Swaraj, Annie Besant organised Home Rule League and preached everywhere about Swedeshi, boycott of foreign goods, the temperance, national education and responsible government.[131]

Annie Besant's preachings awakened the students and the masses of Tiruchirappalli. They readily responded to her call. The students circulated *New India* among themselves and read them eagerly and tried to get contact with Annie Besant. They often recited the last sentence of her article on Tilak's security case, "The agony of cross precedes resurrection of India, a nation".[132] With her great effort Boys Scout Movement was started at Tiruchirappalli in 1916. The students of St. Joseph's College printed posters with the slogans, "Kill the English and worship Mrs. Besant" and stuck them upon the college gates. In the same year (1916), Annie Besant laid foundation for the Home Rule Volunteer Corps and Boys Scout Movement

and named it as Shivaji troops, in St. Joseph's College, Tiruchirappalli.[133] The students of National College, Tiruchirappalli also took part in the Movement and the importants among them were N.G.Natesa Iyer, Narayanan and Sadasivam. The first Home Convention held in the town in 1916 was presided over by P. Varadarajulu Naidu, then a Prominent Congress leader of South India. The National College, Tiruchirappalli hosted the second Home Rule Convention of the district.[134]

***The Theosophical Society, Tiruchirappalli:***

Theosophical society founded in United States by Madam Blavatsky and Col. L Cott in 1875 had made Adyar in Madras as its headquarters. Branches of the society were opened in the towns of South India including Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi, Karur and Kulithalai of Tiruchirappalli district. Political meetings were organised in the district to popularise the Home Rule Movement jointly by the Congress Committee and the Home Rule League. One such meeting was held in the Town Hall, Tiruchirappalli on 4 January 1917. The meeting was presided over by K.S. Sambasiva Iyer, a High Court Advocate. There a resolution was passed urging the Secretary of State and the Viceroy to abolish the cruel system of indentured labour.[135] Another Home Rule meeting was held in the Town Hall on 19 February 1917 with T.G.Sankaranarayana Iyer in the chair. The speakers of the meeting made an appeal to the youth of Tiruchirappalli to participate in the movement. On the same day Gokhale Memorial Day was celebrated by the Madras Students'Association at the Saraswathi Hall, National School, Tiruchirappalli under the presidentship of K.S.Ramasamy Shastri.[136] By June 1917 Arundale and Besant attended meetings and conferences organised by the branches of the Theosophical Society at Karur, Lalgudi and Tiruchirappalli.[137] When Annie Besant and her associates were interned by the British government, meetings were held in Kulithalai, on June 17, 1917 and in Tiruchirappalli Gokhale Hall on June 24, 1917, protesting against the internment.[138] The meetings were attended by thousands of people and the leaders who organised the meetings were Sambasiva Iyer, Jumbunather, Natesa Iyer, T.S.S.Rajan, T.V. Swaminatha Sastri and others. Amidst public reactions people of Tiruchirappalli celebrated the Home Rule Day on 16 June 1917. Two meetings were conducted to celebrate the Home Rule Day at the Home Rule League Office, Tiruchirappalli and the other at the Town Hall. The first meeting was presided over by S. Balakrishnan. The President of the meeting also opened a small nucleus of Swadeshi Store for which some Indian made requisites, cosmetics and shirtings were collected and displayed for sale.[139] The proceeds of the sale were added to the Besant Fund. In the Town Hall meeting also Swadeshi concern was opened and was called Tiruchirappalli Swadeshi Ware House, on a Co-operative basis.

*State Level Congress Conference in the District:*

A State Level Congress Conference was held at Thottiam of the district in 1918. It is the first State Level Conference held in the district.

The meeting was attended by a galaxy of prominent Congress leaders like Rajaji, E.V.Ramasamy, Dr.Varatharajulu Naidu, V.Kalyanasundaranar and others. T.S.S. Rajan took great efforts in convening the conference in the district.[140]

*Non-Co-operation Movement in the District:*

Mahatma Gandhi arrived at Bombay from South Africa in January 1915. He organised peasant movements in Champaran (Bihar) and Kaira (Gujarat) between 1917 and 1918. He actively entered politics in 1918 when the British Goverment was proposing to pass Rowlatt Bills, which were designed to curb the rising tide of sedition. Gandhiji reacted strongly against the oppressive measures and stood forth as the leader of the resurgent Indian nationalism. He protested against the Rowlatt Bills and founded the Sathyagraha Sabha on 28 February 1919.[141] For the same purpose of opposing the Rowlatt Bills leaders of Tiruchirappalli arranged a meeting at Gokhale Hall in 1919 with Kasthuri RangaIyengar in the Chair. The important leaders attended the meeting were C.Vijayaraghavachariar of Salem, C.Srinivasachari, Sathiyamoorthy and B.P. Wadia.[142]

The Jallianwallabagh Tragedy which occurred on 13 April 1919 when Gen. Dyre fired at the huge crowd gathered at Jallianwallabagh in Amritsar protesting against the Rowlatt Bill, had its echoes in Tiruchirappalli district also. The people of the district observed hartals and conducted meetings to condemn the most cruel tragedy, the history of modern India knows. T.S.S.Rajan and Swaminatha Sastri convened public meetings and advised the people to boycott British goods and burnt them in the meeting. T.S.S.Rajan and T.V.Swaminatha Sastri further announced that besides Rowlatt Bills, all autocratic measures should be opposed with the aid of Gandhi's magical formula, the Sathyagraha.[143] By this time in 1918, when Turkey was forced to sign the armstice, there was much resentment among the Muslims. The result was the birth of Khilafat Movement throughout India with the support of the Congress. In Tiruchirappalli T.S.S.Rajan arranged Khilafat meetings and induced the native troops, the police and the civil servants to give up their services. The most violent propaganda came from Abdul Masjid Sarkar, who edited an Urdu Newspaper, *quami report* at Tiruchirappalli. Abdul Masjid Sarkar organised Khilafat Committee at Tiruchirappalli to which prominent Congress leaders of the district also lent their support. In 1921 Gandhiji sent a special message to the Muslims of Tiruchirappalli supporting the cause of the Khilafat Movement.[144] In a special session of Indian National Congress, met at Calcutta under the leadership of Gandhiji, it was decided to launch Non-Co-operation Movement in the country. The Movement entreated the people to non-co-operate with the British administration in payment of taxes, court proceedings, attending colleges and legislatures etc.

*Public meetings:*

The headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress was functioning in the upstairs of Ananda Lodge, Tiruchirappalli, in 1922. Later, it was shifted

to a private building at Chinnakadai street, when the (Tamil Nadu) Pradesh Congress Committee had its headquarters at Tiruchirappalli, its president was P.Varadarajulu Naidu and Vice-presidents were Rajaji, E.V.Ramasamy and Dr. T.S.S. Rajan. The Tiruchirappalli District Congress Committee was then under the leadership of Dr. T.S.S. Rajan. When P.Varadarajulu Naidu, the President of the Pradesh Congress Committee was arrested, E.V.R. a Vice-president of the Committee shifted its headquarters from Tiruchirappalli to Erode, his home town. Later, its headquarters was shifted to Chennai in 1927. In 1921 the Prince of Wales visited India. People registered their protest against the oppressive British rule boycotting the visit of the Prince. The Tiruchirappalli Congress Committee took the lead and called upon the people to boycott the visit of the Prince. As per the instructions of the Congress, the people of Perambalur taluk held a meeting of protest on 17 September 1921. The meeting was presided over by Vasudeva Iyer, a retired Clerk of the Registration Department.[145] The Government officials like Karnams, Village Munsiffs and railway clerks were also among the participants of the meeting. The District Congress Committee sent a group of volunteers under the leadership of T.S.S.Rajan to Chennai to participate in the procession organised to boycott the visit of the Prince. While T.S.S.Rajan was in Madras, the people observed 'hartal' at Tiruchirappalli and hundreds of volunteers signed the pledge for 'Sathyagraha'. The Congress and Khilafat Volunteers pickted cloth shops and disobeyed the orders under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code. The police arrested about 50 volunteers and Congress spent a good deal of party funds for the families of those volunteers who had been jailed.[146]

*Call to Boycott Education, Legislature and Courts:*

The boycott of Government and Government aided schools and Colleges, one of the programmes of Non-Co-operation Movement was a successful attempt in Tiruchirappalli district. The main reason explained by T.S.S.Rajan to boycott the educational institutions was that the native children should not be educated in schools run or aided by a Government that paid pensions to the perpetrators of the Jallianwallabagh tragedy. Responding to this call many students came out of the schools and Colleges in Tiruchirappalli including K.S.Subramaniam, R.Krishnamoorthy (Kalki) Manakkal Sadasivam, R. Krishnaswamy, Thangai Thiagarajan, Pudukkottai S.Venkataraman, Mohammad Usman, Mannargudi Bhashyam and others.[147] These people became stalwarts of the Freedom Movement in Tamil Nadu. Among those Kalki Krishnamoorthy became the editor of the Tamil Weekly *Kalki* and used his pen effectively to attack the alien rule. Mannargudi Bhashyam was courageous enough to hoist the national flag in the flag staff of the Chennai Fort stealthily during midnight by climbing the top of the staff, a dare devil act indeed.

The leaders who were on the forefront of the Movement in the district were V.V.Subramaniya Iyer and Dr. Sastri. The first person who was sent to prison from the district for his participation in the movement was

K.Santhanam, who after independence, became a Central Minister and later a Governor.

Those who had given up lucrative practices as advocates in the district responding to the call of Non-Co-operation Movement were N.Halasyam, R.Narayana Iyengar, T.V.Balakrishna Sastri and others.[148] These lawyers who had left the British controlled Courts set up arbitration courts to provide justice. Five Panchayat courts also were started in Tiruchirappalli district by the Congress Committee.[149] Besides, the leaders who were arrested for their participation in the Non-Co-operation Movement refused to defend themselves in the Courts. Many people including Sangiliapillai, Vadivel Raja and Gopalan left Government services and took part in the Non-Co-operation Movement. T.S.S.Rajan started a movement for the non-payment of taxes, but it was a failure.[150]

People violated the Forest laws of the British government and grazed their cattle and collected firewood against the law. The toddy and arrack shops were picketed. During the course of the picketing, some shops were consigned to fire. Taking this to their advántage, the British Government arrested T.S.S.Rajan, Swaminatha Sastri, V.Balasubramaniam, C.D.Gopalan, Mohammad Hussain, AmithKhan Saheb Abdul Wahab, Abdul Asis and others. Mayavaram S.Ramanathan and Ignatius who had left the St. Joseph's College to involve in the movement, were arrested on the charge of violating section 144 of Cr. P.C., while addressing a public meeting held at Uraiyur market in February 1922.

As per the instructions of the All India Congress Committee, Volunteer Corps were raised enlisting the young energestic volunteers. In Tiruchirappalli district also was a Corp to which V.V.S.Iyer, E.V.Ramasamy and T.S.S.Rajan, imparted training. They would assist the public and the shop-keepers for smooth observance of hartals and picketing. The branch Congress committees and volunteer corps were opened at Perambalur, Lalgudi, Kulithalai, Karur and Musiri. These volunteers collected Rs.15,000/- for Tilak Swarajya Fund and handed over to Gandhiji when he visited Tiruchirappalli in 1923.[151]

The Non-Co-operation Movement in the country received a setback when a violent mob attacked a police station at Chauri Chaura (U.P.) and burnt 21 constables in February 1921. Similiar violent incidents happened in various parts of the country. In Karur violence broke out on 3 September 1921 when a drama company refused to contribute to the Congress fund. The irrate Congress volunteers set the drama shed on fire, a policeman was assaulted and a set of police uniform was burnt.

In Karur taluk of the district, the Movement was led by Namakkal Kavignar V.Ramalingam Pillai, who was one of the top leaders of the Indian National Congress. He invited Sathiyamoorthy, *'Kalki'* Krishnamoorthy and others to Karur and arranged public meetings to propagate the movement. The bed of the river Amaravathi served an open auditorium and had seen many public meetings right from the days of National Movement.

Gandhiji sought for an explanation from the Tiruchirappalli Congress Committee about the burning of the drama shed. Not satisfied with the explanation offered, he issued a statement in *'Young India'* edited by him, that it was the guilty of the Congress men and that they could have prevented such calamities. Gandhiji also cancelled his proposed visit to Karur. The Karur Congress Committee leader V.Ramalingam Pillai appealed to Gandhiji to forgive the people of Karur as they were not responsible for the untoward incident.[152] Due to the Chauri Chara incident and other violent activities in the country including the one at Karur, the Non-Co-operation Movement was suspended.

In June 1923 the Provincial Congress Committee met at Tiruchirappalli. Representatives from 12 districts attended the meeting.[153] The meeting resolved to start either individual Sathyagraha movement against the salt laws or defying orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. or starting an intensive liquor prohibition campaign in the near future. Following the decisions of the Provincial Congress Committee, the people of Tiruchirappalli started making preparations for the Sathyagraha against the salt laws.

*The Civil Disobedience Movement:-*

The Lahore Session of the Congress in 1929 passed a resolution that the ultimate goal of the Congress was the attainment of 'Purna Swaraj' or complete independence. To achieve the result Gandhiji started Civil Disobedience Movement. He organised Salt Sathyagraha as one of his programmes of the Civil Disobedience Movement. The Tamilnadu Congress Committee came forward to contribute its role in the movement. C.Rajagopalachariar (Rajaji) was the President of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee then. He shifted his official headquarters from Chennai to Tiruchirappalli in March 1930. T.S.S.Rajan was then the Secretary of the party. On 12 March Gandhiji marched to Dandi with his followers to break the salt laws. The Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, concentrated its energies in Tiruchirappalli town, which became a base of operations for the Civil Disobedience Movement inTamil districts.[154]

A public meeting was organised by the Congress Committee at Tiruchirappalli on 13 March 1930 and the platform was vigorously used by Rajaji, T.S.S. Rajan and others to gather popular support for the movement. The Movement in Tamil Nadu gained momentum as the Congress Committee received appreciable responses from other district Committees. In another meeting held at Tiruchirappalli on 3 April, Vedaranyam, a coastal village, presently in Nagapattinam district was chosen as the venue to enact the first programme of the Civil Disobedience Movement, Salt Sathyagraha, in Tamil Nadu. T.S.S.Rajan's clinic at Tiruchirappalli became the hub of the activities of the Tamil Nadu Congress. It was programmed to begin a Salt Sathyagraha march to Vedaranyam from Tiruchirappalli similar to that of Gandhiji's Dandi march, on 13 April 1930. Rajaji appealed to the young

Vedaranyam Salt March Memorial-Tiruchirappalli

volunteers to apply for the participation in the march. He received about 1000 applications. He selected 100 volunteers to form the first batch of the Salt Sathyagraha volunteers. The volunteers led by Rajaji started their march on 13 April 1930. To commemorate the Vedaranyam Salt Sathyagraha march from Tiruchirappalli, the Government of Tamil Nadu erected a memorial in the place from where the volunteers assembled and started their journey.

Besides Rajaji, other popular leaders who took part in the Vedaranyam march were T.S.S.Rajan, T.V.Swaminatha Sastri and K.Santhanam. When Rajaji and the selected 100 volunteers started their march towards Vedaranyam, another group of volunteers led by P.Sangliappillai started from the same place towards west. The leaders took part in the march led by P.Sangliappillai were Sarkudi Veerappan, Arivanandaswamy, Rajarathinam, T.S.Arunachalam and others. They went to each village on their way and preached the ideals of the Civil Disobedience Movement. They reached Thuraiyur enroute Karur and Musiri. In Thuraiyur they were imprisoned under the charge of Section 144 of Cr.P.C. T.S. Arunachalam who took part in the march was then only 18 years old who later became a prominent politician.

The Vedaranyam Salt march was a very spectacular one which forms one of the important episodes of the Indian National Movement. The volunteers received enormous support from the public despite the warning of the Collector of Thanjavur that those who had harboured or supported the marching volunteers would be dealt with severely. The press in India also extended its supports for the march in their columns. Thus, the movement in Tamil Nadu though directed towards Vedaranyam was really nurtured, financed and directed by the leaders in Tiruchirappalli. The volunteers reached Vedaranyam where Rajaji was arrested on 30 April 1930 for the violation of the Salt laws. But the 'Salt Sathyagraha' never receded. After the arrest of Rajaji, T.S.S.Rajan became the leader and he made arrangement to despatch groups of volunteers from other districts to Vedaranyam. A.Vedarethinam Pillai of Vedaranyam, a top Congress leader offered his blood and toil for the success of the Vedaranyam Salt March. While the Vedaranyam march was on, in Tiruchirappalli, T.S.S.Rajan and others addressed several meetings. In one such meeting on 26 April 1930 in Town Hall, a pot of earth containing salt was brought from Perambalur and while some volunteers attempted to extract salt out of the earth, they were arrested and the pot was seized by the police.

T.S.S.Rajan was arrested on 29 May 1930, and Narayana Ayyengar, a local advocate became the leader of the Vedaranyam Salt Sathyagraha. P.Narayana Ayyengar opened a Sathyagraha Ashram in Killedar Street in Tiruchirappalli and received volunteers from the various districts for the Sathyagraha. A large number of volunteers began to flock this ashram and from 12 June 1930 onwards propaganda work in the shape of public

meetings, demonstrations, processions and fund raising began. Various leaders of the Congress from all over Tamil Nadu visited Tiruchirappalli and presided over public meetings and exhorted the people in various ways to join the movement.

**Repressive Measures of the British Government:**[155]

*Tiruchirappalli Town:*

As a first step to check this movement, orders under Section 144 Cr.P.C. were promulgated prohibiting the public from taking part in this movement. On 21 June 1930 two Sahyagrahis were arrested at Srirangam. On 22 June the leaders of the Sathyagraha Ashram were arrested. These measures did not check the movement at once for, thereafter, the day-today 'Sathyagraha' volunteers from different districts began to arrive at Tiruchirappalli to defy order under Section 144, Cr.P.C. and to hold meetings in furtherence of the movement. The District Superintendent of Police issued leaflets in Tamil and English warning the people not to participate in the meetings organised by the 'Sathyagrahis'. Yet people did not pay heed to the instructions and in certain cases police used lathi charge and other kind of attacks to disperse the crowds who had gathered in defiance of the orders. Until 11 August, people never stopped violating the orders.

The Sathyagraha ashram founded by Narayana Ayyengar was declared an unlawful assembly on 25 June 1930. The police raided the ashram and virtually demolished it and made it unfit to be re-used. But the Congress party office was used by the leaders to house the volunteers who came to the town to take part in the Civil Disobedience Movement. After the arrest of Narayana Ayyengar, R.Krishnasamy Ayyengar became the leader and he continued the party's correspondence with the other district Congress Committees and received volunteers from there for the participation of the movement. The police raided the Congress party office and arrested R.Krishnasamy Ayyengar and eight other volunteers on 2 July 1930. But the arrival of the volunteers to Tiruchirappalli could never be stopped.

After the raid of the Congress Office, the Movement was kept alive by the local Khaddar propagandist who vigorously participated in the movement. Mannargudi N.Ramasamy Ayyengar, a Khaddar Inspector led the Movement since 3 July 1930. He made arrangements for the stay of the volunteers arriving from other districts, in the Khaddar depot. He planned to picket colleges. But his plans were thwarted by the police who arrested him and six of his followers on 11 August 1930. About 100 volunteers including the leaders were jailed in the district on the charge of violating Section 144 of the Cr.P.C. After the imprisonment of Mannargudi Ramasamy Ayyengar, the headquarters of the Tamil Nadu Congress was shifted from Tiruchirappalli to Coimbatore. The promulgation of Section 144, Cr.P.C. in the district expired on 30 August 1930.[156]

T.V.Swaminatha Sastri who had been all this time behind the scenes came into prominence. He was joined by Dr.Pichamuthu Ammal of Madurai, who then was the president of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. These leaders and Sadasivam continued the Sathyagraha movement in the district. On 18 August 1930 at a meeting of the Working Committee of the Tamil Nadu Congress at Coimbatore, the following resolutions were adopted as a working programme of the Congress. 1. to picket colleges and enrol students as volunteers in the movement; and 2. to boycott polling booths at the then impending Council elections.[157]

By this time, Ms.Slade, an active member of the Congress visited Tiruchirappalli and addressed students and made a powerful appeal to them to give up their studies and join the Congress party to fight for the national cause. The office-bearers of the Congress Committee also made a vigorous propaganda in the district to gather support for the future action of the Congress. T.V.Swaminatha Sastri, a physician by profession, openly announced his decision to give up his medical practice and to consecrate his life for the country's cause. He opened an ashram at Tiruchirappalli to train volunteers for picketing colleges and polling booths. The ashram also attracted many Congress leaders in the country and V.S. Sundaram of Banaras and his 25 volunteers visited the ashram on 3 September 1930. Dr.Pichamuthu Ammal, Ganapathy and T.V.Swaminatha Sastri picketed the colleges and prevented the students and teachers from entering into them on 3 and 4 of September 1930. The picketeers were arrested on 4 September 1930. On 7 September a large number of volunteers, students and sympathisers numbering about 1000 went in a procession in Tiruchirappalli carrying the national flag and singing patriotic songs. The tri-colour flags were hoisted all over Tiruchirappalli town. The picketing of polling booths was decided upon by the ring leaders on 9 September, the day scheduled for election to the Madras Legislative Council. The district administration promulgated an order under Section 144 Cr.P.C. prohibiting the picketing of colleges and polling booths. The police raided T.V.Swaminatha Sastri's ashram where the volunteers assembled and arrested them on 8 September 1930. But, the picketing did not stop as many volunteers came to the town from neighbouring places and picketed as planned by the Congress Committee. They were also arrested by the Police. The founder of the Ashram, T.V.Swaminatha Sastri was arrested and prosecuted. About 158 volunteers who took part in the Civil Disobedience Movement in Tiruchirappalli town were arrested and convicted. There was a bully in the movement in the district after the arrest of T.V.Swaminatha Sastri.[158]

**Civil Disobedience Movement in other parts of the District:**[159]

*Udayarpalayam taluk :*

In Udayarpalayam, the Movement was organised by Panthulu Aiyer of Thanjavur. He was arrested and convicted under Town Nuisances Act.

A public meeting was held in the town on 15 June 1930 and the speakers exhorted the people to participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement. The speakers of the meeting were arrested and convicted. But, the Civil Disobedience continued in the town and on 25 June and 4 July the volunteers courted arrest.

*Musiri taluk:-*

Rukmani Ammal, Govindasami Mudaliar, Sangliapillai, Peer Mohammad, Virappa Kangani and others led volunteers in the taluk and addressed public meetings. K.G.Sivasamy Aiyer, a member of Servants of India Society and a local temperance propogandist hailing from Musiri, issued pamphlets in support of the movement. Murugur Ramasamy Pillai, President of the Musiri Taluk Congress organised the public meetings and picketing in furtherence of the Civil Disobedience Movement in the taluk. The leaders who participated in the movement in Thuraiyur - Aravindasamy, Sangliapillai, Ramachandra Aiyer, Veerappa Pillai, Krishnasamy Reddi, Rajarethinam and Arunachalam, were arrested and convicted by the Madras Government.

*Kulithalai taluk:-*

Govindasamy Mudaliar, Secretary of the Kulithalai branch of District Congress Committee led the Salt Sathyagraha at Kulithalai. He and his volunteers proceeded to Parali village and collected earth containing salt and broke the Salt laws. The administration clamped promulgatory order in the town which was also disobeyed by the Congress Secretary, Krishnamoorthy Aiyer, T.S.Venkataraman and others. They courted arrest and were prosecuted.

*Karur taluk:-*

The Taluk Congress Committee, Karur, began Civil Disobedience Movement on 24 April 1930, eleven days after the beginning of the Vedaranyam Salt March. It is reported that there was not much response from the general public to the movement in the beginning. But the visit of prominent Congress leaders like Mahalingam Aiyer of Coimbatore, T.S.S.Rajan, Thayar Ammal, (Secretary of the Sisters Association, Madras), Krishnasamy Aiyer, Sadasivam of Madras and others, infused patriotic fervour among the people and they extended their mass support to the Civil Disobedience Movement. Public meetings were held daily in the Amaravathi river bed from 24 April to 31 July 1930. The volunteers picketed toddy shops. The administration brought a party of Armed Reserve Police to put down the picketing. About 43 volunteers from Karur were arrested and convicted for their involvement in the Civil Disobedience Movement.

**Discontinuance and renewal of the Movement:**

While using all the methods of repression against the Civil Disobedience Movement, the British Government convened Round Table Conferences in London. The first Conference was held on November 12,

1930 without any representative of the Congress. On January 25, 1931, Viceroy Lord Irwin released Gandhiji unconditionally and also the members of the Congress WorkingCommittee to enable them to attend the Round Table Conference in London. The release was followed by the signing of an agreement between Gandhiji and Irwin on March 4, 1931, according to which the Civil Disobedience Movement was discontinued. Gandhiji attended the Second Round Table Conference in London from September 7 to December 1, 1931. Gandhiji returned to India on December 28, 1931 and found that country was again under stringent repressive measures such as arrests, ordinances and proscriptions.[160] Hence, the Congress Working Committee decided to resume the agitation at its meeting on 3 January 1932, It called upon the Nation to renew Civil Disobedience Movement including non-payment of taxes. Following this, the Government declared the Congress as illegal, banned its meetings and arrested the leaders who disobeyed the laws. The Congress leaders, therefore, dispersed all the Congress Organisations, and nominated 'dictators' to lead the agitation in their respective localities.[161]

T.S.Arunachalam was appointed as the first dictator for Tiruchirappalli district and he enlisted volunteers to break the salt laws. Sanglia Pillai and Erode Kirthivasan were notable volunteers among them. They marched through Kambarasanpettai, Mutharasanallur, Karur and Thuraiyur to break the salt laws. T.S.Arunachalam was arrested at Thuraiyur and sentenced to undergo six months imprisonment in the Central Jail, Tiruchirappalli.[162] Picketing also was used as one of the weapons of the Movement. Congress volunteers of Tiruchirappalli made an appeal to the people not to lease their coconut trees for tapping toddy.

Gandhiji called off the Civil Disobedience Movement for the second time in 1934. Though the Movement came to an abrupt end, the enthusiasm of the Congress did not subside. The provincial (Tamilnadu) Congress convened its Sixth Conference at Coimbatore in September 1934, in which the Tiruchirappalli unit was represented by T.S.S.Rajan.[163] The Conference discussed its future course of action.

**The role of Tiruchirappalli Municipality in the Freedom Movement:**

The Tiruchirappalli Municipal Council under its Chairmanship of P.Ratnavelu Thevar and others played not a lesser role in freeing the motherland from the fetters of the alien rule.[164] The Municipal Council expanded its Fort Market and re-christened it as Gandhimarket. The Municipal Council invited Gandhiji to lay the foundation stone for the market expansion. Gandhiji visited Tiruchirappalli and laid the foundation stone of the market on 17 September 1927. The Municipal Council appointed a drafting Committee to prepare a welcome address to the visiting national leader. The Committee took pains and the Tamil diction used for the address was cryptic and the paragraphs successively began with the Tamil letters, பா, ர, த, மா, தா, ப, த, மே, க, தி, (பாரதமாதாபதமேகதி) On the top of

the printed welcome address was an emblem which carried an image of 'Bharathamatha' stretching within the map of India. To the right and left of the 'Bharathamatha' were roaring lions and above Her head was the rising sun.

Municipal Council used to present welcome address to the prominent Congress leaders when they visited the town. When Annie Besant visited the city on 22 and 23 November 1927, she received the honour. When Lord Wellingdon, the then Governor of Madras Presidency visited the town in 1921, the Municipality presented him a welcome address in which it glorified the land of Tiruchirappalli, its culture, ancient rulers, art, architecture and the native legacies. The Municipality implored the Governor to, "do all within your power to raise us in the scale of Nations to secure for us equal rights and privileges with the citizens of other Nations of the world, to obtain us a full responsible Government and to be a srong supporter of India's cause wherever and whenever Indian question arise for consideration or decision, either in this land or in lands beyond the seas".

When Gandhiji was arrested on 13 May 1930 during his course of Salt Sathyagraha, the Municipal Council passed resolutions condemning the arrest and ordered the closure of Municipal office and Municipal schools for a day as a mark of sympathy towards Gandhiji. Though the Government warned the Council for its involvement in the freedom struggle, it bothered least. In 1929, when Rajaji appealed the people to picket toddy shops, the Municipal Council passed orders prohibiting liquor shops in the town. Yet another bold measure taken by the Tiruchirappalli Municipality was the prescription of select Subramania Bharathi's patriotic songs as a subject of study in the Municipal controlled schools.

**Tiruchirappalli District and the Final Phase of Freedom Movement:**

The outbreak of World War-II in September 1939 put the whole question of India's political future into new perspective. The viceroy of India declared India to be at war without prior assent of the Central Legislature. No effort was made to consult the representatives of the people. The Congress Committee declared that India could not co-operate in the war without the status of an equal partner, but would help Britian if India's freedom was recognised. The Congress Ministries in the Centre and the Presidencies resigned in October-November 1939. The British Government proposed on August 8, 1940, to appoint more Indians to the Viceroy's Executive Council and to set up immediately a War-Advisory Council with representatives from British India and the States. India was to have Dominion Status after the war,but the transfer of power was to depend upon communal accord. The Congress rejected the proposal and started "individual Civil Disobedience Movements" under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.[165] In 1940 K.Kamaraj became the leader of the Tamilnadu Congress.[166] Under his leadership, the Congress continued its anti-war propaganda in Tamil districts with much more vigour.Responding to

Gandhiji's call for individual Satyagraha, the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee formed Satyagraha Committee in the first week of April 1940 and started enrolling volunteers according to Gandhiji's instruction.[167] The Tamil Nadu Satyagraha Committee met at the District Congress Office, Rockfort, Tiruchirappalli under the leadership of T.S.S. Rajan. Another fearless freedom fighter from the district who attended the meeting was P.Ratnavelu Thevar who held popular offices like chairman of Tiruchirappalli Municipality, Tiruchirappalli District Board and Member of Legislative Assembly. In the meeting more than 160 volunteers signed Satyagraha pledge. Similarly, at a meeting of the Karur Taluk Congress Committee, all the members took Satyagraha pledge. The Karur Taluk Congress Committee converted itself as the Karur Taluk Satyagraha Committee responding to the call from the Tamil Nadu Satyagraha Committee. The members resolved to effect a vigorous propaganda in villages with a view to educate the people politically and to make them take active part in the mass civil disobedience.

*National Week Celebration:-*

As a next step in preparing the people for mass civil disobedience, the Taluk and District Congress Committees resolved to celebrate National Week Programme in the district. In this connection, under the auspices of the National Youth League, a Public Meeting was arranged at Tiruchirappalli. L.K.Advani, then a core Congress leader, was invited to the meeting. He came, hoisted the Congress flag and gave a kindling speech on 'National Week and Our Duty'. The meeting was presided over by T.S.S. Rajan.The Congress leaders of Tiruchirappalli planned to set the Jayamkondam and Musiri taluk offices on fire. But the British administration detected the plan and thwarted it by arresting 'Satyagrahis' among whom were T.S.Arunachalam, Kurumbalur Natesa Iyer and Karur Nana Saheb.[168] By March 1942 the course of World War-II was disadvantageous to Britain as Japan was advancing at the cost of her colonial countries. Winston Churchil sent Staffod Cripps to India in March 1942 on a political mission which brought up a proposal to recognise India's Independence after the war. Gandhiji turned down this proposal as a 'post-dated cheque'. The failure of Cripps Mission forced Gandhiji to drive the British out of India. He declared that it was impossible for the Congress to consider any proposal which retained even a partial measure of British control in India. The ultimate result was the Quit India Movement in the country.

*The District's Role in the Indian National Army:-*

Subash Chandra Bose, Veteran Congress extremist who did not believe that India could attain independence by civil disobedience, raised the Indian National Army (1940-41) in the Far-Eastern countries recruiting indian labourers working in Burma, Malasiya and Singapore. He joined hands with Germany and Japan to drive the British from India. Many people whose native district was Tiruchirappalli, but were in far-eastern countries as labourers and on other assignments, joined Bose's Indian National Army

and fought against the British army. Many soldiers who served in the Army returned to their home district after the death of their commander, Bose, and some of them still survive in the district receiving freedom fighter's pension from the Government of Tamil Nadu and Government of India.

*Quit India Agitation in the district 1942:-*

Quit India Movement or Civil Disobedience Movement as it was called, was fashioned by Gandhiji in May-June 1942, and the Bombay Session of the Congress passed a Resolution to this effect in August 1942. The resolution, which was a long one, demanded, in short the immediate withdrawal of Britain from India and setting up of a provisional government representing all the parties.[169] In order to secure the immediate withdrawal of Britain, it proposed a nationwide non-violent mass movement under the leadership of Gandhiji. After this, the country as a whole plunged into a life and death struggle against the British. As soon as the resolution was passed, Gandhiji and a large number of prominent Congress leaders were arrested and imprisoned. All Congress organisations throughout India were banned.

In Tiruchirappalli district, the Congress volunteers arranged many meetings to guide the people to proceed further. The important among them were:- The Silakkal Conference; the Lalgudi Taluk Conference, 3rd August 1942 and the Ariyalur Conference. The Silakkal Conference at Udayarpalayam taluk was convened to oppose the war efforts and the arrest of their leaders. K.Kamaraj and Muthuranga Mudaliar, the top rank leaders of the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee, spoke in the meeting. At Lalgudi the third District Congress Conference took place on 3 August 1942 under the presidentship of K.Kamaraj.[170] These Conferences encouraged the people to resort to violence against the British.

*Course of events:-*

With the arrest of Gandhiji on 9 August 1942, the students in the district picketed schools and colleges. Inspired by the Congress meetings at Silakkal and Lalgudi, they stayed away from schools and colleges and courted arrest. At Tiruchirappalli and Karur partial hartal was observed on 9 August. Raja Aiyer, a congress man who spoke in a public meeting inviting the people to launch mass Civil Disobedience Movement was arrested on 10 August. In Srirangam town, the Congress volunteers who picketed schools were also arrested.

All India Student's Federation convened public meetings at Tiruchirappalli on 14 August 1942 and at Karur on 15 August and Parvathi Kumaramangalam, a Communist leader spoke in these meetings advising the students to walk out of the colleges on a protest against the arrest of their leaders. As a result, on 17 August about 3000 excited students thronged at the gate of St.Joseph's College and refused to enter the college buildings, but were dispersed by the police as per the orders of the Collector. When the police fired, the dispersed students marched to the Town Hall

and convened a public meeting. At Musiri, the students picketed the Munsiff's Court. The Students were threatened by the government that those who had abstained from classes could be removed from the educational institutions which evoked no response form them.

*Violent incidents:-*

As the movement progressed, people resorted to violence and caused derailment by removing fish plates of railway, stopped trains by pulling emergency chain cord and conducted meetings inciting violence against the government. Fish Plates of railway between Pugalur and Noyyal railway stations were removed which caused the derailment of a passenger train at 3 a.m. on 17 August 1942. On 19 August at a point 5 km. south of Tiruchirappalli a goodstrain was derailed by removing fish plates. On the same day, a crowd of students marched to Bazar street and picketed. The police charged them with batons and in turn they were pelted with stone by the students. The Collector promulgated orders under Section 144 of Criminal Procedure Code and the students dispersed. The District Munsiff Court, Karur was picketed on 22nd August and the picketeers courted arrest.

On 5 September 1942, two students of the Loyala College, Madras were convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and were convicted by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and were sentenced to whipping of 15 stripes each for their attempt to attack a running train. This echoed in Tiruchirappalli and on 10th September the students of National College condemned it and attempted to hold a public meeting which was thwarted.

*Ariyalur Conference:-*[171]

Tamil Nadu Congress Committee convened a Conference to chalk out its future programme of agitation at Ariyalur. T.S.Arunachalam and C.N.Muthuranga Mudaliar were the organisers of the meeting. Other top Congress leaders of Tamil Nadu and Tiruchirappalli district who participated in the Conference were S.K.Patel, K.Kamaraj, P.Jeevanandam, P.T.Rajan, Ariyalur L.Sabapathy, Ariyalur Venkatachalam Pillai and others. Resolutions were passed in the Conference to strengthen the party by inaugurating taluk level Congress Committees. In 1945 K.Kamaraj visited Tiruchirappalli and proposed that the term 'August Resolution' should no longer be used and it should be called as Independence Movement. In a bid to suppress the movement the British Government took all possible efforts.

*Towards Freedom:-*

The formation of Labour Government in 1945 in Britian, the end of the Second World War and the arrival of the Cabinet Mission in India in March 1946 to chalk out a constitution for India, all these led to a succession of rapid political changes in India. To create a peaceful atmosphere in political screen, the government lifted the ban on the Congress and released the imprisoned leaders. The interim government was setup on 2 September

1946. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act and thereby transfered power to Indian leaders on the midnight of 15 August 1947. In Tiruchirappalli the first Independence Day was celebrated on a grand scale. Sivasankaran Pillai, the Collector-incharge, hoisted the National Flag in the Collector's Office. Special prayer was arranged at Rock Fort (peak) Vinayagar temple. Congress leaders hoisted national flag in the presence of G.Varatharajan, President of the District Congress Committee and Ramanathan, President of the Tiruchirappalli Town Congress Committee. In each taluk headquarters and educational institutions also the national flag was hoisted. Tiruchirappalli, Srirangam and Golden Rock wore a festive look. The members of South Indian Railway, workers, Town Congress Committee, National Youth League, Catholic Young Men Association, Indian Catholic Association, Muslim Youth Association and other organisations of Tiruchirappalli organised a long procession in the town to celebrate our country's freedom.

**Freedom Fighters of the District:**

Tiruchirappalli district had given birth to a great number of district level, provincial level and National Leaders and thousands of volunteers whose services to the cause of Indian Freedom Movement make history. Among them V.V.S. Iyer, T.S.S. Rajan, P. Rathinavelu Thevar, Halasyam T.S. Arunachalam, T.V. Swaminatha Sastri, Nana Saheb and P.Sanglia Pillai need mention and a short biographical sketch on each of them is presented below:-

*Varahaneri V.Subramania Iyer*[172] *(Va-Ve-Su. Aiyer):-*

Varahaneri Venkatesa Subrahmanya Iyer was born on 2nd April 1881 at Varahaneri, a village in Tiruchirappalli district. He studied law and started practising at Tiruchirappalli. He went to Rangoon to practise law and from there to London to qualify himself as a barrister. He knew many languages, Tamil, English, Sanskrit, Latin and French. While in England, he met Gandhiji there for the first time and spoke to him vehemently about the revolutionary creed as the only possible means of winning Independence for India. But when he met Gandhiji again in 1917 at Pondicherry, he became a partial convert to non-violence.

While in London, he was closely associated with V.D.Savarkar. In 1916, when he arrived at Pondicherry from London, he trained young Indians in using firearms and preached violence and prescribed political assassination as a means to national freedom. He organised cells for revolutionary activities. He remained in Pondicherry till 1920 and then went to Chennai where he continued his nationalistic activities.

He was a nationalist, revolutionary, scholar and above all a literateur. He edited *Desapakthan* for some time and later he started *Bala Bharathi* a Tamil Literary magazine. He also rendered translation of *Thirukkural* and *Kamba Ramayanam* into English. He died at the age of 44 on 3 June 1925.

His connection with Tiruchirappalli was restricted to his birth and early career. He was one of the national leaders of his time, an illustrious son of the district indeed.

*T.S.S. Rajan (1880-1953)*[173]*:-*

Thillasthanam Sesha Soundara Rajan was born in the year 1880 and lived a fruitful life of seventy three years. The last forty years of his life were spent for the public cause, for the sake of which he gave up his lucrative medical practice which he built up during the first thirty years of his life. He was born in a village near Nagapattinam and later shifted his residence to Tiruchirappalli. He did his schooling in St.Joseph's School and medical education in Chennai. Later, he started his medical practice in Rangoon and from there, he went to London for higher studies. He returned to India in 1914 and set up his medical practice in Tiruchirappalli. But then his public spirit asserted itself and he was drawn into the cauldron of the Nationalist Movement. He was very close to Rajaji and through him to Gandhiji. He organised the Tiruchirappalli District Congress Committee and was its President and Secretary for several years. In 1919, he suspended his medical profession and participated in the Home Rule Movement and agitated against the Rowlatt Act. He was imprisoned. In 1927 he was the acting General Secretary of the Indian National Congress in the place of Rajaji, who was then in prison. He organised the Vedaranyam Salt March which cost him 18 months imprisonment. In 1934, he was elected to the Indian Legislative Assembly as a Congress candidate from Thanjavur-Tiruchirappalli Constituency.

In 1937, when the Congress formed governments in the Provinces Dr. Rajan became the Minister of Public Health and Religious Endowments of Madras Province. He relinquished his office in 1939, when all the Congress Governments resigned. By that time, he severed his connection with the Tamil Nadu Congress as there were differences of opinion between himself and P.Ratnavelu Thevar, another Congress leader of equal status in the district. Rajaji pacified T.S.S. Rajan and he rejoined the party and joined the Madras Ministry in 1946 as Minister for Food and continued to be incharge of Public Health, Religious Endowments and Resettlement of Ex-Army personnel. In 1951, he retired on grounds of failing health. He passed away on 27 October, 1953. Dr. Rajan was a nationalist and Rajaji hailed him as a 'brave, steady and fine man'.

*P. Ratnavelu Thevar (1888-1948)*[174]*:-*

The services of P. Ratnavelu Thevar as the Chairman of the District Board, Tiruchirappalli Municipality and as Member of the Legislative Assembly and as Congress leader deserve mention. As Chairman of the Municipality he invited Gandhiji to lay foundation for the Tiruchirappalli Fort Market and re-named it as Gandhi Market. Then it was considered as a daring act as the municipality was a demi government body. He passed resolution in the municipality condemning Gandhiji's arrest in 1930 and

prescribed Bharathi's songs as a subject of study in municipal controlled schools. He issued order prohibiting toddy and arrack shops within the municipal limit.

The Congress leadership of Tiruchirappalli 'did not take kindly to the entry of Thevar amidst its ranks. Thevar by-passed the local leadership and went straight to Gandhiji and took the oath of allegiance. It is said that T.S.S. Rajan and others were fully aware that their standing in the organisation would pale into insignificance by the induction of Thevar who was certain to capture the leadership of the Congress in the district. From 1935-1937, the Congress was full of local conflicts for the control of the District Boards and Municipal Council of Tiruchirappalli. By 1936 Tiruchirappalli Congress came under Ratnavelu Thevar's control. The Tiruchirappalli Civic Board nominated Ratnavelu Thevar as its candidate for Chairman. T.S.S. Rajan revolted against this move and against party rules he supported an independent candidate for the post who was elected ultimately. Rajaji resigned from Congress as Rajan did not heed him. The resignation of Rajaji shocked the All India Congress. Soon, however, this crisis was solved.

Ratnavelu Thevar was associated with the National leaders like Gandhiji, Nehru and others. When Jawaharlal Nehru visited Tiruchirappalli in 1936, he stayed at 'Thevar Vilas', the residence of Ratnavelu Thevar. He was one of the fearless freedom fighters of the district.

*Dr. T.V.Swaminatha Sastri*[175]*:-*

T.V. Swaminatha Sastri was one of the Presidents of the District Congress Committee during its fight fo freedom. He was a Gandhian by principles. He left his bungalow and lived in a hut along with the Adi-Dravidas. He edited a Tamil Monthly, *Kairattai*. He was a close associate of Sathiyamoorthy. His wife also praticipated in the Freedom Movement.

*N. Halasyam:-*[176]

He gave up his legal profession and joined the National Movement. He was imprisoned for his participation in the movement. He was a good orator. He was an associate of K.Kamaraj. When North Indian leaders spoke in Tiruchirappalli, he used to translate their speeches.

*Nana Saheb:-*[177]

He was a trusted leader of the Congress volunteers of Karur taluk and took part in the Non-Co-operation Movement and 'Quit India Movement' vigorously. His wife also took part in the movement and was imprisoned along with him.

*T.S. Arunachalam:-*[178]

T.S. Arunachalam rose from an ordinary volunteer to a state level Congress leader. He effectively organised the inter-relationship among village level leaders of the district and headed the District Congress Committee for some time.

In the Tiruchirappalli district alone about 530 leaders and volunteers dedicated themselves for the attainment of our country's independence and suffered the repressive measures of the British administration like imprisonment, canning, assault, etc.[174] They included professionals like lawyers and doctors, peasants, students, government officials and merchants. Besides these volunteers and leaders there were thousands of sympathisers who, though might not have been arrested and sent to jail, participated in the movement with national fervour.

A.L. Sabapathy of Ariyalur, a local Congress leader and freedom fighter has compiled a book in Tamil, *Indhiya Sudhanthirapor*, in which he has narrated the part played by the district in the freedom movement and the volunteers and leaders hailing from the district who fought for the cause. M. Gurusamy of Ladapuram, Perambalur taluk, a celibate and surviving freedom fighter was an orator. He was deeply involved in Swadeshi Movement and got training in Gandhiji's Wardha Ashram in manufacturing hand made paper. On his return he imparted the training to the pupils of the Harijan Industrial School, Kodambakkam, Chennai, Vivekananda Ashram, Vellore and of other institutions. He had authored and released a book on the 'know how' of the manufacture of hand made paper. He was an exponent of *Bhoothan Movement*. He was closely associated with Gandhiji, Nehru, Pattabi Sitaramayya, Kamaraj, Kakkan and other popular leaders. He was arrested and imprisoned many times for his participation in the National Movement.

**Self-Respect Movement in Tiruchirappalli district:**

A study of the social conditions of Tamil Nadu in the past reveals that it was largely ordered by religious beliefs and traditional customs in which Brahmins were recognised at the regulator of religious life and social inter-action. The Brahmins had the exclusive rights to study the Sacerdotal language, Sanskrit and religious work written in Sanskrit. As priests they went as mediaters in the religious life of the South Indian Hindus. The non-Brahmins were land-holders in villages. But among them, there was mutual dependence and competition. In course of time, a polarity developed between Brahmins and non-Brahmins which was further kindled during the nineteenth century when many European and Indian scholars put forth these that the Dravidians were the original civilizers of Tamil Nadu and the Aryans, the Brahmins were the invaders.[179] The linguistic, social and cultural differences between the two groups came to be felt.

The non-Brahmins of South India also felt that the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee was dominated by the Brahmins. They even began to openly express their displeasure against the Brahmin domination. V.V.S.Aiyer established a Gurukulam in Kallidaikurchi, a Brahmin dominated village with the financial aid of Tamil Nadu Congress Committee. It was reported that non-Brahmin students were not allowed to dine with the Brahmin students in the Gurukulam. This was vehemently opposed by

P.Varadarajulu Naidu and E.V. Ramasamy, both active congress leaders then. P. Varadarajulu Naidu began an all out campaign not only against the Gurukulam, but also what he considered to be Brahmin domination within the Congress.[180] He told a public audience at Salem that before the Tamils sought equality with foreigners, they should establish complete equality with the Brahmins.

When the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee met at Tiruchirappalli (1925), Varadarajulu Naidu used his influence as president to limit the agenda almost exclusively to a discussion of the Brahmin - non-Brahmin question. In the event, a compromise resolution was agreed on by which the Committee recommended that all organisations partaking in the National Movement should follow a principle shunning gradations of merit based on birth.[181] E.V. Ramasamy agreed with the resolution adding that if the country was not yet prepared to accept this state of things, it was the duty of the non-Brahmins to create public opinion which was receptive to their rights.

With the Gurukulam affairs still alive and with the other Brahmin and non-Brahmin conflict brewing E.V. Ramasamy came to the Tamil Nadu Congress Committee conference at Kancheepuram in November 1925, ready for a show down with the Brahmins. In his Tamil paper *Kudi Arasu* he had been publishing articles seeking support for the cause of the non-Brahmins. In the Kancheepuram Congress Conference he submitted two resolutions, both recommending that Congress recognise the principle of communal representation for non-Brahmins in the public services and representative bodies. As the resolutions were disallowed, E.V. Ramasamy and his followers walked out. Later, he organised the Self-Respect Movement. The goals of the movement was giving non-Brahmins a sense of pride based on their Dravidian past which also meant a denial of the superiority of the Brahmins and of the Brahmin's implicit faith in the system.[182] In 1926 Self Respect Leagues were started in the districts of Tamil Nadu. In Tiruchirappalli district nine Self Respect Leagues were set up in various taluk headquarters. These Leagues supported widow re-marriage, temple entry, discontinuing the employment of Brahmins to conduct marriages and other ceremonies chanting Vedas. In Tiruchirappalli, E.V.Ramasamy launched an organisation called "Parppanar Allathar Suyamariyathai Sangam".[183]

The other Self-Respect Organisations of the district were, Rationalist and Truth Seekers Association, Srirangam and Self-Respect Youth League, Golden Rock. These institutions tried their level best to drive away the social evils.

Public meetings were organised and E.V.Ramasamy, popularly called Periyar and his followers used the platforms effectively to instil rationalism in the mass. The preachers educated the masses through their speeches and made them to realise their rights and privileges in the country wean

them from superstitions and attempted to revive Dravidian culture. Tiruchirappalli district had seen many such meetings and it became one of the important centres of the Rationalistic Movement of E.V.Ramasamy. E.V.Ramasamy himself presided over many weddings in Tiruchirappalli district which were "Self Respect Marriages" where Brahmins had no role to play. In Tiruchirappalli E.V.Ramasamy started "Tamil Nadu Purohita Maruppu Sangam" (Tamil Nadu Anti-Brahminal Priest Association).

K.A.P. Viswanathan, an erudite Tamil scholar of Tiruchirappalli was an associate of E.V.Ramasamy in propagating the ideals of his movement. He served for the cause of Tamil and Tamil people. He was popularly known as *'Muthamizh Kavalar'* or the saviour of the three branches of the Tamil language - literature, music and drama.

The society up to the early decades of this century denied the Adi-dravidars and the people in the lower strata of the society an entry into temples, use of public well and even their touch or sight itself was considered as pollution. The Self-Respect Movement tried its best to drive away these shameful practices through the temple entry movement. At Siruvayal, a small village in Tiruchirappalli, E.V. Ramasamy opened a common well and named it as Gandhi well. E.V.Ramasamy, K.A.P. Viswanathan and about a thousand volunteers attempted to enter the temples of Thiruvanaikoil and Rockfort in Tiruchirappalli district. The temple authorities closed the main doors of the temples; but the volunteers gained entry into the temple by side ways violating the prohibitory orders promulgated in the town.[184] They burnt the copies of *Manusmirthi* and discreidted *Dharmasastras.*

**Samadharma Party:**

At a meeting of the Self-Respect League's General Body held in December 1932, it was decided to form two wings within self-respect party; the Self-Respect League and Self-Respect Samadharma Party of South India. The latter was founded at Tiruchirappalli in 1933. The party's Taluk Conference was held at Srirangam under the presidentship of P.Jeevanandam. Besides incorporating the objects of Self Respect Party, the wing aimed at obtaining universal suffrage and contesting elections. E.V.Ramasamy championed the cause of the labourers also. The party celebrated May Day celebrations throughout the Presidency. The Golden Rock Railway Workers celebrated May Day on 2 May 1934 to which E.V.Ramasamy was the chief guest. He appealed to the labour community to do their best to remove casteism from the society.

**Anti-Hindi Agitation:**

In 1938, the Congress Ministry under C.Rajagopalachari introduced Hindi as a compulsory subject of study. E.V.Ramasamy and other stalwarts of the Self-Respect Movement who wanted a respectable position for Tamil vehemently opposed the imposition of Hindi, Intensive campaigns were organised against the imposition. E.V.Ramasamy planned to organise a

march from Tiruchirappalli to Chennai for arousing the public opinion against the imposition of Hindi. Pattukkottai Alagirisamy and Moovalur Ramamirtham Ammal met at Tiruchirappalli for selecting volunteers for the march. About 500 people enlisted their names and Kumarasamypillai, a leading lawyer of Thanjavur was elected to lead the march.[185] On 1 August 1938, a public meeting was held at Town Hall, Tiruchirappalli to give a warm send-off to the marchers, who addressed about 87 public meetings on the way to Chennai and took 40 days to end the march.

The Anti-Hindi agitators observed December 3, 1938 as anti-Hindi Day. Many volunteers were imprisoned and many lost their lives opposing imposition of Hindi. The growing opposition to Hindi in Tamil Nadu led Nehru, then Prime Minister of India, in 1959, to assure the people of the south that there would no longer be imposition of Hindi.

**Tiruchirappalli Conference:**

On 26 January1965, Republic Day, in pursuance of Article 343 of Constitution, Government of India, made Hindi compulsorily the official language of India. The South and Tamil Nadu particularly, long opposed to the 'imposition' of Hindi - reacted predictably in the preceeding weeks. C.Rajagopalachariar (Rajaji), former Congress Chief Minister of Madras State and the leader of Swatantra party, along with K.A.P.Viswanathan convened the Madras State Anti-Hindi Conference in Tiruchirappalli on 17 January 1965.[185] In the Conference, Rajaji lashed at the language policy of the Government of India and proclaimed the determination of the Tamil people to resist Hindi as "unwise, unjust and discrimination of tyranny". The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) the vanguard of Tamil nationalism, designated 26 January as a day of mourning. The crisis against 'Hindi Imperialism' were long familiar, but the tragedy which was to follow was one for which the government and the nation were wholly unprepared.[186]

The students who feared that the change over to Hindi would inflict severe disabilities on non-Hindi speakers, became increasinglly anxious about their own future. Since the most highly coveted jobs are in the central government services,the students whose mother tongue was Tamil saw the change of the language of administration from English to Hindi as' a life and death matter'. Then English was the medium of instruction in the colleges and universities. The then Chief Minister, M.Bakthavatchalam, threatened the students with 'stern action' against their participation in politics and warned that agitation on Republic Day would not be tolerated. In compliance with the demand that the 26 January not to be dishonoured, the students throughout Tamil Nadu decided to demonstrate thier opposition to Hindi, a day earlier, *i.e.* on 25 January.

In the last week of January 1965 student leaders P. Srinivasan, L. Ganesan, Duraimurugan, Navalavan, Thiruppur S. Duraisamy and S. Raghupathy met at the residence of S. Muthu, 32, Harrington Road, Madras and chalked out the programmes of Anti-Hindi demonstrations.

The student of the district elected S. Raghupathy, a post-graduate student of St. Joseph's College as the President of the Tiruchirappalli district Anti-Hindi Agitation Council and under his able leadership, they began painting posters and signs "Down with Hindi" "Hindi Never" "English Ever" throughout the district. They abstained from classes since 25 January 1965. Processions and demonstrations were organised in every nook and corner of the district and the students of all the educational institutions down from middle schools to colleges participated with full vigour. Students in the villages and towns of the district marched in processions to the nearby central government offices, post offices and railway stations and smeared tar over the name boards. The processions would end with the burning of the effigies of 'Hindi demoness'. As the government faced serious law and order problems, prohibitory order under section 144 Cr. P.C. was proclaimed in many places.

*Shooting in Karur:-*

In Karur, the students damaged railway stations, District Munsiff Court, Telephone exchange and taluk office in the course of anti-Hindi agitation. The police opened fire on 10 February in which three students were killed.[187]

*Manapparai Episode:-*

Such order was promulgated in Kulithalai on 5, June 1965. In Manapparai, which was then a part of Kulithalai taluk, students of the local schools defied prohibitory order on 10 February in the course of anti-Hindi agitation. They assembled near the Thuvarankurichi road. The Deputy Superintendent of Police warned them not to defy the order. But, they went on shouting slogans and later went in procession to the railway station and stopped the trains. The police dispersed them brought about 51 boys to the police station. But, more boys gathered at the railway station and also at the police station demanding the release of the boys kept in custody. The Deputy Superintendent of Police opened fire to disperse the students.[188] The agitation continued for next few days in Manapparai. The official enquiry conducted on the police firing in Manapparai 'fully justified' it.[189]

*Firing in Tiruchirappalli:-*

On 12 February, 1965, a batch of about 5000 students gathered near the Marakkadai post office. They shouted slogans like, 'Down with Police', 'Hindi Down Down' etc. The infuriated police opened fire in which two students, Innaisimuthu and Devan were killed and several students were injured.[190] The two deceased were hailed as the Martyrs who shed their lives for the cause of Tamil.

*End of Agitation:-*

On March 9, schools and colleges were re-opened in the State after a closure of 42 days. In Tiruchirappalli, about 2000 students of the city

colleges boycotted the classes, took out a silent procession and marched through all the important streets of the town and organised a public meeting. As the agitation was revived, four of the five city colleges were closed once again. On 10, March 1965, S. Raghupathy, the President of the Tiruchirappalli district students' Anti-Hindi Agitation Council and four students were arrested by the police in Tiruchirappalli. This arrest created more law and order problems in the district.[191]

Mean while, eminent political leaders, Arignar Anna, Kalaingar Karunanidhi and Rajaji, the vice Chancellor of Madras University, and the parents of the students appealed to the students to call of the agitation as it would affect their educational career. On 13, March, S. Raghupathy, President of the Tiruchirappalli District Students' Anti-Hindi Agitation Council announced that it was decided to suspend the agitation in Tiruchirappalli district in view of the appeals made by the eminent political leaders.[192] Accordingly, on March 14, students representatives from all over the State met at Madurai and the announcement made by S. Raghupathy in Tiruchirappalli was ratified. Thus the Anti-Hindi Agitation in the district was called off and the district limped back to normalcy.

In the two months of the anti-Hindi demonstrations and rioting which followed, more than sixty people were shot dead in police firings and unofficial reports placed the number of deaths as high as three hundred. Two young men poured gasoline over their bodies and immolated themselves. All colleges and schools were closed.[193] The anti-Hindi agitation abated after the Government of India passed a resolution re-introducting Nehru's assurance on language issues. The language policy of the Congress Government in Tamil Nadu in 1965 was one of the major causes for the down fall of the 20 year old Congress rule in the State, in the general elections of 1967. Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam supported by Rajaji's Swatantra party and Communist parties, was voted to power in the election and C.N. Annadurai, the founder leader of the party formed Ministry and became the first non-Congress Chief Minister in the State.

The rule of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam lasted upto 1977 when, M.G. Ramachandran, who had founded All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, splitting the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, was voted to power. He became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu and when he died in harness, his wife Mrs.Janaki Ramachandran was elected as the Chief Minister by the party. But, in the ensuing general elections, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was again voted to power and M.Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister in 1989, but he lost the power to All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in the elections held in May 1991, after dissolving the Assembly by the President of India. Selvi J.Jayalalitha, the leader of All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in 1991. In the next General Elections of 1996, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam was voted to power and Dr. M. Karunanidhi became the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

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116. The confederates had decided to restore the kingdoms to their princes. In the South Arcot Subah, situated between the rivers Gundalakamma and Vellar, was to be returned to the direct rule of the Nawab; Thanjavur to prince Serfoji who was deprived of it in 1799; Madurai to Vijaya Ramana Tirumala Nayak, a descendant of Queen Minakshi; and the various other States, occupied or controlled by the English, to the direct authority of their respective princes. (K.Rajayyan,(*op.cit.*, p.236.)

117. It might appear strange that the rebels at times used unrefined language. But what is to be remembered is that they belonged to the ranks of the common people and that the words they used were in condemnation of the people who remained indifferent to the cause of rebellion or turned traitors. (K.Rajayyan,*op.cit.*,p.236).

118. The five greatest sins are the killing of a Brahmin, adultery with the wife of the master, drinking of liquor, theft of gold, and finally, connivance at doing any of these offences. While expiation can be had during the present life for ordinary sins, it cannot be had for the five greatest sins, for their effect will continue even after rebirth, according to Hindu belief. (K.Rajayyan, *op.cit.*, p.237).

119. Revenue Sundries, 10 July 1801, Vol.26, pp.447-455.

120. Ariyalur L.Sabapathi, *Indhiya Sudhanthirappor*, (Tamil), Tiruchirappalli District Freedom Fighter's Congress Committee, 1976, p.107.

121. A.C.Mazumdar, *Indian National Evolution*, p.283-quoted by T.Robinson, *Tamil Nadu Congress Role in the Freedom Movement*, 1939-1947, unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Madras, 1989, p.15.

122. David Arnold, *Nationalism and Regional Politics, Tamil Nadu*, India, 1920-1937, Unpublished Ph.D. Thesis, University of Madras, p.12.

123. C.I.D. Report, 1909, p.132.

124. Y. Devaramani Lysabai, *Freedom Movement in Tiruchirappalli District*, Unpublished M.Phil. Dissertation, Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai.

125. C.I.D. Report, p.141.

126. N. Subramaniam, Iyer, *Vanchi (1880-1911), Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol.II, (E.L.), (Ed.) S.P.Sen, Institute of Historical Studies, Calcutta, 1973, pp.220-221.

127. C.I.D. Report, No.1, 1907, p.26.

128. Y. Devaramani Lysabai, *op.cit.*, p.36.

129. *Ibid.*, p.38.

130. P.N. Chopra, (Ed), *The Gazetteer of India*, Vol. II, *History and Culture, Government of India*, 1973, p.563.

131. B.S. Baliga, *Nationalism and Independence in Madras*, *Studies in Madras Administration*, Vol.1, Government of Madras, 1960, p.6.

132. Fortnightly Reports, Public Department, (Confidential), 17 November 1916, p.48.

133. *Ibid.*, 19 November 1916, p.43.

134. A.L. Sabapathy, *op.cit.*, p.83.

135 . A. *New India*, 5 January 1917, p.8.

136. *Ibid.*, 20 February 1917, p.12.

137. *Ibid.*, 6 June 1917, p.14.

138. Y. Devaramani Lysabai, *op.cit.*, p.46.

139. *Ibid.*, p.48.

140. A.L.Sabapathy, *op.cit.*, p.711.

141. Nirmal Kumar Bose, *Gandhi, Mohan Das Karam Chand* (Mahatma). *A Dictionary of National Biography*, (Ed), S.P. Sen, Vol.II, pp.15-21.

142. C.I.D. Report, 1916, Vol.9, p.38.

143. Y. Devaramani Lysabai, *op.cit.*, p.51.

144. *The Hindu*, Madras, 13 September 1921, p.7.

145. G.O.No. 823, *Public (Confidential)*, 22 November 1921, p.14.

146. G.O. 823, *Public (Confidential)*, 22 November 1921, p.14.

147. A.L.Sabapathy, *op.cit.*, p.715.

148. *Ibid.*, p.715.

149. G.O.No. 880, *Public (General) Department*, dt. 1 March 1921, p.22.

150. G.O.No. 893, *Public (General) Department*, dated 7 September 1922, p.9.

151. R.Ramasamy, *Tamilnattil Gandhi* (Tamil), Gandhi Book Publication Trust Madras, 1969 Madras, p. 34.

152. *Ibid.*, p. 346.

153. G.O.480, Under Secretary Safe, 13 July 1923.

154. Y. Devaramani Lysabai, *Op.cit.*, p.63.and The Civil Disobedience Movement *1930-31*, Government of Madras, p.176.

155. A.L.Sabapathy, *op.cit.*, p.727.

156. Tiruchirappalli District Magistrate S.Ranganathan's Report to Government, dated 5 January 1931.

157. *The Civil Disobedience Movement* 1930-31, Government of Madras, p.180.

158. Dr.P.N. Chopra, (Ed), *The Gazetteer of India, Vol II, History and Culture*, Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, Government of India, 1973, pp.576-577.

159. David Arnold, *op.cit.*, p. 220.

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162. Municipal Records - Tiruchirappalli Municipality preserved in the District Record Centre of Tamil Nadu Archives, Tiruchirappalli, P.N. Chopra, *op.cit.*, p. 545.

163. S.P. Sen (Ed), *Dictionary of National Biography* M. Bhakthavatslam, *Op.cit.*, p. 283.

164. T. Robinson, *op.cit.*, p. 58 and Fortnightly Report for the first half of April 1940.
165. A.L. Sabapathy, *op.cit.*, p. 814.
166. B.S. Baliga - *op.cit.*, p. 20.
167. Personal Diary of M.Gurusamy, Freedom Fighter, Ladapuram, Perambalur taluk, Vol.II, dated 25 March 1942 to 29 November 1942.
168. *District Calendar of Events of Civil Dis-obedience Movement - August - December 1942*, Government of Madras, 1943 - pp. 108-110.
169. A.L. Sabapathy, *op.cit.*, p.714.
170. N. Subramaniyam, *Iyer, V.V. Subramanya - 1881-1925, Dictionary of National Biography (Ed.)* S.P.Sen., Vol.II *op.cit.*, pp. 219-220.
171. S.N. Padmanabhan, *Rajan, T.S.S. Dictionary of National Biography (Ed.)*, S.P. Sen., Vol.III, pp. 445-446.
172. R. Perumal, *P. Ratnavelu Tevar- Portrait of Fearless Freedom Fighter*, Tiruchirappalli, 1994, pp. 1-179.
173. A.L. Sabapathy, *op.cit.*, p. 739.
174. *Ibid.*
175. *Ibid.*, p. 740.
176. *Ibid.*, pp. 740-741.
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181. *Ibid.*, p. 30.
182. N.K. Mangala Murugesan, *Self-Respect movement in Tamil Nadu* (1920-1940), Madras, 1961, p. 72.
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186. *Ibid.*
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188. G.O. Ms. No. 366, Public-General, dated 3 March, 1965.
189. *Ibid.*
190. G.O. Ms. No. 635, Public-General, dated 3 March 1965.
191. *Indian Express*, Madras, dated 11 March, 1965.
192. *Indian Express*, dated 14 March, 1965.
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# CHAPTER-3
# PEOPLE

**The People:**

The people of Tiruchirappalli district do not vastly differ from the rest of the people in the state. Nor could they be identified by any specific characteristic of their own. However, the district is the centre point of the state and to be more specific the meeting point of four different ethnic groups. The people of northern taluks of the district (Perambalur and Udayarpalayam) represent the Pallava culture; Karur taluk on the west, represents Kongu culture; the southern region which is occupied by Kallars, represents the Pandya culture; the people belonging to Musiri, Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks have Chola culture. These four sets of people mingle together in the district and a certain blending of culture has taken place, though they remain socially distinct.[1]

Professor Arunachalam states that since the time of Sangam Age social divisions multiplied and took the form of castes by the time Tiruchirappalli area came under the imperial Chola hegemony.[2] The majority of the population were agriculturists and traders but a few were devoted to the studies of the scriptures and some to Royal service. There was migration to this region from the Telugu areas during the Vijayanagar rule. From an inscription, it is found that there were more than 24 sub-castes in the area.[3]

As it was during the rule of Vijayanagar, there were migrations during the rule of Madurai Nayaks who extended their sway over Tiruchirappalli area. Then, several Telugu artisans and agricultural communities moved into this area. These people were Panchalas, Uppiliyars, Telugu Aiyars, weavers known as Seniyars, barbers, odders and others. The Reddis and Nayudus, who speak Telugu might have migrated during the Vijayanagar rule.[4]

Apart from these people, the principal castes which have been inhabiting Tiruchirappalli district are the Vellalas, the Muthiraiyars, the Ambalakkarans, the Kallars, Udaiyars, Pallis or Vanniyas, Uralis, Maravans, Tottiyars, Malayalis, Pallars, Paraiyars and Chukkiliyars.

Of the total population, about 90 per cent are Hindus by religion, four per cent are Muslims and five per cent are Christians and the rest is less than one per cent. More than half the Christians and nearly a third of the Muslims live in Tiruchirappalli taluk. Tiruchirappalli, the district headquarters, is a centre of missionary enterprise and Muslims, being largely traders, are always commoner in large towns than in rural areas. A considerable number of Christians also reside in Udaiyarpalayam and Kulithalai taluks, and many Muslims are in Karur. Majority of the Christians are Roman Catholics.

According to the figures of the 1901 census, the density of population in Tiruchirappalli district was 400 persons as against 270 in the Presidency as a whole registering a dense populated area. The 1951 census figures showed that the total population of the Tiruchirappalli district was 29,43,882 of which 23,60,607 (80.20 per cent) were in rural and 5,83,275 (19.80 per cent) in urban. The total male population was 14,59,606 of which, 11,64,970 (79.80 per cent) were in rural and 2,94,706( 20.20 per cent) in urban. The total female population of the district was 14,84,206 of which 11,95,637 lived in rural and 2,88,569 lived in urban. The number of females was higher than the male population. According to 1961 census figures, the total population of the district was 31,90,078 of which 15,88,429 (49.80 per cent) were males and 16,01,649 were (50.20 per cent) females. The total rural population was 25,12,007 and that of the urban was 6,78,071. The number of females is higher than the male population.

The 1971 census figures showed a total population of 38,48,816 of which 19,32,551 (50.22 per cent) were males and 19,16,265 (49.78 per cent) were females registering higher male population over the female population which witnessed a reverse trend during 1951 and 1961 censuses. The total rural population was 29,91,808 (77.73 per cent) and 8,57,008 (22.27 per cent) were in urban areas. According to the 1981 census, the total district population was 36,12,320 of which 18,19,668 (50.38 per cent) were males and 17,92,652 (49.62 per cent) were females. The total number of males was higher than the female population. The total rural population was 26,68,596 (73.88 per cent) and 9,43,721 (26.12 per cent) was the urban population. The total population of the district as per 1991 census is 41,38,048 of which 30,37,197 (33.42 per cent) are in rural and 11,00,851 (26.50 per cent) are in urban areas. The total male population is 20,85,811 while the female population is 20,52, 237.

Talukwise figures of population in Tiruchirappalli district as reflected in the census from 1854 to 1991 are tabled below:-

**Talukwise population in Tiruchirappalli district**
(1951 census)

| S.no. | Taluk | | Rural | Urban | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Musiri | ... | 306780 | 56900 | 363680 |
| 2. | Perambular | ... | 251226 | 13343 | 266569 |
| 3. | Udaiyarpalayam | ... | 368120 | 30111 | 398231 |
| 4. | Lalgudi | ... | 213279 | 25652 | 238931 |
| 5. | Karur | ... | 259388 | 65413 | 324807 |
| 6. | Kulithalai | ... | 385281 | 20566 | 405847 |
| 7. | Tiruchirappalli | ... | 174912 | 294233 | 469145 |
| 8. | Kulathur* | ... | 28966 | -- | 28966 |
| 9. | Alangudi* | ... | 128191 | 47879 | 176070 |
| 10. | Thirumayam* | ... | 126275 | 27178 | 153453 |
| | District Total | ... | 2360607 | 583275 | 2943882 |

* The three revenue taluks were merged with Pudukkottai district since, 14, April 1974.

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1951 Census

| S.no. | Taluk | MALES Rural | MALES Urban | MALES Total | FEMALES Rural | FEMALES Urban | FEMALES Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Musiri | 150816 | 28683 | 179499 | 155964 | 28217 | 184181 |
| 2. | Perambulur | 124302 | 7920 | 132222 | 126924 | 7423 | 134347 |
| 3. | Udaiyar-palayam | 184102 | 15409 | 199511 | 184018 | 14702 | 198720 |
| 4. | Lalgudi | 104802 | 12684 | 117486 | 108477 | 12968 | 121445 |
| 5. | Karur | 127590 | 32138 | 159828 | 131798 | 33175 | 164973 |
| 6. | Kulithalai | 191095 | 10473 | 201568 | 194186 | 10093 | 204273 |
| 7. | Tiruchira-ppalli | 36507 | 150192 | 236699 | 88405 | 144041 | 232446 |
| 8. | Kulathur* | 73066 | - | 73066 | 74089 | - | 74089 |
| 9. | Alangudi* | 63072 | 24217 | 87280 | 65119 | 23662 | 88781 |
| 10. | Thirumayam* | 56618 | 12890 | 72508 | 66657 | 14288 | 80945 |
| | District total | 1164970 | 294706 | 1459616 | 119637 | 288569 | 1484206 |

* These three revenue taluks were merged with Pudukkottai Revenue District since 14 April 1974.

1951 Census Handbook, Tiruchirappalli District, p.14

## 1961- General Population tables [7]

| District / talukwise | | Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Population* | | |
| Tiruchirappalli District | Total | 3190078 | 1588429 | 4601649 |
| | Rural | 7542007 | 1244491 | 1267516 |
| | Urban | 678071 | 343938 | 334133 |
| 1. Perambalur taluk | T | 286739 | 142493 | 144246 |
| | R | 270933 | 134182 | 136751 |
| | U | 15806 | 8311 | 7495 |
| 2. Udaiyarpalayam " | T | 437692 | 219439 | 218253 |
| | R | 403979 | 202233 | 204746 |
| | U | 33713 | 17206 | 16507 |
| 3. Lalgudi " | T | 266232 | 131133 | 135099 |
| | R | 225796 | 110821 | 114975 |
| | U | 40436 | 20312 | 20124 |
| 4. Musiri " | T | 383720 | 189941 | 193779 |
| | R | 322129 | 158990 | 163039 |
| | U | 61591 | 30951 | 30640 |
| 5. Karur " | T | 345182 | 170500 | 174662 |
| | R | 267817 | 132114 | 135703 |
| | U | 77345 | 38386 | 38959 |
| 6. Tiruchirappalli " | T | 502740 | 255864 | 246876 |
| | R | 163859 | 82446 | 81413 |
| | U | 338881 | 173418 | 165463 |
| 7. Kulithalai " | T | 445355 | 222543 | 222812 |
| | R | 419956 | 209512 | 210444 |
| | U | 25399 | 13031 | 12368 |
| 8. Kulathur * " | T | 969300 | 84666 | 84634 |
| | R | 969300 | 84666 | 84634 |
| | U | - | - | - |
| 9. Alangudi * " | T | 190479 | 95258 | 95221 |
| | R | 129197 | 640145 | 65152 |
| | U | 61282 | 31213 | 30069 |
| 10. Tirumayam * " | T | 16259 | 76592 | 86067 |
| | R | 139047 | 65482 | 73539 |
| | U | 23618 | 11110 | 12508 |

* These three revenue taluks were merged with the Pudukkottai Revenue District since its formation on 14 April 1954.

**1971 - Talukwise Population in Tiruchirappalli district [8]**

| Name of district / taluk | | Population: Persons | Males | Females |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tiruchirappalli District | Total | 3848816 | 1932551 | 1916265 |
| | Rural | 2991808 | 1495802 | 1496006 |
| | Urban | 857008 | 436749 | 420259 |
| 1. Perambalur taluk | T | 340306 | 170579 | 169727 |
| | R | 325654 | 162833 | 162821 |
| | U | 14622 | 7746 | 6906 |
| 2. Udaiyarpalayam " | T | 263358 | 133397 | 129961 |
| | R | 263358 | 133397 | 129961 |
| | U | - | - | - |
| 3. Ariyalur " | T | 250346 | 125517 | 124829 |
| | R | 232626 | 116407 | 116219 |
| | U | 17720 | 9110 | 8610 |
| 4. Lalgudi " | T | 305292 | 152297 | 152995 |
| | R | 258133 | 128466 | 129667 |
| | U | 47159 | 23831 | 23328 |
| 5. Thuraiyur " | T | 225074 | 113084 | 111990 |
| | R | 203940 | 102139 | 101801 |
| | U | 21134 | 10945 | 10189 |
| 6. Musiri " | T | 234438 | 117122 | 117316 |
| | R | 192722 | 96272 | 96450 |
| | U | 41716 | 20859 | 20866 |
| 7. Karur " | T | 396307 | 197188 | 199119 |
| | R | 301830 | 149976 | 151854 |
| | U | 94477 | 47212 | 47265 |
| 8. Kulithalai " | T | 291049 | 145632 | 145417 |
| | R | 273723 | 136878 | 136845 |
| | U | 17326 | 8754 | 8572 |

**Talukwise population in Tiruchirappalli district in 1981**

| Sl.no. | Name of the taluk | Total | | | Rural | | | Urban | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Persons | Males | Females | Persons | Males | Female | Persons | Male | Females |
| 1. | Turaiyur | 235237 | 116944 | 18293 | 211645 | 104960 | 106685 | 23592 | 11984 | 11608 |
| 2. | Perambalur | 382499 | 191330 | 191169 | 383806 | 181657 | 182149 | 18693 | 9673 | 9020 |
| 3. | Ariyalur | 279146 | 140645 | 138501 | 258501 | 130065 | 128446 | 20635 | 10580 | 100855 |
| 4. | Udayarpalayam | 293352 | 149203 | 144149 | 293352 | 149203 | 144149 | - | - | - |
| 5. | Lalgudi | 328907 | 163836 | 16507 | 276965 | 137529 | 139436 | 51942 | 26307 | 25635 |
| 6. | Musiri | 256192 | 128140 | 188352 | 209153 | 104538 | 104616 | 47338 | 23602 | 23736 |
| 7. | Karur | 432678 | 216762 | 215916 | 307710 | 153797 | 153917 | 124968 | 62965 | 92003 |
| 8. | Kulithalai | 324079 | 162428 | 161650 | 304323 | 152443 | 151880 | 19456 | 9985 | 9771 |
| 9. | Tiruchirappalli | 813534 | 416222 | 307312 | 203986 | 103466 | 100520 | 609548 | 312756 | 296792 |
| 10. | Manapparai | 266396 | 134158 | 132238 | 239144 | 120208 | 118936 | 27552 | 13950 | 13302 |
| | Tiruchirappalli district | 3612320 | 1319668 | 1792652 | 2668596 | 1337866 | 1330730 | 943724 | 481802 | 461922 |

**1991 - Census Provisional figures**[9]

| *District* | *Persons* | *Rural* | *Urban* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Tiruchirappalli | 4138048 | 3037197 | 1100851 |
| Males | 2085811 | 1527458 | 558353 |
| Females | 2052237 | 1509739 | 542498 |

**Towns and town groups and migration:**

Towns which are either contiguous or near each other having separate legally constituted civic administration like municipality, panchayat, cantonment or township have been grouped together to form a town-group. Two such groups, the Golden Rock Town-group and Lalgudi Town-group existed in the district (in 1961).[10] These towns and town groups had been grouped into six classes according to their population as shown below:-

| *Class* | *Population* |
|---|---|
| I | 100000 and above |
| II | 50000 to 99,999 |
| III | 20000 to 49,999 |
| IV | 10000 to 19,999 |
| V | 5000 to 9,999 |
| VI | Up to 5000 |

**Increase in the number of towns :**

The number of towns excluding town groups had gone up considerably in 1961 when compared to the position in 1941 or even in 1951. The total number of towns of all classes was 28 in 1941 but this was recorded to be 33 during 1961. The percentage of population in towns to total district population is in 1941- 16.78; in 1951- 19.81; and, in 1961- 21.26.

**Population and variation in Tiruchirappalli district formed 1901 to 1981**

| Year | Total persons | Population Decade variation | Population Percentage variation | Rural persons | Population Decade variation | Population Percentage variation | Urban persons | Population Decade variation | Population Percentage variation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 2,065,034 | - | - | 1,876,365 | - | - | 1,88,669 | - | - |
| 1911 | 2,238,856 | 173,822 | 8.42 | 2,002,065 | 125,700 | 6.70 | 2,36,791 | 48,122 | 25.51 |
| 1921 | 2,329,607 | 90,751 | 4.05 | 2,073,477 | 71,412 | 3.57 | 2,56,130 | 19,339 | 8.17 |
| 1931 | 2,313,895 | (-)15,712 | (-)0.67 | 1,983,119 | (-)90.358 | (-)4.36 | 3,30,776 | 74,646 | 29.14 |
| 1941 | 2,594,089 | 280,194 | 12.11 | 2,168,778 | 185.659 | 9.36 | 4,25,311 | 94,535 | 28.58 |
| 1951 | 2,943,837 | 349,748 | 13.48 | 2,366,102 | 197,324 | 9.10 | 5,77,735 | 152,424 | 35.84 |
| 1961 | 3,190,078 | 246,241 | 8.36 | 2,512,007 | 145,905 | 6.17 | 6,78,071 | 100,336 | 17.37 |
| 1971 | 3,192,134 | 2,056 | 13.16 | 2,433,755 | 78,252 | 3.22 | 7,58,379 | 80,308 | 10.58 |
| 1981 | 3,612,320 | 420,186 | 13.16 | 2,668,596 | - | 9.65 | 9,43,724 | - | 24.44 |

It is evident from the above figures that there had been a gradual but quite definite increase in the population in these towns.

**Changes in the classification of towns :**

With the passage of time and increase in population, changes had occurred in the classification of towns and town groups. These changes are represented below in terms of number of towns and town groups under each class of towns during the period 1941-1961. [11]

| | 1961 | | 1951 | | 1941 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Class of towns and town groups* | *No.* | *% to total no.of towns and town-groups* | *No.* | *% to total no.of towns and town-groups* | *No.* | *% to total no.of towns and town-groups* |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* |
| I | 1 | 3.23 | 1 | 3.33 | 1 | 3.57 |
| II | 2 | 6.45 | - | - | - | - |
| III | 3 | 9.68 | 4 | 13.33 | 3 | 10.71 |
| IV | 10 | 32.26 | 6 | 20.00 | 6 | 21.43 |
| V | 11 | 35.48 | 14 | 46.67 | 13 | 46.43 |
| VI | 4 | 12.90 | 5 | 16.67 | 5 | 17.86 |
| Total | 31 | 100.00 | 30 | 100.00 | 28 | 100.00 |

**Percentage of population in each class to total urban population:**

The percentage of population in class I towns *i.e.* towns with a population of over 1,00,000 is most remarkable. Throughout the period 1941-1961, there was only one town of this category in this district.[12] Inspite of this, over 36 per cent of the total Urban population was found to live there. There had been an increase in the number of class- IV towns and 20.25 per cent of the total urban population live in towns belonging to this size. Next to this in importance were the towns of class- II size or those which had a population of 50,000 to 99,999. 14.90 per cent of the urban population were found to live in these towns. Towns of class- V category have actually recorded a decline in number and they account only for 12.80 per cent of the total urban population.

**Distribution of towns under each class and the total number of towns since 1901 to 1961 :-**

| Year | All classes | Class I | Class II | Class III | Class IV | Class V | Class VI |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1901 | 7 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - |
| 1911 | 9 | 1 | - | 2 | 2 | 4 | - |
| 1921 | 11 | 1 | - | 2 | 3 | 5 | - |
| 1931 | 21 | 1 | - | 2 | 4 | 10 | 4 |
| 1941 | 28 | 1 | - | 3 | 6 | 13 | 5 |
| 1951 | 32 | 1 | - | 3 | 8 | 15 | 5 |
| 1961 | 33 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 11 | 12 | 5 |

From the above statement, it is observed that between 1901 and 1961, the distribution of towns under all classes went up in every census year. It increased to 9 and 11 in 1911 and 1921 respectively, from 7 in 1901. The year 1931 witnessed a sudden increase in the number of towns from 11 in 1921 to 21 in 1931 registering a growth of 91 per cent. This is mainly attributed to the increase in the number of towns under class- V and class- VI. The number of towns increased to 28 in 1941; 32 in 1951 and 33 in 1961.[13] The increase in the number of towns indicates the development of towns as a consequence of urbanisation which in turn suggests migration of population towards towns.

There seems to be less migration to the district between 1921-1930 and 1951-1960 whereas in 1931-1940 and 1941-1950 decades the migration trend is positive. For urban areas, it is uniformly positive The period 1941-1950 is marked by a very high positive migration trend in both rural and urban areas. If it is assumed that there was no change in the efficiency of registration in this decade when compared to earlier decades, this would be due to heavy in-migration into this district. This might be due to the return of the Tamil settlers in Burma, Malaysia and Ceylone following the World War-II.

Now, we can make comparison of in migration to and from Tiruchirappalli district with respect to the 1961 census. The data presented give an idea of the migration trends in respect of the district. Since data on the number of persons born in Tiruchirappalli district and enumerated in other states or not available, figures on emigration from Tiruchirappalli district to other states cannot be provided.

According to the 1961 census figures, persons born in other districts and enumerated in Tiruchirappalli district number 2,58,075 consisting of 1,26,554 in rural and 1,31,521 in urban areas. On the other hand, Tiruchirappalli has sent 2,27,187 persons to other districts, 1,17,808 persons to rural areas and 1,09,379 to urban areas of these districts. The

rest is the net in-migration of 30,888 persons to Tiruchirappalli district. The number of persons born in other districts and enumerated in Tiruchirappalli district, in 1951, is around 1,92,000 and when this is compared to the 1961 figure of 2,58, 075, it shows an increase in the life time migration to Tiruchirappalli district.

Among the in-migrants, there are more females than males. But, there is also an excess of female exodus to other districts. The figures presented below bring this out clearly.

**Sex differentials among migrants:-**

| | *In-migrants from other districts* | *Out-migrants to other districts* | *Net migrants* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Males | 98,679 | 93,425 | 5,254 |
| Females | 1,59,396 | 1,33,762 | 25,634 |

The resultant net migration is inwards but even here, the female excess is quite marked. But among the persons born in other states and migrated to Tiruchirappalli district, the number of males is more than that of the females and this is more so among migrants to urban areas.

**Who migrate?**

Out of the 2,58,075 persons migrated from other districts into Tiruchirappalli district 1,16,132 were found to be workers engaged in various fields of activity. The following table gives details regarding their occupational classification.

**Occupational distribution of migrants:-**

| *Category* | *No.of workers among In-migrants* | *Percentage* |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 45,306 | 39.01 |
| Mining and quarrying | 2,433 | 2.09 |
| Household Industry | 7,431 | 6.40 |
| Manufacturing other than household Industry | 16,196 | 13.95 |
| Construction | 3,102 | 2.67 |
| Trade and Commerce | 9,858 | 8.49 |
| Transport and Storage | 6,131 | 5.28 |
| Other Services | 25,675 | 22.11 |
| Total workers among migrants | 1,16,132 | 100.00 |

The table shown above reveals that 39 per cent of the workers among the migrants are engaged in agriculture, 22 per cent in other services and about 14 per cent are engaged in manufacturing other than household industry.

**Net migration- Tiruchirappalli district:-**

| *Sl. no.* | *District* | *No.of in-migrants into Tiruchirappalli* | *Per centage* | *No.of out-migrants from Tiruchirappalli* | *Per centage* | *Net migration* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chennai | 6,397 | 2.48 | 24,404 | 10.74 | (-)18007 |
| 2. | Chengelpattu | 1,453 | 0.56 | 5,187 | 2.28 | (-) 3734 |
| 3. | North Arcot | 2,745 | 1.06 | 2,520 | 1.11 | 225 |
| 4. | South Arcot | 27,286 | 10.57 | 28,800 | 12.68 | (-) 1514 |
| 5. | Salem | 44,303 | 17.17 | 22,169 | 9.76 | 22134 |
| 6. | Coimbatore | 28,622 | 11.09 | 27,388 | 12.06 | 1234 |
| 7. | The Nilgiris | 1,562 | 0.61 | 11,667 | 5.14 | (-)10105 |
| 8. | Madurai | 41,289 | 16.00 | 22,707 | 9.99 | 18582 |
| 9. | Thanjavur | 65,920 | 25.54 | 68,475 | 30.14 | (-) 2555 |
| 10. | Ramanathapuram | 27,188 | 10.53 | 11,620 | 5.11 | 15568 |
| 11. | Tirunelveli | 9,901 | 3.84 | 2,064 | 0.91 | 7837 |
| 12. | Kanniyakumari | 1,409 | 0.55 | 186 | 0.08 | 1223 |
| | Total | 258,075 | 100.00 | 227,187 | 100.00 | 30888 |

Thanjavur (25.54 per cent), Salem (17.17 per cent) and Madurai (16 per cent) have contributed the major share of the migrants to Tiruchirappalli district. 30.14 per cent of the out-migrants from Tiruchirappalli district have gone to Thanjavur district. South Arcot and Coimbatore each accounts for 12 per cent of the out-migrants and Salem and Madurai about 10 per cent each.

During the decades 1961-71, 1971-81 and 1981-91 also migration towards towns is more which is proved by the increase in number of towns. Industrialisation and urbanisation cause migration and influence the people to shift their occupation. In majority of the cases, the migrants are none other than labourers, very particularly the agricultural labourers who due to various compulsions leave the village and settle in towns.

**Religious composition of district population:**

The Hindus accounted for 92.73 per cent of the total population as recorded in the 1911 census report. Their percentage to district population showed a slow but definite trend to decline and it touched the mark of 90.28 in 1961. As a contrast to this trend noticed among the Hindus, the

Christians and the Muslims showed a sure tendency to increase. The percentage of Christians to total population was only 4.15 in 1911 but it had risen to 5.38 in 1961. Similarly, the percentage of Muslims also had recorded an increase from 3.12 in 1911 to 4.03 in 1961. The trend of the Hindu, Christian and Muslim population is tabled below:[14]

**Religious composition of population 1911-1961:-***

| *Religious Composition* | *Percentage to total population* | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1911* | *1921* | *1931* | *1941* | *1951* | *1961* |
| Hindus | 92.73 | 91.82 | 90.80 | 90.71 | 91.19 | 90.28 |
| Christians | 4.15 | 4.82 | 5.40 | 5.11 | 4.73 | 5.38 |
| Muslims | 3.12 | 3.36 | 3.79 | 4.18 | 4.02 | 4.03 |
| Jains | – | – | – | – | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Sikhs | – | – | 0.01 | – | – | – |
| Others | – | – | – | – | 0.05 | 0.30 |

*Since religionwise population has not been enumerated in the census after 1961, this category could not be presented for the years after 1961. However, the table presented above shows a clear picture of the trend of growth of these categories.

As against an increase of 8.36 per cent in the overall population of Tiruchirappalli district during the decade, the Hindus recorded a lower percentage increase, *viz*, 7.29 per cent. They constituted the only religious group in the district which recorded a percentage increase lower than that of the total population. In contrast to this the Christians recorded 23.17 per cent increase. Though the percentage increase recorded by the Jains, Buddhists and Sikhs were quite high, they were not significant as their percentage to total population was rather negligible.

**Percentage increase in religious groups during 1951-1961[15] :-**

| *Religious groups* | *Number of Persons* | | *Percentage rise during* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1951* | *1961* | *1951 - 1961* |
| District population | 2943882 | 3190078 | 8.36 |
| Hindus | 2684486 | 2890198 | 7.29 |
| Christians | 139391 | 171695 | 23.17 |
| Muslims | 118440 | 128428 | 8.43 |
| Jains | 159 | 211 | 32.70 |
| Buddhists | 10 | 15 | 50.00 |
| Sikhs | 46 | 96 | 108.70 |
| Others | 1350 | 9435 | 598.99 |

**Religionwise population (1961 census):-**

| *Sl.no* | *Religion* | *Males* | *Females* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* |
| 1. | Buddhists | 8 | 7 |
| 2. | Christians | 82686 | 89009 |
| 3. | Hindus | 1435269 | 144929 |
| 4. | Jains | 115 | 96 |
| 5. | Jews | 13 | 14 |
| 6. | Muslims | 65250 | 63178 |
| 7. | Sikhs | 85 | 11 |
| 8. | Indefinite beliefs | 5016 | 4416 |
| 9. | Religion not stated | 21 | 22 |
| | | 1588463 | 1601682 |
| | | Total = 3190145 | |

**Language :**

Though Tamil is the mother tongue of majority of the people of the district, other 27 languages were spoken as mother tongues as per the 1951 Census Report, 37 according to the 1961 Census Report and 22 as per the 1981 Census Report. The period 1951-61 has recorded a spurt in the number of Indian languages returned as spoken in the district. This may be due to the inclusion of a few dialects without scripts as mother tongues and due to the presence of new language groups in the region. The following table will show the list of mother tongue and the number of persons who speak them. [16]

**Languages in order of decreasing strength:-**

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Name of the Language (Mother-tongue) spoken by strength of more than 50.* | *Spoken Strength in numbers* | *Percentage of column (2) to total district population* | *Percentage of column(2) to total speakers of Indian languages in the district.* |
| Tamil | 28,93,982 | 90.72 | 90.78 |
| Telugu | 1,99,987 | 6.27 | 6.27 |
| Urdu | 44,515 | 1.40 | 1.40 |
| Kannadam | 24,318 | 0.76 | 0.76 |
| Malayalam | 11,299 | 0.35 | 0.35 |
| Sourashtra | 7,305 | 0.23 | 0.23 |
| Marathi | 2,541 | 0.08 | 0.08 |
| Hindi | 1,442 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Tulu | 669 | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| Gujarathi | 320 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Sindhi | 310 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

After Tamil, which is the regional language of the district, Telugu ranks next in order of importance followed by Urdu, Kannada and Malayalam in that order. The languages which have increased in strength or number of speakers in 1961 are Tamil and Urdu. In the case of Tamil, their percentage to total speakers of native languages has increased from 87.95 during 1951 to 90.78 during 1961. In the case of the latter, the percentage has moved up to 1.40 from 1.02 during 1951. In the case of Gujarathi and Sindhi, the percentage has remained stationary at 0.01. In the case of other languages like Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, etc., the percentage has actually recorded a decline as is shown in table below . [17]

**Mother tongue speakers and percentage to total speakers of Indian languages :-**

| *Indian languages having spoken strength of 50 or more* | *Spoken Strength* | | *Percentage to total speakers of Indian languages* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1951* | *1961* | *1951* | *1961* |
| Tamil | 2,587,107 | 2,893,982 | 87.95 | 90.78 |
| Telugu | 249,696 | 199,987 | 8.49 | 6.27 |
| Kannandam | 44,621 | 24,318 | 1.52 | 0.76 |
| Urdu | 30,035 | 44,515 | 1.02 | 1.40 |
| Malayalam | 11,549 | 11,249 | 0.39 | 0.35 |
| Sourashtra | 10,035 | 7,305 | 0.34 | 0.23 |
| Marathi | 4,532 | 2,541 | 0.15 | 0.08 |
| Hindi | 3,139 | 1,442 | 0.11 | 0.05 |
| Gujarathi | 431 | 320 | 0.01 | 0.01 |
| Sindhi | 278 | 310 | 0.01 | 0.01 |

The number of speakers of foreign languages has increased in the district considerably in 1961 when compared with 1951.

**Distribution of language groups in rural areas:**

Though Tamil is the main mother tongue in all the taluks, its percentage to total speakers varies from one taluk to another. The highest percentage of Tamils is noticed in Udaiyarpalayam taluk i.e. 98.384. Karur taluk has recorded the lowest percentage of Tamils *viz* 86.112. This is due to the presence of Telugu and Kannada speaking people there. The same trend is visible in the case of Musiri taluk too. Telugu and Kannada speakers are more frequent in Karur, Musiri and Kulithalai taluks. The frequency of occurrence of Kannadigas is the minimum in Udaiyarpalayam and Tiruchirappalli taluks. Malayalam speaking persons are found more in Tiruchirappalli and Lalgudi taluks. Only in Perambalur taluk Tulu speaking people are found. Sourashtras and Gujarathis are scattered in a few taluks. The percentage of Urdu speaking persons to total population is the highest in Tiruchirappalli *viz.* 1.199, followed by Perambalur whose percentage is 1.177.[18]

As per the 1981 census, Tiruchirappalli ranks fourth among the monolingual districts of Tamil Nadu (Tiruchirappalli being one as Tamil is spoken by more than 90 per cent of the population), as it has 91.87 per cent of Tamil speakers. The speakers constituting one per cent and above of the total population are Telugu (4.83 per cent) and Urdu (1.25 per cent), besides Tamil.

**Bilingualism:**

As shown in 1961 census, 3,190,078 persons belong to various language groups in the district.[19] Of this, 395,749 persons (12.41 per cent) use one language or other as a subsidiary language. This percentage is found to vary from 85.36 among the Kannada speaking persons to 5.56 among the Tamils. The table presented below will show the percentage of persons having subsidiary language among mother-tongue groups in the district.

**Speakers with subsidiary languages :-**

| *Mother language groups* | *Total speakers* | *Speakers with subsidiary languages* | *Percentage of column (3) to column 2* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* |
| Tamil | 2,893,982 | 160,944 | 5.561 |
| Telugu | 200,037 | 164,124 | 82.047 |
| Urdu | 44,515 | 31,291 | 70.293 |
| Kannada | 24,318 | 20,758 | 85.361 |
| Malayalam | 11,299 | 8,095 | 71.643 |
| Sourashtra | 7,305 | 5,231 | 71.608 |
| English | 3,008 | 1,821 | 60.539 |

The use of subsidiary languages may often be due to the force of circumstances. Necessity and social factors culminate in learning and speaking more languages. This perhaps is proved by the considerably low percentage of bilingualists among Tamils and comparatively higher percentage among other language groups. Tamil and English rank foremost as the most popular subsidiary languages in the district. Their popularity among bilingualists of major languages is evident from the following table.[20]

**Percentage of bilingualists using Tamil and English :-**

| *Language* 1. | *Persons using Tamil as subsidiary language* 2. | *Percentage of column 2 to total bilingualists* 3. | *Persons using English as subsidiary language* 4. | *Percentage of column 4 to total bilingualists* 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| All languages | 2,27,568 | 57.508 | 105.613 | 26.687 |
| English | 1,716 | 94.234 | - | - |
| Kannada | 20,219 | 97.403 | 434 | 2.091 |
| Malayalam | 7,085 | 87.523 | 854 | 10.550 |
| Sourashtra | 5,152 | 98.490 | 45 | 0.860 |
| Tamil | - | - | 101.460 | 63.041 |
| Telugu | 1,60,964 | 98.075 | 1.933 | 1.178 |
| Urdu | 29,588 | 94.557 | 473 | 1.512 |

Tamil being the regional language and the percentage of bilingualists among the Tamils being very low, other linguistic groups are forced to have free exchange of ideas. The popularity of English education may perhaps account for fairly good percentage of English knowing persons among bilingualists under each language group.

The trend may not be much different for the years from 1961-1991. There may be some differences in the number of persons due to variation in population but on the whole there may not be distinct variation in percentage.

Like many other districts in the state, linguistic peculiarities could be found here too. Those who live in the bordering areas of Periyar district, *i.e.* Karur taluk, would have accent different from that of those from the bordering areas of Thanjavur, Pudukkottai, etc. These linguistic peculiarities were studied by a team of experts from the Tamil University, Thanjavur. Their report presented in *Appendix-1* will give more detailed information on the subject. Similarly, a collection of sample folklores have also been presented in the same *Appendix* along with linguistic peculiarities to sustain the interest of the readers.

**Density of Population:**

The density of population per square kilometre was 269. The density of population in the district as per the 1981 census was 326 as against the state density of 372 per sq.km. Showing an increasing trend in density is noticed in the 1991 census also. The density of population is 373 as against the state average of 429. A comparative statement on the density of population of various districts and Tamil Nadu as per 1991 census is tabled below.

**Tiruchirappalli district- Density of Population - comparative statement between state and districts:-**

**( 1991 census)**

*(Per square km.)*

| | *1.* | *2.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tamil Nadu | 429 |
| 2. | Chennai | 22077 |
| 3. | Chengalpattu-MGR | 592 |
| 4. | North Arcot-Ambedkar | 498 |
| 5. | Dharmapuri | 252 |
| 6. | Tiruvannamalai-Sambuvarayar | 330 |
| 7. | South Arcot | 448 |
| 8. | Salem | 450 |
| 9. | Periyar | 283 |
| 10. | The Nilgiris | 279 |
| 11. | Coimbatore | 470 |
| 12. | Dindigul Anna | 291 |
| *13.* | *Tiruchirappalli* | *373* |
| 14. | Thanjavur | 547 |
| 15. | Pudukkottai | 285 |
| 16. | Pasumpon- Muthuramalinga Devar | 264 |
| 17. | Madurai | 525 |
| 18. | Kamarajar | 365 |
| 19. | Ramanathapuram | 270 |
| 20. | V.O.Chidambaranar | 315 |
| 21. | Tirunelveli-Kattaboman | 367 |
| 22. | Kanniyakumari | 950 |

## COMMUNITIES IN THE DISTRICT

The predominant communities in the district may be classified into (i) Agricultural Communities; (ii) Trading Communities; (iii) Weaving Communities; (iv) Servicing Communities and Village Artisan and (v) Other Communities.

### i) Agricultural Communities:

The agricultural communities, which are the dominating communities, are found in almost all taluks of the district.[21] The major communities in this category of people are 1) the Ambalakarars 2) the Kallars 3) the Karkatha Vellalars 4) the Kongu Vellalars 5) the Muthiraiyars 6) the Reddiars 7) the Udaiyars 8) Uralis and 9) the Vanniars. The Thottians or Kambalathars, the Kurumbas, the Maravas, the Vettuvans, the Cholia Vellalas and the Kamma Naidus also contribute their might to this profession though they are small in number. A note on each of these communities is given below.

*Ambalakarars:-*

The Ambalakarars are found mostly in Perambalur, Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli and Musiri taluks. Though they may be similar to the Kallars in status and social ranking, ethnically they are different. They are the same as Muthiraiyans. They have marriage alliances with Muthurajas. Man of these people own lands and in rural area, they are mostly engaged in cultivation. The people of this community allow divorces and do not object to the remarriages of widows. They resort to both cremation and burial. These people are also found in Karur, Aravakkurichi and Thuraiyur areas. They do not have regular endogamous divisions. Widow remarriage is allowed in this community. Apart from their primary occupation, *viz.*, agriculture, they are also engaged in petty trade and some of them eke out on their living as watchmen. They have their own panchayats. During marriage and funeral ceremonies, they wear sacred threads.[22]

They are the descendents of the Mutharayas, who ruled the Pandya, Chola and Konadu countries from 5th century A.D. to the middle of the ninth century A.D. (850). They have different titles such as Muthurajas, Servais, Muthuriyans, , Kavalkarans, Valayans etc.

*Kallar:-*

The Kallar caste, one of the most numerous in southern districts of the state is found extended to Tiruchirappalli where its population in 1931 was approximately 24,000.[23] Since castewise census figures are not published now, the numerical strength of the Kallars is not known. In the words of Louis Dumont, " Kallars are found in a continuous oblong area whose major axis is oriented approximately NNE-SSW". [24]

'Kallars' (Kallar) in Tamil, means ' thief' and the Kallar are so considered. [25] But the Kallar consider themselves as the descendents of warriars and equate them with 'Maravars' and Agambadaiyar. These three castes, however, constitute the triple race of Indira and according to a legend all three are born of Indira, the warrior God.

Whatever be their past records, the Kallar of the present day appears primarily, as a peasant and more or less attached to the soil and drawing his subsistence from it.

*Marriages:-*

Marriage, generally, takes place between the cross cousins. Girls are marriageable immediately after puberty and quite often married around 18 years. Boy marries between 20 and 25.

Inspite of legal provisions and general consensus, polyandry still exists with this caste people. Though it is rare, polygyny is quite in order. Sororal polygyny is commonly found. [26] It does not mean that heterogeneous polygyny is absent, though it is rare. Here the wives are not related to each other. Cases of serial marriage by the same man or woman are a good deal more common than the cases of synchronic polygyny. [27]

Among Kallars, divorce is very common. It is said that there are many men whose spouse is not their first and the same may be said of the women. Widow remarriage as well as widower remarriage is permitted among the Kallars. Dumond points out that divorce was extremely frequent, especially in the early stages of married life, before the birth of children, or if there are no children.[28] In these cases, it is always followed by remarriage, often for both parties. Divorce is common in the initial phase of marriage. We cannot say that it is rare in the later period. Divorce is extremely easy and is not necessarily based on anything but the desire of one of the spouses.

The act of divorce or the process, is very simple. It consists simply of the giving by one of the parties to the other of a paddy straw called *aturumbu*, with betel.

In this district, the Kallars are predominant in Tiruchirappalli taluk. They are divided into a number of endogamous sect. Among them some are treated as Denotified Tribes, who as per the Government Order enjoy the concessions available to the Most Backward Classes and the Denotified Tribes. It is said that Brahminical influence does not affect their religious activity nor does it play any significant role in their social customs. For purposes of marriage, each sect is divided into a number of exogamous sect. People of this community are subject to social discipline by a strong caste Panchayat. The caste head of the village is, generally, called Ambalakaran.

The Kallars are also known as Pallavarayans, Thondaimans, Mazhavarayars, Solangadevas, Sedurams and Servaikarans.

The usual ostensible occupation of these people is cultivation. But one could not forget that in the early period they were noted for criminal activities especially the highway robbery. That was the reason for the Government to start several Kallar Reclamation schemes. They are a quite reformed lot and several of them have diverted their attention to other occupations than cultivation. Several of them have entered into government service. Quite a few in and around the town have shown great interest in business, trade and the like.

*Karkatha Vellalars:-*

Karkatha Vellalars are found mostly in Udaiyarpalayam taluk. It is said that these Vellalas belong to a vegetarian sect. They do mainly cultivation and raise, mainly, the paddy crop. However, many of them have taken to other occupations and shifted to towns. Generally, they are not very hard working but are said to have advanced educationally and socially. They follow most of the Brahminical customs and manners. Divorce and widow remarriages are prohibited. These people cremate the dead.

*Kongu Vellalas:-*

In Karur taluk of the district, mostly and to a lesser extent in Kulithalai taluk, the Kongu Vellalas, otherwise known as Gounders, are found. P.K.Nambiar observes:

> "They belong to a set of hardworking Cultivators.
> Wherever sub soil water could be found, they sunk wells and lifted it for irrigation with electric pump sets or by traditional baling with bullocks. They are good at garden cultivation and raising in cash and commercial crop. ..." [29]

The Kongu Vellalas of Karur have now diverted their attention to areas other than cultivation. Some of them concentrate on trade and commerce, a few of them in industries and still quite a few in running financial institutions styled 'Finance'. However, majority of them are engaged in their traditional profession, *viz.*, agriculture-some as 'land holding gentries' and many as agricultural labourers. Though a few of this community people have improved their financial position following different avocations, the rest lead only a hand to mouth life.

*Marriage:-*

Generally, the Kongu Vellalars in the upper echelon celebrate their marriage on a grand level spending quite a sumptuous amount. Divorces and widow remarriages are not found among Kongu Vellalars though one is not in a position to rule out any such possibility. Rare cases of divorces and widow remarriages are reported but they are very negligible. The Kongu Vellalars generally do not invite Brahmins, inspite of their presence, to officiate in their marriage ceremonies. But, their marriages are officiated by an elder among them called 'Arumaikarar', who solemnises the marriage.

*Ezhuthingal:-*

Another important function in the life of a Kongu Vellala woman, probably next to her marriage, is Ezhuthingal which every married woman should get done. Before their child getting married, this should be done. Only those women who had performed Ezhuthingal are permitted to do some rites in a marriage. It is also a long process but differs from the marriage ceremony. 'Mangalavazhthu' is a song believed to have been composed by the great poet Kambar in honour of the community represented by its philanthropist Sadaiyappa, as a gratitude for the benevolence that Kambar received from him, that matters most. The song describes the

whole process of marriage, right from fixing the marriage till the final ceremony of tying the 'Thali' in a grandiose manner befiting the occasion.

The Kongu Vellalas have been divided into a number of endogamous sects among themselves, each known, as a *'Koottam* (கூட்டம்)or *'Kulam'* (குலம்). Only on the basis of this the marriageable relationship is ascertained and the marriage fixed. Marriage between the cross cousins is common, though it is not a rule now a days as it used to be once when preference should be given to this relationship before seeking alliance outside the relations. Whatever may be the status of the Kongar, 99 per cent of them rely on horoscope, without their matching, marriages are not settled. This may hold good even to other communities who have immense faith in horoscope. If no horoscope exists, either for the boy or for the girl or for both, then the marriage is fixed in the temple by lot. Here flowers of two colours made into packets thrown at the foot of the deity, are picked up by a child and the marriage is arranged if the right colour is picked.

The Kongu Vellalas resort to both burial and cremation. They are, generally, God fearing and worship among the general Gods and Goddeses, the deity of their sect known as 'Kulatheivam' (குல தெய்வம்). The Kongu Vellalas of Karur area worship Annamarsami i.e. Ponnar-Sankar.

Nambiar, the Editor of the 1961 Census Report, opines that the Arunattu Vellalas found in Musiri taluk are really Kongu Vellalas though they are called Pillais. There is a general thinking that all Vellalas belong to one group but are called by different names based on their place of habitation, etc. But it warrants a thorough research into this aspect to make such a conclusion. Until established, we cannot take this view into consideration.

*Muthurajas or Mutharayans:-*

The Muthurajas are the descendants of the Mutharayas, who ruled the Cholas during the sixth and ninth centuries A.D. It has been proved by epigraphs that the Mutharayas ruled the modern districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai. A part of Madurai district was also ruled by the Mutharayas in the 4 and 5 centuries A.D. The Mutharajas are ethnically the same as Ambalakarars. They form the major community in this district. These people style themselves as Muthiraiyans, Kavalkarans and Servaikkarans.

They are found mostly in Kulithalai, Lalgudi, Thuraiyur, Manapparai, Musiri and Tiruchirappalli taluks. These people are engaged in agriculture either as cultivators or as agricultural labourers. Quite a few of them have engaged in profession other than agriculture. Like people of other communities they have taken to employment, trade and commerce and other allied professions. Some of them are engaged in balance trade. Some of them have taken to diamond dressing in recent years. Most of them are uneducated; some of them are in below poverty line. Many of them suffix

the title *Muthurajahs* to their names, though they were originally known as *Muthiraiyans*. They also have the following titles Ambalam, Ambalakaran, Servai, Valayar, Thalaiyari, Poosari, Muthiraiya, Muthuraja Kula Vanniyar.

*"These people are ranked comparatively low in the social scale; they are ranked below the other Non-Brahmin castes like Pillais, Reddiars, Mudaliars and Acharis, but above the castes like Oddans and Pandithars (Barbers)"*[30]

The ritual structure of the Muthurajahs is a mixture of the customs and manners of high castes as well as of low castes. They wear the sacred thread during marriages and funerals, imitating the Brahmins. As they worship both Saivite and Vaishnavite deities with equal reverence it is difficult to attach any tag like Saivites and Vaishnavites to them. They have a number of exogamous groups among them known as *Gotras*. As is in other communities, people belonging to the same *Gotram* cannot marry. The astrolger plays a key role in fixing the marriage. He, after examining the stars of the parties, gives opinion on the suitability. After fixing the marriage, the betrothal takes place on an auspicious day and the maternal uncle of the bride and the groom play an important part in it. The betrothal consists of the exchange of *thamboolam* between the maternal uncles of the bride and the groom which signifies their agreement to enter into this alliance. It is at this ceremony that the bride price called *Parisa panam* is paid to the bride's party which may range from Rs.7/- to Rs.100/- depending upon the economic status of the parties. The ceremony, sometimes, is rather informal and the close relatives of the groom participate in a feast arranged after the ceremony.

Among the Muthurajahs, marriage usually takes place at the groom's residence. On the day prior to the wedding, the groom's party goes to the bride's place to bring her. They present a new saree to the bride and pay the balance of *parisa panam* to the bride's party. The bride is brought to the groom's village and the ceremonial procession of the bride to the bridegroom's place takes place. This is held mostly in the evenings. The next day, the marriage ceremonies start with the ritual known as *muhurthakal naduthal* which is nothing but planting of a bamboo stick along with the branch of some milky tree in the marriage pandhal. The groom is then given a ceremonial bath ;and dressed in the ceremonial attire. After this, *kanganam,* a saffron coloured thread, is tied around his right wrist. The bridegroom goes in a procession to the temple of Ganesa, offers worship and returns to the marriage pandhal. Meanwhile, the bride is given the ceremonial bath and *kanganam* is tied on her wrist also.

While the groom returns from Pillaiyar temple, his brother-in-law meets him at the gate of the marriage pandhal and puts silver rings on the groom's toes. Then the couple are seated on the marriage dais and the wedding proper commences with *sambantham poduthal*. The fathers of the bride and groom sit face to face and exchange *thamboolam,* proclaiming

their intentions to enter into the alliance. The Muthurajahs employ Brahmin purohits to officiate at their weddings. The ceremony called *dharai varthal*. (This means that girl is given in marriage to the groom), during which the bride's parents pour milk over the united hands of the couple is held then. After this, the *thali* after being blessed by the elders, is tied by the groom around the bride's neck, amidst the *'muhurtham'* music. The couple, then, go round the sacred fire thrice, followed by the ceremonies *ammi midhithal* and *arundathi parthal*. The groom draws one foot of the bride and makes it touch a grinding stone and the star *arundhathi*, an emblem of chastity, is pointed out to her. Lastly, they have the 'Moi' during which the invitees to the wedding make presentations to the couples.

A few ceremonies are performed in the evening after marriage to ward off the effects of the evil eye. The saffron coloured threads tied round the wrists of the couple are removed during the ceremonies in the evening which marks the end of the marriage ceremony.

Consanguineous marriages are not uncommon among the Muthurajahs. They consider the paternal aunt's daughter or the maternal uncle's daughter to be the proper match. In some cases the boys marry their sister's daughters. Divorce does not seem to be recognised among the Muthurajahs. The widow remarriage takes place occasionally though it is not common. However, among some sects of this people widow remarriage is permitted.

There are lot of differences between the marriages held a few decades ago and those celebrated now. Then marriage was an elaborate affair lasting for about two to three days. But, now, it lasts only for a few hours. The tendency of the poor seems to be to have wedding celebrated in temples where only the essential rituals are gone through and the invitees are fed only once after the wedding. Marriage in the temple means lot of savings to the marriage party.

The Muthurajahs generally cremate their dead except in the case of children, unmarried persons and the people who die of infectious diseases.

They erect hero-stones , the day before the karumathi. It has been called Kalledupu (கல்லெடுப்பு). During the funeral procession, Nadai Paavadai will be stretched on the path and *Arasambalam* ( a honour given to the dead body by the parayas, who play kombu instrument in memory of the royal ancestry) will be performed. Immediately after the birth of a child either the father or an elderly man drops a few drops of sugared water on the tongue of the baby which is called Seeni Koduthal. It is symbolic of their belief that the life of the new born will be as sweet as the first thing it tastes after birth. Then the *punniyahavachanam* is performed on the ninth day. The Muthurajahs do not have any formal ceremony for naming the child. The deities commonly worshipped by Muthurajahs are Sellayi, Angalamman and Aiyanar. Some have Perumal (*i.e.* Vishnu) as their family deity.

Village Panchayat:- The headman of the village is known as Ambalam in certain taluks and pattayadhars in some other taluks and karaikaars in Thuraiyur taluk. The head-man of Nadu is called Nattambalam. The trial will be conducted by him and punishments given.

The ear-boring ceremony and the initiation ceremonies for girls are considered very important. These two rituals vary according to the status of the individuals.

*Pillais:-*

There are two different sects of Pillais in this district; one is the Arunattu Pillais and the other is the Saiva Pillais. While the latter are strict vegetarians, the former are non-vegetarians by birth. The Saiva Pillais are ranked above all other non-Brahmin castes and they consider themselves as second only to the Brahmins in the social scale, whereas the Arunattu Pillais are ranked along with the Reddiars.

The Arunattu Pillais are also known as *Mottai Vellalas*. This is because, according to their caste custom, they are supposed to shave off their moustaches and beards. But, currently, this custom is not in vogue. The Arunattu Vellalas have nothing in common with the Saiva Pillais who are found in large numbers in Tirunelveli district. It is said that the Arunattu Vellalas were known as Kavundans about three to four generations back but in course of time they adopted the more honorific title 'Pillais'. These people came to be known as *Arunattu Vellalas* since they were predominantly found in six *Nadus* in Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts. One such *Nadu* extends over large portions of Musiri and Tiruchirappalli taluks and around Thuraiyur.

The ritual structure of these people is similar to those of the other non-Brahmin communities. However, they have some customs peculiar to themselves. Marrying of sister's daughter is prohibited among them. For many non-Brahmin communities, the sister's daughter stands next to the paternal aunt's daughter and the maternal uncle's daughter is the list of preferred degrees of marriageable relatives. But, the Arunattu Vellalas differ from others in this respect.

Arunattu Vellalas consult astrologers before fixing up a matrimonial alliance. A small section of them resorts to the strange custom of *pookkattuthal*. Their betrothal ceremony is slightly different from that of the others. The groom's party presents a new saree along with flowers and sandal to the bride and the groom's sister puts a garland around the bride's neck to signify that the girl has been engaged to her brother. This custom is peculiar to the Arunattu Vellalas.

The wedding among the Arunattu Vellalas is held at the groom's house. On the day prior to the marriage a party of relatives (odd number) from the groom's house go to the bride's place to fetch her. The bride takes leave of her people by prostrating and obtaining their blessings. This

is called *pen azhaithal*. At this time, the *parisa panam* or the traditional bride's price is paid to the brides's party. They engage Brahmin priests to officiate at their weddings. They have the consummation of the marriage separately on an auspicious day.

*Reddiars:-*

Reddiars, who are a small community in the district, are found in Kulithalai, Lalgudi, Musiri and Perambalur taluks. Most of the Reddiars are land-holders and very prosperous. Only very few of them are without lands. The Reddis of Tiruchirappalli district are said to belong to Kammapuri sect. They are further divided into a number of exogamous sects for purposes of marriage alliances. These Telugu speaking Vaishnavites are mostly non-vegetarians. They do not permit divorces and remarriages. The Reddis are supposed to have migrated to Tamil Nadu during the reign of Vijayanagar Kings.

Their traditional occupation is agriculture. They have through the ages, assumed the role of Kshatriyas. They represent the genius of the 'Kapas', the Telugu word suggesting 'protectors'. The term Reddis is a title denoting "temporal authority". [32]

The Reddis, apart from agriculture, have diverted their attention to other areas of business. They are in the mica business, undertake forest timber and abkari contracts and deal in wholesale trade in groundnut, onions and other grains. Many Reddis are also seen in government service, particularly in the police, forest, teaching, revenue and agricultural departments.[33] Quite a few of them are in transport line being transport operators. Most of those engaged in business are absentee landlords and settled in towns.

*Udayars:-*

The Udayars are found in Perambalur, Udayar Palayam, Lalgudi and Tiruchirappalli taluks. This community comprises of three endogamous sects called the Nathamans, Malayamans and Sutharmans. All these three sects have 'Udayars' as their caste title. The origin of these three sects is traced to a Chera King who had three wives whose progenies are these three sects. They are Saivites by religion. Some of them are vegetarians. Though majority of the people in this community are engaged in agriculture, many have taken to other lines like trade, industry and government service. Of the three sects, Nathamans are found to be numerous in the district.

Divorce and widow remarriage are not common among them. They resort to burial or cremation for the disposal of the dead. Their marriage ceremony is simple like that of the marriage. Marriage among the cross cousins is common. Dowry system exists and depends upon the status of the party.

*Uralis:-*

The Uralis, who style themselves as Gounders (Urali Gounders) are found mostly in Karur and Kulithalai taluks. They were, originally, a pastoral

caste but now have taken to agriculture. According to the 1901 Census Report, they are an off-shoot of Valayans, which by change of occupation has transformed itself as a distinct caste. They accept widow remarriage and allow divorces and employ Brahmins as priests. The dead are either buried or cremated.

*Vettuvars:-*

The Vettuvars or Vettuva Gounders, is the other community which is found more in Karur taluk where they co-exist along with the Kongu Vellalas. It is said that they may be about 15 per cent of the taluk's population. They were great warriors and assisted the Tamil Kings in their warfare. Their population in the district is more than it is anywhere in other districts of the state where they habitate. They are listed under the most backward classes.

According to Professor Thangamani, there are about 62 endogamous sects in Vettuva Goundens as listed below:- 1. Allala Vettuvar, 2.Andhuva Vettuvar, 3.Urimaipadai Vettuvar, 4.Urali Vettuvar, 5.Kallai Vettuvar, 6.Karadi Vettuvar, 7.Karaiya Vettuvar, 8.Kannadi Vettuvar, 9.Kasa Vettuvar, 10.Kari Vettuvar, 11.KattuVettuvar, 12.Kizhanga Vettuvar, 13.Keerai Vettuvar, 14.Kudumi Vettuvar, 15.Kurundi Vettuvar, 16.Karunkadai Vettuvar, 17.Kolli Vettuvar, 18.Sorna Vettuvar, 19.Sundai Vettuvar, 20.Siruthalai Vettuvar, 21.Thalurubu Vettuvar, 22.Nechuzhi Vettuvar, 23.Nanga Vettuvar, 24.Nanchai Vettuvar, 25.Padharai Vettuvar, 26.Panaiya Vettuvar, 27.Pasarai Vettuvar, 28.Pandiya Vettuvar, 29.Pullai Vettuvar, 30.Poovani Vettuvar, 31Maniya Vettuvar, 32.Malaya Vettuvar, 33.Machachadu Vettuvar, 34.Mandhai Padai Vettuvar, 35.Mulai Vettuvar, 36.Munnai Vettuvar, 37.Moola Vettuvar, 38.Mokali Vettuvar, 39.Varaga Vettuvar, 40.Vaduga Vettuvar, 41.Vanni Vettuvar, 42.Venkachi Vettuvar, 43.Velaiya Vettuvar, 44.Vemba Vettuvar, 45.Vel Vettuvar, 46.Vijayamangalam Vettuvar, 47.Pooçhandai Vettuvar, 48.Kadhari Kalan Vettuvar, 49.Sandha Padai Vettuvar, 50.Pattali Vettuvar, 51.Kadampuli Vettuvar, 52.Paraipadai Vettuvar, 53.Paraya Vettuvar, 54.Poolai Vettuvar, 55.Ilanga Vettuvar, 56.Naria Vettuvar, 57.Appa Vettuvar, 58.Uyara Vettuvar, 59.Sarakku Vettuvar, 60.Andhi Vettuvar, 61.Arichandra Vettuvar, 62. Agni Vettuvar.

Though the same author provides a list of more than 100 of such groups, the existence of which requires thorough research and lacks establishment. However, Pulavar Raju restricts the list only to 31 as given here. V.Ramamurthy in support of this view, provides a list of 31 clans.

Inspite of the fact that these people adorn the title 'Gounder' as that of the Kongu Vellalars, these two communities are different from each other. It is said that the Vettuvars were early hunters and earned their bread through hunting whereas the Vellalas (Kongu) were farmers from the beginning.[35]

The Vettuvars are divided into 'Vedars', 'Pooviluvar', 'Kaviluvar', 'Maviluvar, and 'Vettuvars'. They are also known as *gurukula vamsathar, kannappar kulathar and valarasa manavalar.*

A few records state that they come from the mount Kalathi and assisted the Vellalas in several deeds. They helped the Vellalas to fight their enemies, protect their territory and construct dams. The Vellalas had purchased lands, villages and temples from the Vettuvars.[36]

The Vettuvars were the original inhabitants of the Kongu country. It has been said that they were the descendents of saint Kannappa Nayanar. During the Vijayanagar and Nayak periods, there were some Vettuva Chiefs known as Pattakkarars. They worship Kaliamman, Kannappar, Malayali, Maniyarji (Punnam), Sadayappa Siddhar (Vettamangalam), Kungummakkali, Kannimar and Maruthakaliyamman (Balarmalai), Rakiyamman and Appichimaar. Vettuvas and Muthurajas consider saint Kannappar as their ancestor. Edgar Thurstan also opines that both of them belong to the same stock of family.

The endogamous sects, of Vettuvars as presented by Raju, are:-

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Urimaipadai | Vettuvar | 17. | Mania | Vettuvar |
| 2. | Kadumbili | " | 18. | Mahali | " |
| 3. | Karadi | " | 19. | Machadi | " |
| 4. | Karaya | " | 20. | Mandhapadai | " |
| 5. | Keerai | " | 21. | Minna | " |
| 6. | Kudimi (Kudimai) | " | 22. | Mulai | " |
| 7. | Kurandi | " | 23. | Mokkali | " |
| 8. | Kunnadi | " | 24. | Vaduga | " |
| 9. | Kolli | " | 25: | Varaga | " |
| 10. | Siruthalai | " | 26. | Vila | " |
| 11. | Nariya | " | 27. | Vilakku | " |
| 12. | Padhari | " | 28. | Venkachi | " |
| 13. | Panaiya | " | 29. | Vemba | " |
| 14. | Pandi | " | 30. | Velaiya | " |
| 15. | Pullai | " | 31. | Velaïya | " |
| 16. | Poovani | " | | | |

*Vanniars:-*

The Vanniars who call themselves as Vanniakula Kshatriyars, are also known as Padayachis, in the district. Their concentration is more in Ariyalur, Perambalur and Udayarpalayam taluks. Their agnomen in this part is either Padayachi or Gounder. There is an opinion that they once formed the fighting force of the Pallavas and hence, began to be called Padayachis. "After the fall of the Pallavas, they got dispersed and settled as agricultural labourers. Slowly they began acquiring lands and became cultivators".[37] Several endogamnous sects are found among Vanniars. Some of these sects have come under the influence of Brahmins in the matter of conducting

marriages."The Vanniars are generally frugal and hard working but not so industrious as the Vellala Gounders found in Karur taluk." [38]

A considerable number of them have entered government and other services. They are one of the 39 communities which were included in the list of Most Backward Classes. This helped this community to a great extent in securing seats for their wards in professional colleges, especially medical and engineering. In the urban area, some of them have engaged in petty trading, running bunk shops, etc. Some of them are engaged as coolies too.

The Vanniars in the rural area, as stated by one of the community leaders, are not interested in women's education. On the whole only 10 per cent of them educate the girls. He says that only about three per cent of the girls go to higher education in Colleges. The marriageable age, at which the girls are married, generally is between 16 and 20. Intercaste marriages are not common. Generally, the marriage expenses are borne by the bride's side. Middle and upper class people conduct their marriages in marriage hall; the poor goes to temples. Marriages in rural areas are simple. Self-respect marriages are more popular among the people in urban areas. Still the cross cousin marriage custom exists in villages. The marriages are held in bride's house. People in remote villages seek the assistance of the Brahmins in conducting the marriage. In other families, marriages are conducted either by community leaders, political leaders or prominent citizens of the area. There are not so many ceremonies in a Vannia marriage as it is in other's marriages. *pandakal poduthal,* lighting of *kuthu vilaku,* performance of *homam,* growing of nine varieties of grains are the ceremonies generally observed before tying the *thali*. Another custom that is in vogue is performing Paadha Poojai to the parents of the couples. In self-respect marriages, the couples exchange garlands and take an oath, followed by blessing speeches by elders and leaders.

Special rites are not performed at the birth of a child nor are there any special rites at the time of death except the ones that are generally observed by all the community people. The dead are either buried or cremated. The Vannias allow divorce and widow remarriage. Divorces are obtained through courts. The widows do not wear white sarees as is the custom in some other communities. Monogamy is the general order.

Even among the Vanniars, dowry system exists. The quantum of dowry depends upon the status of the groom and the paying capacity of the bride's party. Sometimes huge amounts and jewels are extracted as dowry. The size of the majority of the family is large. Except those in the urban areas and the well educated, others do not pay much attention to Family Planning.

The Caste-Panchayat system still exists but only in villages where the parties are bound by the decisions of the Caste Panchayat which enforces certain unwritten laws of the community.

Joint Family System is a rare feature and still rarer in educated middle class and upper class families. Property sharing is compulsory when all the male members of a family are married. The institution of Joint Family System is gradually seeing its decay. The properties, especially the ancestral properties, are shared by male members only. The women get their share in the form of jewels and cash.

The Vanniars worship village deities like Mariammal, Karuppanasamy, Kaliaperumal and Draupadi Amman, but Mariammal and Draupadi Amman are worshipped by more people.

The Vanniars have a strong caste association through which they are able to fight for their demands and succeed to a great extent. Vanniar Sangam, Vanniar Munnetra Sangam and Vanniar Peravai are their organisations which voice their grievances.

**II. Trading Communities :**

Under the Trading Communities fall the Telugu Chettiars, the Komutti Chettiars (Arya Vysias) and the Labbais.

*Telugu Chettiars:-*

The Telugu Chettiars are also called as Sadhu Chettiars or Janappais. This is a small minority community in the district. They spoke Telugu as their mother tongue, but in course of time, they have almost forgotten this language and shifted to Tamil, the mother tongue of majority people. Now, they are mostly engaged in business and lending money to agriculturists on the security of crops. In some places, they have settled down in cultivation. Unlike many other Chetties, the men of this community do not wear sacred thread. Their marriage ceremonies are officiated by the Brahmins. These economically advanced people are invariably non-vegetarians.

*Komutti Chettiars:-*

The Komutti Chettiars are also known as Arya Vysiahs who thrive, mainly, on business and deal with all commodities including jewels, cloth, household provisions etc. They have a highly organised community organisation through which disputes of social nature are disposed of . Komutti Chetties are broadly divided into two sects called the Gawras and Kalingas. The Komutti Chettiars of Tiruchirappalli district mostly belong to the former sect. These people follow many of the Brahmanical customs and majority of them are vegetarians. They do not allow widow marriages. Kanniga Parameswari is their Chief Goddess for whom they have built temples in many towns. Only very few of this community people have entered the government service.

The Komutti Chettiars engage themselves not only in trade but also in money lending. [39] They are stated to be very thrifty by nature and are also noted for their ready wit. [40]

*Labbais:-*

The Labbais are the Tamil speaking Muslim community people. These shrewd business men are frugal and are found in various business lines. They are generally very devout Muslims, but they may follow many of the Hindu customs in social ceremonies. They do style themselves as Rowthers.

The other trading communities, who are small in number, found in the district are the Pannirandam Chettiars, the Vania Chettiars and the Vallanattu Chettiars. They are found in small concentration and mostly engaged in trade. Apart from trading, some of these people have taken to cultivation and a few others have entered government service.

*The Pallapatti Muslims:-*

A group among the Rowthers is the Pallapatti Muslims whose concentration is more in Pallapatti and Aravakurichi area. They form a decisive factor, in the elections as far as the Aravakurichi Assembly Constituency is concerned.

These people are all migrants from various parts of the state such as Erode, Dindigul, etc. Though their mother tongue is Tamil, which suggests that they should be converts, due to neccessity and professional compulsion, they have learnt several languages which they speak very fluently. They are spread over the entire country especially in big cities and mostly engaged in trade and very particularly in money lending business. They lend money only on 'Kandu' system without obtaining any security, mutual faith being the security, but the rate of interest seems very exorbitant, *i.e.*, at the rate of 120 per cent. Thus they collect and rotate the money so cleverly that it multiplies several fold within a very short span of issue. As their business is spread over the entire country, the menfolk could not stay at home in Pallapatti, but would visit the place atleast once a year and definitely during Ramzan. Therefore, in majority of the houses, only their women live along with their children.

They conduct mass marriages in the two marriage halls that have been constructed for them for this purpose. Though conducted in their own inimitable style, one of the peculiar customs in their marriage is tying of *thali* which is very unusual in a Muslim marriage. The *thali* is being tied around the bride's neck by one of the elderly ladies of the groom's side. This *thali* remains in the bride's neck for about a week or so and then removed. They do not consider it inauspicious to remove the *thali* while the husband is still alive. (The *thali* is only a cluster of threads soaked in turmeric paste giving an yellowish look). Since these people are converts, (long ago), they follow the local Hindu customs here and there.

They run several social service associations with the objective of helping the poor. These associations, called *Mandrams* work for the cause of education of the poor.

During Ramzan about 3000 sheeps and goats are killed for meat. The skin of these animals are sold to merchants from outside. Groups of

youngsters, having membership in different service organizations, vie with each other to collect the skins and sell them. The money thus realised is utilised for different welfare measures like aiding the poor in education, marriage, etc.

Over 90 per cent of them are engaged in agriculture and handful of them in government service.

*The 12th Chettiars (Pannirendam Chettiars):-*

A considerable number of the population who live in Karur taluk belong to a section of Chettiars known as 12th Chettiars. These people are, mostly, business men. They marry only within their relations. Marriages with cross cousins are common and established. Another important aspect is that they are not bothered about the horoscope matchings. Marriage with maternal uncle's daughter, paternal aunt's daughter and sister's daughter will get preference. Only when no girl is available among the relations, they marry from outside but this seems to be very rare.

There is a bride price, which is very meagre *i.e.*, Rs. 27/- which the bridegroom pays to the bride's party when they arrive at the groom's place. Like others, the Pannirendam Chettiars would perform the planting of *muhurthakal, mappilai azhaithal, ganganam kattuthal*, etc.

A peculiar process in their marriage is that the bridegroom is brought in a chariot, specially made for the occasion. This is called *thererivarudhal.* The groom would sit in the chariot carried by two persons from the bride's side and two from the groom's side. This party will arrive at the temple and after performing pooja will return to the marriage hall. On the marriage day the groom wears a sacred thread, like the Brahmins.

They engage Brahmins in their marriage and other auspicious functions. Without a Brahmin, the marriage will not be performed. They do not permit widow remarriage; divorce is also not common among them. Dowry system does not exist among them. Intercaste marriage is not prevalent among this community. If a person marries from outside this caste he would forfeit the right of offering 1/12th of his profit to Ayyarmalai God which is their sentinal God. For the maintenance of this temple which is at 8 km. from Kulithalai on the Kulithalai-Manapparai road, each one has to pay 1/12th of his profit, each year. The poojas in the temple are performed on behalf of this community. The car, jewels, other vehicles for small deities, etc, were also presented by these Chettiars. Angala Parameswari, Alagu Nachiar and Rathnagiriswarar are the other deities, they worship. They burn the dead and do not bury, except children.

Joint family system is still in vogue among them. They are pure vegetarians and do not sacrifice animals. They have a community organization called "Pannirendam Chettiar Valipar Sangam" (Youth Association) intended to work for the uplift of the community.

**Weaving communities:**

*Sengunthers:-*

The Sengunthers, the Saliyars and the Sowrashtras are predominant weaving communities that exist in the district. The Sengunthers are also known as Kaikolars. They suffix the title mudaliar to their names. These people are the indigenous weavers of Tamil Nadu. They weave dhoties and sarees. It is said that they are not skilled in weaving finer cloth like the Devangas or the Sowrashtras. In Karur taluk, they are found engaged mostly in weaving bed spreads and towels. But of late, even other community people have encroached into this occupation and compete with the Kaikolars in weaving bed sheets and the like. Among the Sengunthers, there are three or four endogamous sections. Generally, these people do not allow widow remarriages but exceptions are there as they are in other communities. One section among them is proficient in playing drums and Nadhasuram. Thus, they play in marriages and other auspicious occasions. They regularly play these instruments in temples. They worship Angalamman, Annaikamatchiamman etc.

*Saliyars and Padma Saliyars:-*

These people are a class of skilled weavers whose mother-tongue is Telugu. It is said that they were brought to Tamil Nadu by the Chola King Rajendra-I. In the opinion of Mr. Nambiar, the Editor of the 1961 Census Report, these people, as weavers are more skilled than the Sengunthars. They are mostly engaged in weaving sarees of inner counts. These people, found mostly in Musiri taluk, style themselves as Chettiars. They do not permit widow remarriage.

**Sourashtras:**

*Padmasaliars:-*

There are several sub-divisions among saliars. Among them Padma Saliar is popular. They claim their origin from north India. They live in the areas of Srirangam, Kulumoni, Poovalur, Karur, Thogamalai, Thanneerpalli (Kulithalai taluk) etc. Their family deity is Markandar. They are pious and God fearing. The Sowrashtras, who are found engaged in weaving fine cotton sarees in which they are great experts. They speak the Sowrashtra language.

**Servicing Communities:**

*Ambattan or Navithan:-*

The barbers are generally called as *Ambattans* or *Navithans* in Tamil. Like Vanniars, Ambattans are also held in a little inferior socially. In some parts of the state, they are also known as Pariyari, Mangalavadu, Pandithan, etc. They have several sects among them. They are very backward economically and educationally and hence, have been included in the list of Most Backward Classes.

The barbers have a significant part to play in the social functions of the other caste people, especially in Kongu Vellala marriages and deaths,

they perform some very important functions. Some of the barbers were good at medicine and practised as village doctors. The barber woman still performs the role of a midwife in some remote villages where medical and communication facilities are not good. Their marriages are simple. Generally, they bury the dead.

*Kammalars:-*

The Kammalars, also known as Asaris, pursue the occupations of gold jewel making, carpentry, blacksmithy and brass vessels making. Each one of the sect is called by different names. Though the people belonging to this community pursue different crafts, marriage alliances between sects pursuing different crafts were once in vogue but now it has become a rarity. The community includes both Tamil speaking and Telugu speaking sects. In Tiruchirappalli district, the Tamil speaking Kammalars are divided into several sects on territorial basis. The Kammalars in Tiruchirappalli belong mostly to the sect of Solia Kammalars. Majority of this community people are non-vegetarians. They all wear sacred thread. They are not advanced educationally and economically. Their marriages are simple and devoid of any luxury. They bury the dead in a sitting posture.

*Kusavans:-*

Kusavans are potters who speak Tamil. According to legend, they are the offsprings of a Brahmin father and a Sudra mother. Many in the community used to wear sacred thread which at present seems to be rare. They follow both Saivism and Vaishnavism. They are divided into several endogenous sects on territorial basis. They, especially the affluents in this community, style themselves as Udayars. Some of the members in this community act as Pujaris in Pidari temple. These Pujaris are also skilled in making hollow images of Pidaris, Muniappans, Ayyanars, etc., and their Vaganams of horses, bulls, etc., in clay. The Kusavans are non-vegetarians and their ceremonies generally follow the pattern of the Vellalas of the area. They do not allow divorce, remarriage and widow marriage. In the marriage ceremonies of Vellalas the bridal party visits the house of the village potter with pipes and drums to take delivery of the ceremonial pots and places them in the marriage pandal. These ornamental pots are said to represent the 33 crores of Devas. For making the mud pots, etc., they use the age-old implements of horizontal fly wheel.

*Oddars:-*

Oddars are also found in this district here and there. They are a Telugu speaking caste and as described in the Census Report of 1871 are *tank diggers, well sinkers and road makers by tradition*. This they continue to do even now. The word *Odda* is said to be a corruption of the Sanskrit term *Odhra*, the name for the place now called Orissa. These people might have migrated from Orissa southwards during the time of Naick Kings. A demon Goddess called *Ankamma* is the caste deity of the Oddars. There are two sects among them *viz.*, the *Kal Oddars* (stone workers) and the

*Man Oddars* ( earth workers). They form two distinct sects and no social intercourse like marriage takes place between them. The former sect consider themselves to be superior to the latter. It is said that some of the *Kal Odders* suffix the title *Chetti* to their names and call themselves *Oddar Chettis*.

The marriage ceremonies of Oddars are simple. However, with change of time, a few of them tend to change themselves and imitate the marriage ceremonies of higher castes. They do not use *thali* made of gold, but only a string of black beads. One peculiar custom among them is that after tying the *thali*, the couple go in a procession to a tank where the bridegroom digs up some mud and the bride carries three basketful of mud to some distance. This indicates their traditional occupation which they believe to have been divinely ordained. Ceremonies like, *dharai varthal, ammi mithithal, arunthathi parthal* which are connected with Hindu marriage, do not take place in their marriage. The Oddars permit divorce as well as remarriage of the divorced women and the widows. They bury the dead.

*Pandarams :-*

A few *Pandarams* of this district call themselves *Lingayath Pandaram* though all of them are not so. They are strong Saivites and Lord Muruga is their main deity. These people are, by tradition, the priests in the Non-brahmin temples. They are ranked fairly high in the social scale along with other castes like the Reddiars and Pillais. The ritual structure of the Pandarams is identical with that of the Pillais in many respects. The few differences that exist are only in matters of detail. Unlike the Pillais, the Pandarams do not engage Brahmin priests to officiate at their weddings but have their own priests for the purpose. They invariably bury their dead, the Pillais do not, but heir funeral ceremonies are same of those of the Pillais. Widow remarriage is not common among them. Likewise, dowry system is not in vogue though it cannot be ruled out in some cases. Their omnipresence in all the functions of non-Brahmins speaks of their importance in the social life of the people.

*Vannan:-*

The washermen are known as *Vannans*. In every village, there are one or two families of this caste people. They are generally backward economically and educationally. Socially also, they are considered a little inferior though they are not treated as untouchables. The Adi-dravidas have an exclusive sect of Vannars for themselves who are called Puthirai Vannars. These people allow divorce and widow marriages. Once, polygamy was widely practised among them, which is not in vogue now. "The women of this community are more hard-working than the men". [41]

*Brahmanas :-*

The Brahmanas, who occupied an important position in society is no more in such a position, though the Brahman officiates in some marriages. The fear and the respect with which he was approached is now

a thing of the past; the place where his position and possession is safe is the temple where he functions as an officiating priest. There are two divisions, the Saivites and the Vaishnavites, among them. While the former is the follower of Lord Siva, the latter is the follower of Lord Vishnu. Quite a sizeable population of the Brahmanas are found in Tiruchirappalli district and very particularly in Srirangam and Rock Fort areas.

Though a sizeable section of this community is engaged in their traditional profession of priesthood in temples, majority of the community people are white collar professional employed in government, *semi*-government, *quasi*-government, banking and other institutions. They are never known for physical work but ubiquitous in almost all categories of jobs meant for educated people. They do not hesitate to migrate to cities like Chennai, Bombay and Calcutta nor are they scared to take up employment anywhere in the world. This is a community which shows nearly 100 per cent literate population whose primary objective is to qualify for a job. A few percentage of this population, may be as orthodox as they were a few decades ago but the present generation has deviated to a great extent from the established norms.

*Christians:-*

Due to intensive missionary activities, this district contains a large percentage of Indian Christians who are converts from various castes. In practice, they continue to have social contacts mostly within each group. The Missionaries helped them attain advancement in the field of education and thereby in employment. As per the 1961 census, there were 1,50,558 Christians in the district, (After 1961, Religionwise population is not enumerated).

These Christians are mostly converts, especially from the scheduled caste population of Pariahns, Pallans and Chakkilians. Among the three, there are more Pariah converts. As stated by one of the office bearers of the Scheduled Caste Christian Association, Pulavar Mariadoss, this conversion might have taken place some 400 years ago. Presently, conversions are rare. Robert De Nobili and St. John Britto played a vital role in converting the Hindu people. While the former influenced the poor SCs for conversion, the latter made an attempt with the high caste people and succeeded to a certain extent. He changed himself like a Hindu monk, wore sacred thread and called himself an Italian Brahmin. These people could exploit the poverty and the social conditions of the scheduled caste people and influenced conversions. Conversions from high caste people are, though not very large, many which is another peculiar aspect in the district.

Tiruchirappalli is the only district where one can find all branches of Christianity, *viz.*, Roman Catholics, Protestants and TELC (Tranquebar Evangelical Lutheran Church) and Seventh Day Adventists. Among the Christians, 75 per cent are scheduled castes. In the same family, there are Hindu as well as Christian members.

There are no differences between the Christian SCs and the non-Christian SCs in matters pertaining to customs, manners, beliefs, etc. Nor do they exercise their caste feelings. Intercaste marriage among the Christians is not common. The question of divorce and widow marriage depend upon the custom of the caste to which they belong.

Christians have concentrated more in Lalgudi, Perambalur and Tiruchirappalli taluks of the district. They have several associations such as:- 1.Tamil Nadu Scheduled Caste Christian Association; 2. Tamil Nadu Scheduled Caste Welfare Association; 3. Depressed Class Christian Association; 4. Dalit Christian Liberation Movement and 5. Christian Dalit Liberation Movement. While the Dalit Christian Liberation Movement is run by the Roman Catholics, the Christian Dalit Liberation Movement is dominated by the Protestants.

*Scheduled Caste:-*

There are about 28 castes which fall under Scheduled caste category. They are Adi-Andhra, Arunthathiyar, Bakuda, Chakkiliyan, Chamer or Muchi, Devendrakulathan, Dombra, Gosangi, Holeya, Kadaiyan, Kalladi, Kuduruban, Kuravan, Madari, Madiga, Maila, Mavilan, Nayadi, Pagadai, Pallan, Paraiyan (Sambavar), Puthirai Vannan Samban, Semman, Thoti, Tiruvalluvar and Valluvan. Among these, the Paraiyans form the majority, Pallan comes next followed by Chakkiliyans, the Adi-Dravida, Kudumban, Kuravans, Samban, Valluvan, Thoti and Devendrakulathan contribute considerably tothe Scheduled Caste population. Contribution by the rest in the list is quite insignificant.

The list of Scheduled Caste and population of the Scheduled Caste is given in *Appendix II & III* respectively.

As already stated, the Chakkiliyars, the Pallars and the Parayars form the majority population of the Scheduled Caste people. The predominant caste among the scheduled castes, Parayars, are with a population of 35.9 per cent. Next to Parayans are the Pallans with 31.5 per cent of the population. The Chakkaliyans form about 12.2 per cent. While Parayars form majority of this population in some villages, the Pallars are dominant in some other and the Chakkaliars in some other villages. In a few places, they may be equally distributed.

The Parayars are found predominantly in the northern taluks, the Pallars in the central and southern taluks and the Chakkaliyars in Karur and Musiri taluks. The Valluvans and Kuravans are found dispersed in all places. These castes are ethnically different of each other. Though all these castes are generally backward, the Chakkaliyars, among them are found to be the most backward. Their social status, however, is not equal among themselves. Their social status,is in the following order: Pallar, Parayar and Chakkiliar. Though each one of them shows idiosyncracy in several aspects, they are clubbed under Scheduled Caste.

*Pallars:-*

The Pallars also known as Devendrakula Vellalas, are hard working agricultural labourers. In some places, they are the cultivators as a land holding gentry. They are found most in Karur, Kulithalai and Perambalur taluks. They also work as coolies in towns.

Generally, their family size is large which due to governmental family welfare measures, has come down, Widow remarriage and divorce are not uncommon, nor do they prohibit intercaste marriage. Having more than one wife is also not considered a taboo which the community does not oppose vehemently. Though their marriage and other ceremonies are simple and devoid of any luxury, the affluent and educated among them like to conduct them in grand manner. Even among these people, the dowry system exists but the quantum of dowry depends upon the status of the persons concerned.

The girls get married at about 18 years of age and the boys between 20 to 25. They do not wear many ornaments which may be due to their economic condition. Their marriages are simple and 90 per cent of them are performed in the orthodox way. The marriage expenses are borne by the groom's parents. While the well-to-do people conduct their marriages in marriage halls, the poor conduct them in temples, generally. The poor do not employ Brahmins in their marriage but a few rich and educated among them, engage Brahmins as a status symbol. Marriage with maternal uncle's daughter, paternal aunt's daughter *i.e.*, among cross cousins, is quite common. The caste elder conducts the marriage.

The Caste Panchayat system is still in vogue among these people. This settles the matters like divorce, etc. It analyses, discusses and decides the case. The persons who request for conveying the Panchayat will have to pay between Rs. 1000/- to Rs. 2000/- to the panchayat.

They are educationally and economically backward. However, many of them recently entered into government and other services owing to government's reservation policy. Like several other castes, they too have their caste Associaiton. The Devendrakula Vellala Sangam works for their upliftment.

These non-vegetarian people, still superstitious, worship Mariamman, Ayyanar, Angaye, Draupathi and Lord Ganesa. They are experts in hunting which they do in the month of May, with great enthusiasm. They follow joint family system.

*Parayars:-*

Though majority of these people are landless labourers, a few of them own lands and are principally engaged in cultivation. In some of the villages, they play on 'Parai' on important occassions like marriage, death, etc. Due to the concession granted by government, a good number of them have entered into government service in various capacities. Though the older generation are adept in playing 'Parai', the younger generation people

are never interested in their traditional occupation. A few of them have taken to diamond-cutting and other industrial labour. Their educated percentage has gone up considerably.

The word *paraya* is derived from the word parai meaning 'drum', as Parayars are employed as drummers during village festivals and funerals. The betrothal of a girl in this community is generally effected by the bridegroom's party putting sandal on her forehead. Marriages take place in the groom's house. They too have the custom of paying bride price, as is the case in several other communities, which is paid by the groom to the bride. Their wedding are, usually, officiated by Valluvans. Divorce is recognised among the Parayars and when a wife is divorced, she has to give back her *thali* to her husband and also a thread from her saree in token of the dissolution of marriage. The Caste Panchayat effects the dissolution of marriage. Widow remarriage is also recognised among the Parayars. They generally bury their dead. On the day of the funeral, the funeral celebrant is not allowed any salt in his food. They also have the custom of *vaikku arisi poduthal* during which the close relatives of the deceased go round the corpse thrice and drop rice into the mouth of the corpse.

**Arunthathiyars** *(Chakkiliyars):-*

The Chakkiliyars who are in the lowest rank in the social scale, perform the traditional service of supplying leather buckets for well-irrigation to the landed gentry of the villages for which they are paid in grains. They also stich crude type of sandals and supply them to the villagers and sell them in the neighbouring shandies. For this, neither they buy leather nor do tan the leather in the village but take the leather from the condemned water bags and stich crude types of sandals. Landholders among them could be found very rarely. They are farm labourers. Some of the government's policies have played a vital role in improving their social, educational and economic conditions. Some of their children now attend to school and a few of them, as a result, have entered into government service and are occupying high posts. The community includes Tamil speaking, Telugu speaking and Kannada speaking sects.

Both the Parayars and Chakkiliars claim to be superior to each other. A sect of the Chakkiliars living in this district are called Pagadars.[42] The Chakkiliyars have the right to remove the dead cattle in the village. The Chakkiliyars' weddings are officiated by their headman. Widow remarriage and divorce are not uncommon among them. Generally, they bury the dead.

They have the following sub-divisions. They are Reddy Chaklis, Thottiya Chaklis, Kannada Chaklis, Anupa Chaklis, Ura Chaklis etc. Each division has its own Kulams. For example there are about twenty Kulams (Endogomous groups) among the Reddi Chaklis.

They worship Mariamman, Mathurai Veeran, Veeramathi etc. Their family deities are found in Pulivalam, Kurumbalur, Manmangalam and other places.

*Scheduled Tribe:-*

In Tiruchirappalli district, the Irulas, the Kattunayakans, the Kurumans, the Malayalis and the Palliyars constitute the Scheduled Tribe population. However, except Malayalis and Irulas, the others are very insignificant. In the district Malayalis, concentrated in Pachamalai hills, are the majority Scheduled Tribe people.

The population of the Scheduled Tribe since 1951 to 1991 is provided in *Appendix- III* and the list of Scheduled Tribes is given in *Appendix IV*.

*Irulas:-*

Irulas are mostly found in Perambalur and Udayarpalayam taluks. These short and dark skinned people engage themselves mostly in agricultural labour. Some of them have taken to cultivation. They supplement their food by snaring birds and small animals. They allow divorces and widow marriages. Educationally and economically, these people are very backward.

*The Malayalis:-*

It is rather unique that the Pachaimalai hills is peopled only by one community, *viz.*, Malayalis for, the whole district it is very difficult to find that the exclusive occupation of a village by one particular caste. It may be due to inaccessibility or rather due to the condition that people from the plains are not permitted to settle in the hills.

The Malayalis were not treated as Scheduled Tribes till 1961. It is after that by a Presidential Order passed in 1956, that they were listed as a Scheduled Tribe in this state. At present, the Malayalis form the largest Scheduled Tribe in Tamil Nadu State. It is only after the declaration as S.Ts and by that extending many educational and other facilities to them, some substantial improvements in their social and educational conditions have been recorded.

The origin of the Malayalis is shrouded in mystery. It is understood that they are hill people who might have migrated to the hills of Trichy, Salem and South Arcot districts for some reasons. There are different theories as to their origin, one of which is authored by E. Thurston, who gives a number of legends. According to him, the Malayalis cannot be considered as ancient hill tribe nor do they claim like the Todas of the Nilgiris as an ancient hill tribe. They are but a Tamil speaking people, migrated from the plains to the hills in, comparatively, recent times. According to tradition, the Malayalis originally belong to the Vellala Caste of cultivators and migrated to the hills about 15 generations ago, when Mohammedam rule was dominant in South India. When they left Kanchi, they took with them three brothers, of whom the eldest came to Shevaroy hills, the second to the Pachaimalai hills and the youngest to the Kollimalai hills. The first of those who came to Shevaroy hills are called Peria Malayalis (big), those of the Kollimalai hills the Chinna,(little) Malayalis and those of the Pachaimalai hills the Nadu (Middle) Malayalis.

A Tribal Family - Pachaimalai Hills

According to H. Le Fanu, the ancient Malayali deity Kariraman finding himself uncomfortable at Kanchi took up a few abodes. Three of his followers named Periyannan, Naduvannan and Chinnannan (the eldest, the middle and the youngest) started with their families to follow him from Kanchi and came to Salem and Tiruchirappalli districts where they took different routes.

The version given by Hemingway slightly differs from the stories reffered to above. The story goes that they were descended from a priest of Kancheepuram who was the brother of the King and having quarrelled with the latter, left the place and entered the hills with his three sons and daughters. The country was then ruled by Vedans and Vellalans who resisted the newcomers. In the battle that emerged the invaders won and they spread themselves about the hills. The eldest son (Periyannan) named Sadaya Kavundan selected Shevaroy hills in Salem; the second son, (i.e. Naduvannan) the Pachaimalai hills in Tiruchirappalli and the youngest (Chinnannan) the Kollimalai hills and they married women of the country. They gave their sister to a stranger in exchange for some food supplied by him after the battle with men of the country. Even now, some curiouis customs survive which may be pointed out in support of this. The Pachaimalai women of Thenbaranadu put aside a portion of each meal in honour of the Vedan ancestors before serving their husbands and at their marriage, they wear a comb which is said to have been a characteristic ornament of the Vedans. Till some years ago, the bridegrooms used to place a sword and an arrow in the marriage booth to typify the hunting habits of the Vedans and their own conquest of the country.

According to Richards, Malayalis were originated in Kancheepuram. The legend given by him runs thus: Three brothers by name Periyannan, Naduvannan and Chinnannan went for hunting in a forest accompanied by three hunting hounds and it came on to rain so heavily for two days that they were unable to return home. Their wives seeing the dogs which returned without their masters, concluded that their husbands had died in jungles. Therefore, as all loyal widows should do, they set fire to their houses and perished in the flames.The hunters when returned on the next day, found their houses in ashes and their wives dead. The bereaved husbands thereupon consoled themselves and married agian. The first married a Kaikolar girl and settled on the Kalrayans. The second is the Naduvannan, chose a Vedachi as his bride and settled in the Pachaimalai hills.The last, Chinnannan, married a Devandra Pallan and made his home on the Kollimalais. These three brothers, thus, became the progenitors which clearly defined sub-castes into which the Malayalis are divided, the Periya-Malayalis, the Pacha-Malayalis and the Kolli-Malayalis.

Apart from these legends, there is also another legend as to the origin of the Malayalis. According to this, there were three brothers who lived in the Sadaya Goundan hills of Salem district. They came to the

Pachaimalai hills for hunting since it is said to be famous for the spotted deer roaming about in flocks in the forest. In the course of their hunting, they quarrelled among themselves over sharing the spoils and separated with bitter hearts. The oldest went and settled down at Periyamalai hills at Salem; the youngest settled at Kollimalai hills of Salem district, and the middle brother in the Pachaimalai hills of Tiruchirappalli district. It is said that the temple of Lord Vishnu at Sadaya Goundan Hills was then closed and only when the three brothers were reconciled after forgetting their differences and went together to Sadaya Gounden Hill, the temple could be opened. As there was no reconciliation among the brothers, they could not come together. Therefore, they remained as Peria Malayalis, *i.e.*, the descendant of the elder brother, as Pacha-Malayalis, the descendant of the middle brother and the Kolli-Malayalis, the descendant of the youngest brother. So far, they do not seem to be keen on uniting and going to their original abode, *viz.*, Sadaya Gounden Hills.

In another explanation about the origin of the Malayalis, it is stated that the Pacha-Malayalis or the present inhabitants of the Pachamalai hills were originally residing in plains and lowland villages. Due to severe drought, famine and fire accidents, they ascended and settled down on the hills and resumed their age-old occupation, *viz.*, cultivation.

Since they resorted to the hills to earn a livelihood, they came to be known as Malayalis. From all the legends given above, one thing is common that is there were three brothers who originally belonged to the Vellala caste of cultivators and who had left their native place Kancheepuram for some reason or other and settled down in the hills.

The Malayalis, a fine manly race, are 'extremely mild and simple and well built and strong'. The men, at the time of work in the field, do not wear dhoti or shirt but only a loin cloth. However, when they leave the village or visit the low-lying villages situated at the foot of the hills, Malayalis belonging to the younger generation wear dhoti and shirt and the older people wear dhoti and put a folded towel on their shoulders.

The women of the hills wear sarees and blouses, like those in the plains. Only very few old women wear only sarees. Till about two or three decades ago, they were not in the habit of wearing blouses.

Every man wears ornaments made of gold. Some jewels are worn by both men and women; some are meant exclusively for old women. Lolakku, a gold ear ring, kappu, a bracelet made of gold, are worn by women. The men wear Kadukkan. Gold bracelets are worn by rich on the wrist of either hand.

Ornaments meant exclusively for women are 'Koppu' ( gold ear ring), 'Thattu' ( a nose ornament) 'Poovadi', 'Mattal' and Ananda Mudichu (types of ear rings). They also wear a kind of necklace which is made of minute gold beads tied together in a black string. The *'thali'* is always made of gold. The ornaments worn by Pachamalai Malayalis are very artistic. None of the ornament is made of cheap alloys.

*Tatooing:-*

One of the common features among the Malayalis is tatooing. By the green mark found in the centre of the forehead starting from the hairline and coming down to the upper half of the nose, one can identify the person as the one who belongs to Pachamalai hills. Both men and women are interested in this. But the youngsters do not like tattoos made on their body and hence, it is gradually making an exit.

*Birth customs:-*

The parents take the new born child to the nearby temple in the month of Thai (January- February). The name is given either by the parents, elders or by the temple priest. This is done after offerings are made to God. A feast is arranged a week after the child's birth, for all those who helped in the delivery of the child. Mostly non-vegetarian dishes - either pork or meat, are served up the dinner. After a month or two, of the child's birth, the whole village is given a feast by the particular family.

Earboring ceremony is another important custom among Malayalis. Ear lobes of children who are 3 to 5 month's old are bored. No special celebration is done on this occasion. In many parts of Tiruchirappalli district, earboring is done by a goldsmith whereas in Pachamalai, it is done by an elder member of the family immediately after a new moon day. Both men and women have their ears bored. The women, besides, bore the nose also.

*Marriage customs:-*

Among the Malayalis, marriages are arranged by middle men, as requested either by the bride's parents or the bridegroom's parents. If satisfied, the horoscope are compared by a priest who is paid for his services. If the horoscopes agree, then the marriage is settled. Both of them take a hot water bath and smear themselves with sandal paste. Bride price is in vogue among these Malayalis. The bridegroom's party pays a price to the bride's party, the amount depends on the status and economic condition of the parties concerned. Though it may range from Rs. 200/- to Rs. 1000/-, generally Rs.1000/- is paid. The bridegroom has to bear the marriage expenses and gives the bride a few kalams of cereals, pulses and vegetables. If the marriage is fixed in a particular hamlet, all the people there are entertained to a feast on the marriage day by groom's party. All the villagers are involved in the celebration- either in constructing the marriage pandal or in inviting people to the marriage. On the day of the marriage, a raw *kuluvai* tree is erected along with a bamboo in front of the bride and the groom, which is taken out on the fifth day of the marriage after offerings are made to God.

The marriage ceremony among Malayalis is celebrated at the bridegroom's hamlet. No priest attends it. If the bride's hamlet is different from that of the groom's, the bride's party goes to the groom's hamlet. This party is received by the groom's people at the border of the hamlet

and honoured by bursting two crackers. It is because, they say, they wish to drive away the evil from the place and secondly a token of respect to their elders who after defeating the Vedars, married their girls. Then the party is made to stay in a separate house. Before the marriage ceremony, a procession starts from the bride's residence to the bridegroom's residence. In the marriage pandal, the bride's side is made to sit on one side and the groom's opposite to them. Then the Moopan will place betelvine before the guests-first for the Pattakar, then for the Gounder and others. Then the groom goes to the temple wearing wedding dress. In the temple (Lord Ganesa) also two shots are fired in the air, after performing pooja to Lord Ganesa. The bridegroom then seeks the blessings from the elders and finally in the morning he ties the *thali*. The marriage ceremony is simple and performed by Gounders in each hamlet. The *thali* is given by the Gounders to the bridegroom who ties it around the neck of the bride. After thali is tied, the bride and bridegroom visit the temple. The guests are provided with a pure vegetarian feast. But, formerly it used to be non-vegetarian feast with pork. The change may be due to increasing cost of the meat, or the change of attitude. The Pacha-Malayalis marry within their own community and do not give or take their brides or bridegrooms from Kolli hills.

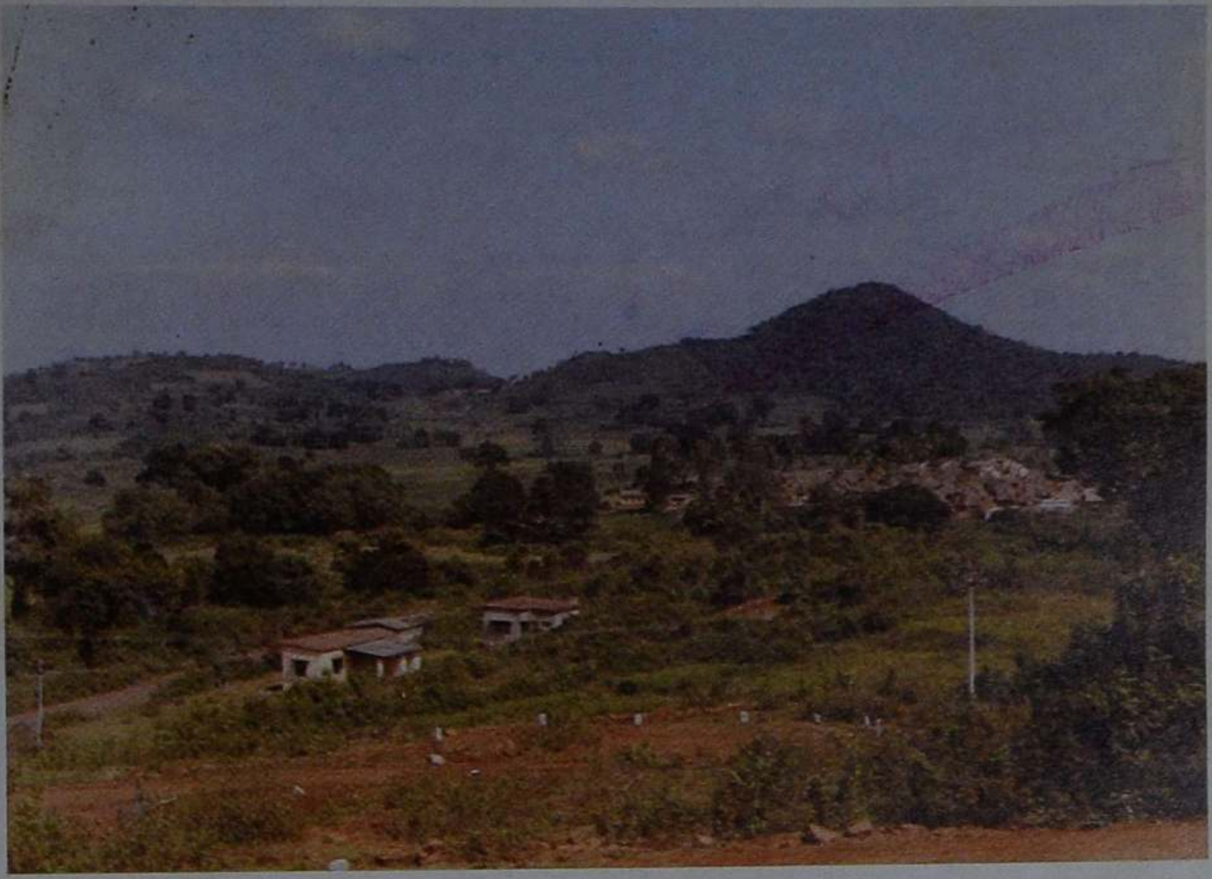
The Malayalis generally bury their dead. Almost all the hamlets have their own burial ground. The pit for the corpse should be dug by the members of that particular family or clan called *Voodu*. The corpse is taken to the burial ground amidst lamentations and cries of women folk who remain at home. Only men are permitted to accompany the funeral procession.On the next day, the *karumadhi* is performed. Pigs and goats are slaughtered and a great feast is prepared. A good quantity of rice, mutton or pork is served to the respectable old men who were made to sit in the doorway of the house, where death occurred. These men pretend to eat the food which is later thrown to animals and birds. Afterwards a sumptuous feast is given to all.

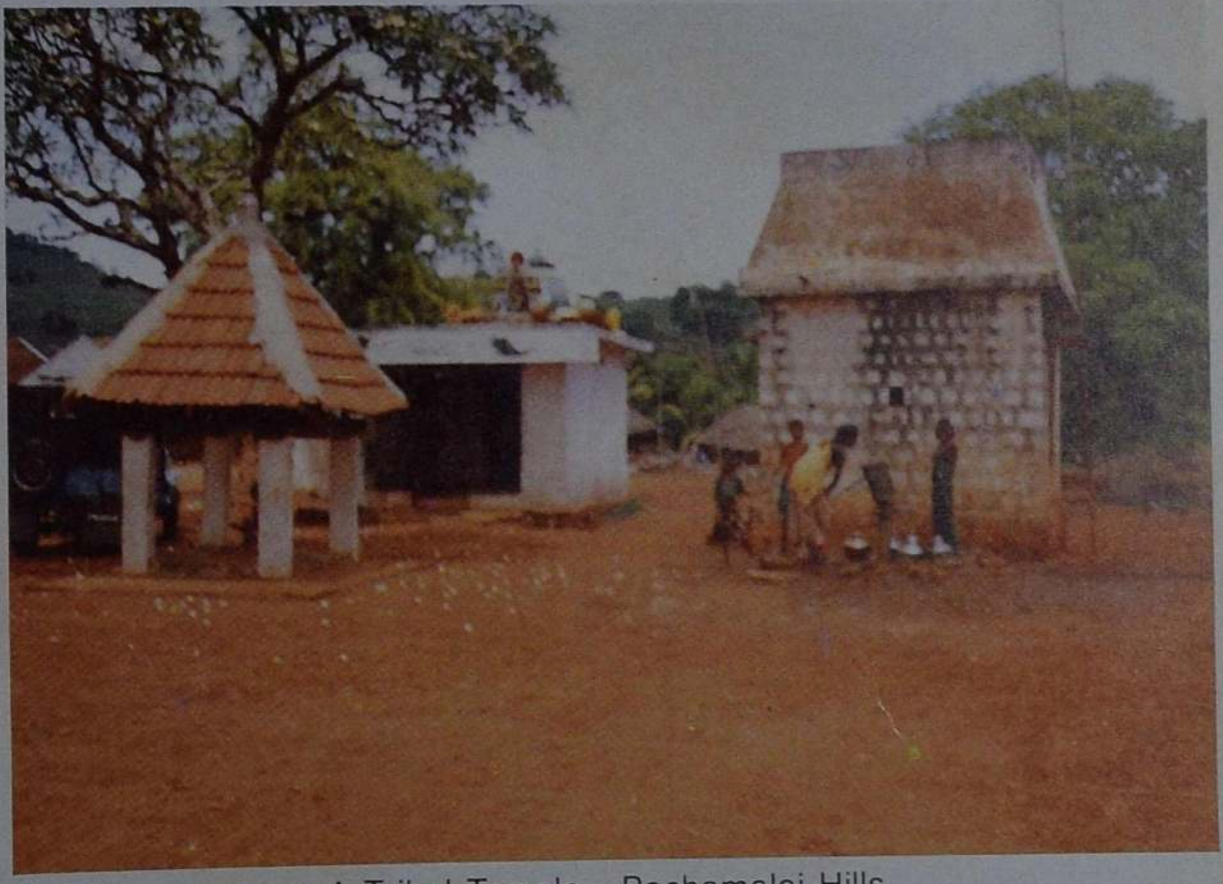
A girl attaining puberty is isolated from the rest of the family and kept in a remote hut set apart for this purpose. As these girls are said to possess *theettu*, none can touch them, neither the members of their family. This lasts for a month. After these, the girls are taken back to their homes, presented with new cloths and entertained to a grand feast.

**Social customs:**

In olden days child marriage was prevalent among them. But now, they say, they get their children married only after 18 years. The girls are married generally, around 18 years and the boys above 20 years of age. Widow-remarriage is permitted and they are considered as good as virgins. When she declines to remarry, she is not compelled.

Though polygamy is sanctioned by custom, it is not prevalent among the Pacha Malayalis now. Polygamy might have prevailed in this hill area


A Tribal Village - Pachamalai Hills


A Tribal Temple - Pachamalai Hills

till a couple of decades ago but now it is very rare. Similarly ostracism was practised until about the 1960's but is not only getting out of date but almost extinct. If a woman of bad character conceives of a child before marriage, instead of ostracised, she is married to the person who is responsible for the conception. Divorce is an easy process, sought by both men and women.

If a girl elopes with a man, she is located and brought home. A feast is arranged for the whole hamlet at the expense of the girl's family, usually with pork and rice. Then the families of the girl and the boy are reconciled and the girl is given away as if in marriage. If a married man elopes with a girl or another man's wife and brought back he has to pay fine ranging from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 10000/- apart from the feast as described above. If a man is convicted in a hamlet for any social offence, a fine is imposed on him by the village *Moopan*. These collections are spent for common causes. They have their own caste panchayat which settles the dispute among them. There are three 'Nadus' in Pachamalai (Thenbaranadu, Vennadu and Kombainadu). Each *nadu* settles the dispute of its people by themselves by the ministers and Gounders. If a solution could not be found by them, they refer the matter to the combined committee comprising all the ministers and Gounders of all the three *nadus*. If the dispute, eventhere, could not be settled, the matter is finally referred to the Paithur heads, in Athur taluk (kolli hills) of Salem district which is considered the *power supremo*. Their decision will be final and binding.

The Malayalis are divided into eight 'Kuls' which determine their marriageable relationship. Each 'kul' is divided into a number of family groups called ' Voodus'.

| Family Group | | Kul | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pullianpetian | Voodu | Keekadaya | Kul |
| Radha Gounder | " | " | " |
| Nappu Naicken | " | " | " |
| Pallamalayan | " | " | " |
| Thanchi | " | " | " |
| Koothamalli | " | Anakoli | " |
| Sendhankanni | " | Ambattamarthooki | " |
| Pudharan | " | " | " |
| Molaka Panicken | " | Sethamadayan | " |
| Arikathan | " | " | " |
| Poonachi | Voodu | Kalla | Kuli |
| Pattapan | " | " | " |

There are two more *Kuls, viz.*, Kurusadaya and Navadaya. Each 'Kul' has a story behind it. The 'Kul' descends to the children through their father. Even after their marriage, girls retain their father's kul. The Malayalis should not marry in the same kul, but consanguinity exists among them

only in three ways; men marrying their own sister's daughters, father's sister's daughters or mother's brother's daughters. They also marry girls from other than the relations described above. They do marry even non-relative girls.

**Housing:**

The housing pattern in the district varies from place to place, especially from village to town. In towns, majority of the houses are tiled and built of brick while in villages nearly 65 per cent of the dwellings are thatched huts. The affluent section of the village population mostly live in terraced or tiled houses. The poorer section live, mostly in thatched huts. Under various schemes, the goverment provided tiled pucca houses to the people belonging to the scheduled caste population. Rest of the poor section of the people live only in thatched huts which mostly consist of only one room. There are no separate toilets nor do they have separate bathrooms except for a small portion outside their huts covered with thatched leaves, used as bathrooms.

*Housing materials:-*

The roofing for the huts consists of either dried stacks of cumbu or dried korai grass. In some of the huts the roofing is partly made of Palaya leaves and in overwhelming majority of the cases, the roofing consists only of cumbu stacks or korai grass. Frame works made of thick bamboos or palmyra rafters are used to support the roofing in these huts. The wells are built of mud but supported by fairly strong foundations consisting of random rubble and mud built to a depth of about a metre below the ground level.

Some of the tiled houses are covered with the country tiles while many of them with Mangalore tiles; a few of them are covered with asbestos sheets. Some of the tiled houses have walls built partly out of mud and partly out of unbaked bricks. In the majority of the tiled houses the walls are built out of burnt bricks and granite stones. The flooring of the huts are mostly mud while that of the tiled houses are invariably cement flooring.

In the villages, a majority of the dwelling (huts) are single roomed which is used for cooking, sleeping and other purposes. Some of the tiled and terraced houses have more than one room. Some of the huts have small pials which are used as drawing rooms at day time and for sleeping purposes during nights. Most of the huts, occupied by the poor people, especially the scheduled castes are congested and are segregated from the dwelling units of the other caste people.

In towns like Tiruchirappalli, Karur, Perambalur, Kulithalai, Lalgudi, Thuraiyur, the story is vastly different. Majority houses are terraced and built with all modern facilities. Apart from using all modern materials for construction, the rich decorate their houses with whatever luxurious items

available in the market. Musiri taluk presents a peculiar position in that five per cent of its houses use metal sheets as roofing. Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi and Karur are the taluks where the conditions of housing are better.[43]

**Dwellings of the Malayalis:**

In the Pachamalai Hills, houses of pucca type are not seen; nor can the houses be called huts because they are something more than ordinary huts. They do not have many rooms. Outside the house could be found raised platforms (pials) on either side of the house which is used as a place for storage or for sitting. The door is very low and people of average height will find it difficult to enter. Inside, there is a rectangular room partitioned into two sections and at the other end is the granary. The bigger portion is used for sleeping and living while the other one is used as the kitchen with an oven in one corner, where utensils and other household articles are arranged. Most of the houses have *parans* or overhead places constructed with long bamboos lengthwise on the beams to the side walls and tied with twigs, so as to store things on them. This can be reached with the help of a bamboo ladder really available. Windows are fixed but they are small and intended to shut out chill wind during winter. A few houses have ventilators too.

For the construction of these houses, different building materials are used. First, a foundation to a depth of about two feet is dug after which basement of rubble stones is raised. The next stage is construction and completion of the four outer walls to a height of approximately 2.5 metres. Clay bricks are used. After the construction of the walls, they are plastered with mud and painted with clay mixed with water. Even red soil mixed with water is used in some cases. The third stage is the construction of roofing with beams and a wild grass called *'seevu'*. The beams and posts are generally made of rough hewn countrywood which are not painted. The roofing material consists of a framework which is formed by tying bamboos together with wild twigs or fibres of santhukkodi, unankodi, kattukodi, karuvelankodi and koothapanaikodi. The first is the strongest fibre which is even used for tying buffaloes by their nose. After completing the framework, the wild grass is cut and spread on the frame and tied with the fibre. The fourth stage is the construction of partition. Doors and windows, made of country wood, are fastened. The windows and doors which are made of wood are seldom painted. In a few houses, the raised platform outside the entrance and the flooring are constructed with cement. It is done with mud in others. Ovens are also made of clay. The characteristic features of the houses are the fewer number of doors and windows, and the mud walls. The flooring and seevu roofing are intended to keep the place warm during winter. In the past, tiles and bricks were generally not used by Malayalis because they thought that they would excite the anger of Gods. But, now we find a departure from this faith, and are able to notice a few tiled houses in the Hills.

**Granaries:**

Another important aspect in the dwellings of the Pachaimalai people is the construction of the granaries which are of two types - the house type granary is built on stone elevations and paved with stones with the objective of preventing the rats and bandicoots from destroying the grain. This would prevent even the moisture from entering this type of granary. The circular or round granary is first made of thick bamboo mat and plastered with mud inside and outside.The roofing is done with seevu or wild grass. It has an entrance on top by which one could enter and take grains or put more grains into the granary. A small door covering the entrance is closed after the work is over. In the house-type granary, a door serves the same purpose.

**Furniture and dress:**

In the villages, the most common item of furniture is the cot of local make which may not cost more. It is made of wooden or bamboo frame and coir ropes. In some houses, wooden cots made of good timber are found on which are spread the cotton bed which may cost anything between Rs. 400/- and Rs.800/-. These are found in the houses of well-to-do people. Other furnitures which are found in these houses are wooden benches and chairs made of country wood and are also of cheap variety. Chairs, tables and wooden almirahs are also used by the middle, upper middle and upper class people. Steel almirahs of costly variety can be found in the houses of rich people some of whom have dining tables too in their houses. The well-to-do have Radio and Television sets in their houses. In towns, majority of the houses have almirahs (steel, wooden, majority of them being steel almirahs) chairs and cots. Most of the middle class and almost all the upper-middle and upper class people have radio and television sets in their houses. Telephone is the other communication device which occupies the houses of many people in the towns and some of the houses in the villages too.

**Dress:**

The common dress for the male, in the villages, consists of a dhoti and the shirt. Many of the poor people are bare bodied and they wear only a dhoti round their waists and towel either tied round the head or hanging on the shoulder. These people wear shirts only on important occasions and whenever they go out . Many men in town, especially the youngsters and office goers, generally wear trousers (pants) and shirts. This culture has peeped into the villages too where several youngsters are seen wearing pants and shirts. Almost all the men in the town wear shirts, irrespective of their status, barring the labour class. Wearing of watches by their wrists has also become a common feature now-a-days. Almost all the men are seen with cropped hair and no tuft is seen except among the priest class.

The dress for the females is the saree and a blouse. Except for a few old women, all the young women in the villages wear sarees (about 6

metres) and blouse. The majority of women folk, who are engaged in hard labour, wear only cotton sarees. However, the young women wear sarees made of synthetic fibres. The womenfolk of the affluent section wear finer varieties of sarees which cost more. The office going women and those in towns, irrespective of their status, generally wear synthetic sarees, the cost of which may depend upon the quality and the status of the person concerned. Many of the old women do not seem to be wearing blouses but cover themselves with the sarees. Many widows, especially the old, wear white sarees. The teen aged girls now-a-days wear salwar-kameez dress which seems to be very comfortable to them.

**Ornaments:**

Wearing of ornaments reflects the status symbol. Possession of them depends upon the economic status of the persons. Nevertheless, there are a few common ornaments which every female member, whether rich or poor , wear. They are a pair of ear-studs, bangles and neck chain. These are given to every woman at her marriage. The *'thali'* is generally made up of gold and attached to a golden chain in the case of well-to-do people or to turmeric smeared thread, in the case of poor people. Female member of the rich families wear more ornaments and of many varieties. Every poor man manages to buy atleast a pair of ear-studs and pair of nose screws. *Golusu* is a silver anklet found with most of the women. In well-to-do families some of the women wear a fascinating ornament known as *thongattan* which is suspended from the ear studs. The older women wear the ear-ornament known as *poochikoodu*. These women also wear a thick golden chain tightly round their neck which is known as *saradu*. Cheap imitation ornaments of several varieties are liked and possessed by women of poor section. Some of the women wear ear-studs, studded with synthetic diamond-stones. It is interesting to note that menfolk used to wear, till a couple of decades ago, small ear-rings which are known, in the local parlance, as *kadukkans*.

**Dress and ornaments of the Malayalis:**

The Pacha -Malayali men do not wear dhoti, shirt or banian while on work, or they are in their village but only a loin cloth with which they wander through the village. This may well suit the old people. The young Malayalis, having contact with the people of the plain through well developed communication facilities, are seen with dhoti and shirt even while they are in their village. Unlike the older generation people who wear dhoti, while they go to plains, these youngsters wear them while they are even in their village. A few men wear a shirt besides the dhoti and put a folded towel on their shoulders. During winter season men cover themselves with blankets and shawls; some of them wear flannel shirts, jerseys, pullovers, etc., to protect them from the cold.

The older women of this hilly area wear only sarees which are tied below their waist. In this dress they go from one hamlet to another and

mingle with people. But with young women, it is a different matter. They wear cholis or blouses to cover the upper part of their body besides the saree that they wear. Cotton clothes of a cheap variety are used by both men and women.

The Malayalis wear ornaments of different varieties. Even men wear ornaments made of gold. Some jewels are worn by both men and women. The women wear *lolakku,* a gold ear ring, and *kappu* a bracelet and men wear *kadukkan*. Rich men wear Gold bracelets on the wrist of their hand. The ornaments that are exclusive for women are the *koppu*, a kind of gold ear ring worn on top of the ears. The nose ornament *thattu* is a distinguishing feature among the maidens and women. This golden ear stud is not studded with any stone but can be worn on both sides of the nose. *Poovadi, mattal* and *ananda mudichu* are the other types of ear rings worn by women. *poochukoodu* is an ornament worn exclusively by old women. It is a type of gold ear ring worn in the ear lobes the holes of which should be enlarged to such an extent that the jewel could be worn without any difficulty. The Malayali women also wear a kind of necklace which is made of minute gold beads and tied together in a black string. They also wear ' metti', made of silver, in their foot. None of their ornaments are made of any cheap metals except gold or silver. The most important ornament, the symbol of marriage, is *thali* which is always made of gold.

The Malayalis possess utensils of the common type. They also possess utensils like agappai (ladle) made with a coconut shell and a bamboo handle and also wooden vessels to preserve things like salt. Many families use aluminium utensils, such as tumblers, plates, pans and vessels. They do not use any costly utensils like silver but use of stainless steel utensils of late, has become a common feature. Use of brass and copper items are also in vogue. Grinding stone used to powder grains, *ural* for dehusking, *ammi* to grind spices and chillies and the *thirugai* for breaking grains into various sizes are other useful household articles used by the Malayalis. The associate of grinding stone is *attukkal*, of *ural* is *ulakkai* and of *ammi* is *kulavai*. Apart from the other common items of furniture and utensils, there are two important vessels which they use for feeding pigs. In the first type big pots are placed on a kind of three pronged wood planted in front of each house and an improvised ladle is used for feeding. The other type of vessel is used especially for feeding pigs, poultry, dogs and goats. This vessel is usually made from a log of palmyra or coconut of a length of about 5', hallowed lengthwise at the top, to hold liquids as well as solids to feed the pigs.

The Malayalis beautify themselves with the art of tatooing which they are fond of and as a social custom. This they do on prominent parts of their body like forehead, hands and legs.

The Pacha -Malayalis possess barest number of furniture, mostly the very essentials like cots, wooden planks for sitting and mats made out of korai. A few houses possess one or two small benches and small

improvised shelves used for storing foodstuffs. These furnitures are, generally made out of forest wood and are not polished, varnished or painted. Cots, a common item of furniture, are usually made of strong bamboos and occasionally with rough hewn forest wood. Mats are commonly used among the villagers. In some hamlets of the Pachamalai, a peculiar feature is that pillows stuffed with cotton are covered with tanned leather. Mattresses are not at all used and the only bedding materials are shawls and rugs.

The people in the plains, especially those in villages, were in the habit of using only the earthenware for cooking while the Brahmins used bronze or brass vessels for cooking. Till recently, even the rich used to earthenware articles for cooking due to health reasons. Introduction of aluminium and stainless steel items has changed the complexion and hence, use of earthenware utensils, in the middle, upper middle and upper class families has become rare. Utensils made of these metals have replaced the traditional earthenware ones. However, considerable number of poor people, i.e. those in villages, use earthenware articles. The poor section of people use cheap aluminium utensils also.

**Social life:**

The social life in the district is to a large extent influenced by the ethnic composition of the large village, because the caste plays a vital role in the social relationship between the various sections of the village population. The Brahmins, the Muthurajas, the Kongu Vellalars, the Mudaliars, the Reddiars, the Vettuvas, the Naidus and the Muslims are the influential communities of this district. Though numerically weak, the Brahmins have considerable influence in some parts of the district, very particularly in the villages. In any social hierarchy based on caste, the Brahmins occupy the first place and the others fall behind them. They officiate at the weddings of some of the high caste non-Brahmins. Many of them, having knowledge of astrology, advise on the suitability of matrimonial alliances and fix auspicious days for all ceremonies. These people maintain an aloofness from the rest of the population.

The other castes have a confident bearing and outlook and live on terms of amity, generally, with the other castes but each one of them assert their strength in the areas where they are predominantly large in number. Thus, the Muthurajas, the Reddiars, the Pillais, the Kongu Vellalas, etc., assert their dominance where their population is more.

**Inter- caste relationship:**

In the caste ridden society, the intercaste relationship is generally cordial. It raises its nasty head here and there at certain times. Though the different caste people live as brethren and friendly, instigation by some caste heads or provocation lead to clashes sometimes. But, this feud does not prolong for quite long but at times sows the seed of hatred and enmity. The caste organisations play a significant role in this respect. Nevertheless, generally the people's relationship with one another is cordial and they

mingle freely with one another. The high caste people have however, a say in matters of public importance.

The position of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in the society is not still good. They occupy the last rung of the social ladder and the treatment meted out to them by the other communities is not appreciable. Though it is no longer considered to be polluting to touch them, no equality is conceded to them. Not still long ago, these people could not even walk with the sandals on, in the streets occupied by the high castes. Though this crude form of untouchability is a thing of the past, many of the other social inhibitions are still observed. None of the high caste people would draw water from the same well from which the Scheduled Castes draw, nor would the Scheduled Castes be allowed to draw drinking water from the wells used by them. Existence of separate wells for the Scheduled Castes gives a clear picture of the solution. Similarly their entry into temples is not so common. Government have taken necessary measures to eradicate untouchability through the likes of Protection of Civil Rights Act which enforces strict punishments on those who practise untouchability. However, only by change of attitude of the people alone, this objective could be achieved.

**Inter-caste marriages:**

Inter-caste marriages in the district, as is elsewhere in the state, are not quite common. They are rare and this rare phenomenon occurs when the boy of different community who falls in love with the girl of a different community, marry either with the concurrence of the parents or without it. Voluntary intercaste marriages are almost nil. Intercaste marriages, without the consent of the parents, may sometimes result in either segregation or excommunication either of the couples or parents or both. Though the latter course is not in vogue at present in many parts of the district, where the Caste Panchayat has a say in deciding such matters, this type of *punishments* cannot be ruled out.

**Inheritance, Joint Family System:**

Inheritance is made as per the Hindu Law. While the sons generally share the properties among themselves, the daughters are given certain amount of money as dowry and jewels at the time of marriage. Inheritance is , as a rule, through the father. Transfer of property through will is very rare.

The institution of Joint Family System is fast deteriorating. Soon after marriage, the son or for that matter, the daughter in law, wants to lead a separate life, wants to be separated from his parents. The materialistic world has influenced the mind to the extent of thinking only in terms of 'self'. This force acts as a catalyst in dividing the joint family. This system, though has not made total exit, is fast disappearing.

**Communal life:**

The people of the district are religious minded. The number of pilgrim centres that exists in the district testifies to this. The most important

centre in the district is Srirangam where the Sri Ranganathaswami temple exists; adjacent to this place is Thiruvanaika where the famous Siva temple is located. The Rock Fort temple in Tiruchirappalli, the Mariamman temple in Samayapuram, the Siva temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, etc., are the other important pilgrim centres. For more details on this, the chapter "Places of Interest" may be referred to. A list of deities, whom the people of this district worship, is presented at the end of this chapter as *Appendix- V.*

The Hindus celebrate Pongal, Adi 18, Deepavali, Navarathri, etc., with great enthusiasm and in a grand manner. During Pongal, the youth exhibit their valour and talent in the bull fight called 'manchu virattu' that takes place in their area. The Hindus generally worship Siva, Vishnu, Amman, Murugan and other small deities and their family deities including the Sentinal Gods. As we find quite a number of Christians in the district, Christmas and other festive occasions are celebrated with pomp and grandeur. There are several churches in the district that are very famous and that attract large crowd. The Sahaya Mary Church, to mention one, in the Tiruchirappalli town is one among them which attracts even the Hindus in a large number.A couple of durgahs (of Muslim Saints) can be added to the list of religious centres in the district. Details of these are given in the chapter on *Places of Interest*.

Though several games are played in the district, foot ball, hockey, volley ball, kabadi and ball badminton attract a large number of people. The traditional game of *sylambam,* though an extinguished art, is still in vogue in some parts of the district.

Bharathanatyam is performed only by a very few while traditional folk dances still exist in villages where they are performed during festivals. *Kavadi attam*, is an example of this.

In towns, several recreation clubs, small and big, are functioning where they play carrom board, table tennis, badminton, etc. Majority of them function more or like reading rooms where vernacular newspapers and English newspapers are provided. Still other recreation clubs engage only in playing cards. Lions clubs, Rotary clubs, Jaycees etc., provide an opportunity for the well to do people not only to meet frequently but to spend their leisure and money for social services too. These clubs, apart from engaging in social service activities, encourage games and sports. For the development of sports and games associations in the respective fields are also functioning. The District Foot Ball Association, District Hockey Association, Basket ball Association, Badminton Association, Athletic Association, etc., are a few that deserve mention. These associations, in collaboration with the State Associations, strive for the development of sports in the district. These recreation clubs, social service oraganizations and associations, and sports associations have their existence only in towns. The villages are yet to see the like of them. Here and there, Kabadi is played in villages. Other games, at village level, are played in schools alone.

## APPENDIX-I

## LINGUISTIC PECULIARITIES OF TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

**Linguistic Composition:**

On the basis of the languages spoken in Tamil Nadu, the districts of Tamil Nadu may be grouped as monolingual and multilingual. Thanjavur, Tirunelveli, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts are monolingual in the sense that the language of the state *i.e.*, Tamil is spoken by more than 90 per cent of the population in these districts. The districts of Nilgiris, Dharmapuri and Coimbatore may be said to be multilingual because of the fact that Tamil speakers constitute only 38.1 per cent, 65.99 per cent and 69 per cent of the total population of these three districts respectively.

Tiruchirappalli district ranking fourth among the monolingual districts of Tamil Nadu has 91.87 per cent of Tamil speakers. The Census of India 1981 returned 22 languages as spoken in this district. Among these, the speakers constituting one per cent and above of the total population are Telugu (4.83 per cent) and Urdu (1.25 per cent) besides Tamil.

Tiruchirappalli, the headquaters of this district, is the fifth highly populated city in Tamil Nadu. While the linguistic composition of the other four cities (i.e. Chennai, Madurai, Coimbatore and Salem) shows more or less a similar multi-lingual pattern, Tiruchirappalli emerges as an absolute monolingual city with Tamil speakers constituting 79.92 per cent of its population. The other minority languages spoken here are Urdu (7.93%), Telugu (6.9 per cent), Gujarati (2.14 per cent) and Malayalam (1.46 per cent).

**Tiruchirappalli Tamil dialect:**

On the basis of regional variations in Tamil, spoken in Tamil Nadu, linguists have identified five regional dialects. The geographical regions of Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts in which the Tamil dialect is spoken are called as ' Central Tamil dialect area'. From the linguistic analysis of Tiruchirappalli Tamil presented in the following sections, it may become clear that Tiruchirappalli district Tamil has not only retained the salient regional features of the central Tamil dialect but has also amalgamated the peculiar lexicon of this district into its sytem.

**Pachamalai Tamil dialect:**

The Tamil dialect spoken by the Malayali tribe of the Pachamalai hills situated in the northern parts of this district is so different that it is classified as a separate dialect of Tamil by linguists.

In the following sections, the linguistic descriptions of the Tiruchirappalli Tamil dialect and the Pachamalai Tamil dialect are given. Peculiar lexical items found in these two dialects are also appended at the end of each analysis.

**Grammatical sketch of Tamil:**

Tamil spoken in Tiruchirappalli district (TTD) belongs to the central dialect of Tamil which is comparatively more closer to the standard dialect of Tamil. Apart from the regional variety which is superficial, there are many social varieties spoken by many communities such as Padayachi (Vannia) community Kongu Vellalas, Scheduled Castes, Pachamalai Malayalies, etc. The following description of the regional dialect of Tiruchirappalli district can best be stated as a superficial or otherwise as a superimposed variety which has many under current social varieties. This regional dialect differs from the written variety of Tamil in phonological, grammatical and lexical levels.

**Phonology:**

Only ten vowels and fourteen consonants can be established as segmental phonemes in this dialect. The ten vowels are:- /a, aa, i, ii, u, uu, e, ee, o, oo/. The dipthongs of written Tamil (WT), /ai/ and /au/ cannot be established as phonemes in this dialect. The fourteen consonants are:- / k, c, ṭ, t, p, n, n, m, y, r, l, v, l, l/. The phonemes of WT /r/, /n/ and /i/ are not phonemic in this variety. /g/, / j/, /d/, /d/, /b/, and /f/ can be established as marginal phonemes as they found in the borrowed lexical items.

The following are the important phonological changes found in the lexical items of this dialect when compared to WT.

(1) /i/ changes to /e/ in number of lexical items and /u/ in a few lexical items.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | WT | TTD | |
| | imai | eme | 'eyelid' |
| | viral | veralu | 'finger' |
| | vayiru | vavuru | 'stomach' |
| | cimikki | cimukki | 'ear ornament' |

(2) /a/ changes to /o/ in certain lexical items and /e/ in a few items.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | WT | TTD | |
| | itayam | etayom | 'heart' |
| | paatam | paatom | 'foot' |
| | kannam | kannom | 'cheek' |
| | nakam | navem | 'nail' |

(3) /u/ changes to /o/ in number of lexical items and /e/ in a few items.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | WT | TTD | |
| | utampu | otampu | 'body' |
| | kutam | kotam | 'water pot' |
| | cuvar | cevuru | 'wall' |

(4) /e/ changes to /o/ in few items.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | WT | TTD | |
| | cempu | compu | 'small metal vessel' |

(5) /ai/ changes to /e/ in a number of items.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ki:rai | ki:re | 'greens' |
| | talai | tale | 'head' |

(6) The euphonic /u/ and /i/ are added after certain items ending in consonants.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | kaal | kaalu | 'leg' |
| | tuun | tuunu | 'pillar' |
| | vaay | vaayi | 'mouth' |
| | peey | peeyi | 'devil' |

(7) /m/ changes to /v/ optionally in a few lexical items.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | miicai | miice/viice | 'moustache' |

(8) /k/ changes to /v/ optionally in a few lexical items.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | nakam | nakam/nevam | 'nail' |
| | mutukku | mutuku/mutuvu | 'back' |

(9) /y/ changes to /v/ optionally in a few lexical items.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | vayiru | vayiru/vavuru | 'stomach' |
| | nooy | nooyi/ noovu | 'disease' |

(10) /rr/ changes to /tt/ wherever it occurs.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | nerri | netti | 'fore-head' |
| | kaarru | kaattu | 'wind' |

(11). /nr/ changes to /nn wherever it occurs.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | panri | panni | 'pig' |
| | kanru | kannu | 'saping' |

(12). /l/ changes to /r/ in certain lexical items.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | lanntar | raantalu | 'lantern' |
| | loottaa | roottaa | 'tumbler' |

**Grammar:**

The major grammatical categories are nouns and verbs.

**Nouns**

**Personal Pronouns:**

The following differences can be pointed out when we compare the personal pronouns of TTD with WT.

1) TTD uses *ampe* instead of the written form *naam.*
2) The vowel /a/ of the final syllable of 3rd person masculine and feminine has changed to /e/ which is seen in the forms such as *aven* 'he', avel 'she' , etc.
3) The vowel /a/ of the final syllable of the honorific form has changed to /u/ resulting in *ivuru*/ *avuru*.
4) The plural suffix *kal* has changed into *ke* and al into /e/ resulting in forms such as *niinke* 'you (pl)', *ave* 'she' etc.

Following are the examples:-

| WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|
| naan | naan | 'I' |
| naam | naampe | 'we (inclusive)' |
| naankal | naanke | 'we (exclusive)' |
| nii | nii | 'you (singular)' |
| niinkal | niinke | 'you (plural)' |
| ivan | ivan | 'he (proximate)' |
| avan | aven | 'he (remote)' |
| ival | ive | 'she (proximate)' |
| aval | ave | 'she (remote)' |
| ivar | ivuru | 'he (Proximate honorific)' |
| avar | avuru | 'he (remote, honorific)' |

The following differences can be pointed out when we compare the oblique forms of TTD with the oblique forms of WT.

1. The oblique form *nam* has changed into *nampe* and nampl.
2. *enkal* has changed into *enke* and *enkl*.
3. *un* has changed into on.
4. *unkal* has changed into *nke*.

The following examples will illustrate the above points:-

| WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|
| en | en | 'I' |
| nam | nampe, nampl | 'we (inclusive)' |
| enkal | enke,enkl | 'we (exclusive)' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| uṇ | on | 'you (singular)' |
| unkaḻ | onke,onkl | 'you (plural)' |

**Case suffixes:**

There are differences between TTD and WT due to phonological changes in the case suffixes. The following important differences can be pointed out.

1) The accusative case suffix *ai* has changed into e̱.

2) The instrumental case suffix *aal* has changed into *aale*.

3) The sociative case suffix *kuuta* has changed into *kuute* and *ootu* into *oote*.

4) The dative case suffix *(u)kku* has changed into *kki* before noun stems ending in front vowels.

5) The oblative *kitteeyiruntu* has changed into *kitteruntu, iliruntu* into *-leruntu* and *iruntu* into *runtu*.

6) The genitive case suffix *utaiya* has changed into *oote*.

7) The locative case suffix *itam* is not used.Instead *kitme* is used. The locative can suffix *il* was changed into *le*.

The following list will stand as instances of the above mentioned points:-

| WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|
| aṇṇaṇ-ai | aṇṇen-e | 'elder brother (ace)' |
| peenav-aal | peenaav-aale | 'elder brother (ace)' |
| avan-kuuṭa | aven-kuute | 'with him' |
| aval-ootu | avel-oote | 'with her' |
| nan-akku | nampl-ukku | 'to us' |
| eli-kku | eli-kku | 'to rat' |
| annan-kitteeyi runtu | annenkitteruntu | 'from the elder brother' |
| kannu-iliruntu | kannu-leruntu | 'from eye' |
| ankey-iruntu | anke-runtu | 'from them' |
| enn-utaiye | enn-oote | 'my' |
| naay-itam | naay-kitte | 'with dog' |
| tatt-il | tattu-le | 'on the plate' |

**Verbs**

**Tenses:**

There are differences between TTD and WT in tense suffixes due to phonological changes. The following are the important differences.

**(1) Past tense:**

(i) The past tense suffix *-in-* has changed into *-n-* with certain verb stems and into -n- with certain other verb stems.

| | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | caat-in-aan | caat-naan | 'he jumped' |
| | paat-in-aan | paat-naan | 'he sang' |
| | irum-in-aan | irum-n-aan | 'he coughed' |
| | elut-in-aan | elut-n-aan | 'he wrote' |

(ii) *-tt-* has changed into *-cc-* with certain verb stems.

| | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | vitai-tt-aan | vete-cc-aan | 'he sowed' |
| | utai-tt-aan | ot-cc-aar | 'he broke' |

(iii) *-nt-* has changed into *-nc-* with certain verb stems.

| | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | aarraay-nt-een | aaraa-nc-en | 'I searched' |
| | paay-nt-aan | paa-nc-aan | 'He jumped over' |

(iv) *-ṟṟ-* has changed into *-tt-*

| | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | pe-ṟṟ-aal | pe-tt-aa | 'she delivered' |

(v) -*ṯ*- has changed into *-ṇc-* with certain verb stems.

| | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | eey-t-aal | ce-nc-aa | 'she did' |
| | pey-t-tau | pe-nc-u | 'it rained' |

(vi) *-nr-* has changed into *-ṇṇ-*

| | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| eg. | ni-nr-ann | ni-nn-aan | 'he stood' |

**(2) Present tense:**

The present tense suffix *kir* has changed into *-(k)kr* and r depending on the nature of the verb stem. kir is realized as zero (o) before neutre suffix.

| WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|
| keet-kir-aan | kee-kkr-aan | 'he asks' |
| ceerk-kr-aan | cee-kkr-aan | 'he gathers' |
| cey-kr--een | cey-r-en | 'I do' |
| octu-kir-en | oot-re-en | 'I run' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| natak-kir-atu | natakkutu | 'I does' |
| ootu-kir-atu | ootutu | 'it runs' |

**(3) Future tense:**

The future tense suffix -p- has changed into -pp- with certain verbs due to phonological change.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | keeṭ-p-aay | kee-pp-e | 'you will ask' |

**Personal terminations:**

Due to phonological change there are differences in the personal terminations used in TTD when compared to WT.

**(1) First person singular:**

*-cen* has changed into *-en-*

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | teetu-kireen | teet-r-en | 'I search' |
| | tunku-kireen | tuunk-r-en | 'I sleep' |

**(2) First person singular:**

*-Oom* has changed *Om*

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | vaank-in-oom | vaank-n-om | 'we bought' |
| | ta-nt-oom | ta-n-tom | 'we gave' |

**(3) Second person singular:**

*-aay* has changed into *-e-*

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | va-nt-aay | va-nt-e | 'you came' |
| | cu-tt-aay | cu-ṭṭ-e | 'you burnt' |

**(4) Second person plural:**

*iirkal* has changed into *iinke*

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | a<u>l</u>u-t-iirkal | a<u>l</u>u-t-iinke | 'you (;1)' |
| | va-nt-iirkal | van-t-innka | 'you (pl) came' |

**(5) Third person:**

i) Third person feminine singular *aal* has changed into *aa*.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | peecu-kir̲-aaḷ | peec-r-aa | 'she talks' |
| | poo-kir̲-aaḷ | poo-r-aa | 'she goes' |

ii) Third person masculine plural *-aanuvo* which is not found in WT is used in TTD.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | kee-ṫṫ-aarkaḷ | kee-ṫṫ-aanuvo | 'they (mas) asked' |
| | poo-n-aarka ḷ | poo-n-aanuvo | 'they (mas) went' |

iii) Third person honorific singular *-aar* has changed into *-aaru*

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | ooṫṫ-in-aar | ooṫ-ṅ-aaru | 'he (hon) drived' |

iv) Third person rational plural *-aarkal* has changed into *-aanke*.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | vir-ṟṟ-aarkaḷ | vi-tt-aanke | 'they sold' |
| | varu-v-aarkaḷ | varu-v-aanke | 'they will come' |

v) Third person neutar singular *atu* has changed into *-utu* after future sense marker.

| eg. | WT | TTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | koṫṫu-kiṟ-atu | koṫṫu-utu | 'it pours' |
| | koṯuk-kiṟ-aut | kuṫuk-utu | 'it gives' |

**Lexicon:**

Due to phonological changes many words of WT have been realized differently in TTD. Also there are many words which can be pointed not as uniquely used in this district. The following list will show the above points.

| | |
|---|---|
| ince | 'here' |
| iṫuppu | 'waist' |
| icuvu | 'spasm' |
| ikkuḷu | 'waist' |
| iira kole | 'liver' |
| iinom | 'inferior, low' |
| evru | 'gum-tooth' |
| evuru;ekuru | 'gum-tooth' |
| eavukkom | 'a small towel' |
| eravaaṅom | 'sloping roof of the house' |
| elave | 'the silk cotton' |
| ece | 'unexpected fortune' |
| ammaayi | 'mother's mother' |
| appaayi | 'father's mother' |
| akkuḷu | 'armpit' |
| arukaalu | 'door frame' |
| anti | 'evening' |
| attu | 'field boundry' |
| atti | 'country-fig' |
| appucci | 'father's young brother' |

| | |
|---|---|
| amman | ' mother's brother' |
| aravaan katepali | ' sacrificing the life of Arivan, the son of Arjuna' |
| akattiyom | ' important' |
| aacci | ' mother's younger sister, fathers younger brother's wife' |
| uccilee | ' high' |
| uppuppaari | ' a type of game' |
| urumom | ' mid-day' |
| uppukkaḷaru | ' saltish land' |
| ucule | ' acacia pennata' |
| uume muuccu | ' non-fractuous blossom' |
| uuruṇi | ' the previous day of the village festival when the villagers cook boiled rice and offer to the deity' |
| oḷavaarom | ' a tool for weeding grass' |
| oori | ' a king of swimming of play' |
| puucci kuuti | ' ring shaped ear ornament' |
| posaayam | ' evening' |
| poṭani, poṭari | ' nape' |
| paaṭṭi, aattaa | ' father's/mother's mother's mother |
| paatayyan | ' father's/mother's father's father |
| paṭṭi | ' scattered hamlets' |
| pocaaye | ' twilight' |
| poṭṭu | ' smaller grains as of millet' |
| pulliyaa erumpu | ' harmless ants' |
| patukalom | ' a festival alluded to some battle field' |
| tooppaṭṭe | ' shoulder' |
| taṭṭe | ' stalk' |
| talappea | ' turban' |
| taali kaare | ' a type of ornament to which thali is attached' |
| taattaa | ' mother's / father's father' |
| taattan | ' mother's father' |
| tuuri paṭṭu | ' song played while swinging' |
| taavaa | ' jaw bone' |
| tiruve | ' grinding stone' |
| torakkaalu | ' key' |
| taraḷu | ' crowd' |
| caakke | ' procession day of the deity' |
| cooru | ' meal / food' |
| caame cooru | ' cooked millet' |
| caruvom | ' a shallow wide-mouthed copper or brass pot' |

| | |
|---|---|
| cinki | ' a kind of kho-kho' |
| calli | ' a kind of play making use of broken tiles' |
| cavurukaaṭu | ' a kind of wet land' |
| cankaayom | ' dry stalk of gingily plant' |
| caruvu | ' dry leaves' |
| cevulu pacu | ' red- cow' |
| cekkaan | ' oil monger' |
| cekkaatti | ' oil monger's wife' |
| kaṭiccikkiratu | ' side dish' |
| kaasu paane | ' copper pot' |
| kakkaḷen | ' weaver' |
| kakkaḷecci | ' weaver's wife' |
| karukkal | ' dawn' |
| kucini | ' kho-kho play' |
| konṭaantale | ' back of head' |
| kaḷuttu muṭicci | ' adams apple' |
| kammen cooru | ' cooked millet (a kind') |
| Kavole | ' a kind of water lift' |
| kavucee | ' non-vegetarian food' |
| katukken | ' ear-ring' |
| kaaci paane | ' brass vessel with narrow mouth' |
| kalavaṭṭe | ' a mould formed to fit the mouth of mortar' |
| kankaaṇi | ' the person who supervises the lands' |
| kaavale | ' a kind of water lift with the help of oxen' |
| kannalu | ' premature rotting' |
| konke | ' the husk of millet' |
| kaa muuccu | ' fructuous blossom' |
| kaaru pacu | ' black-cow' |
| koraa | ' she-goat' |
| kookkaali | ' a log arranged for preserving' |
| koottipullu | ' boys play with long and short sticks' |
| komuṭṭi | ' water-melon (cucurbite citrulus)' |
| kakkom | ' molasses' |
| karamooṭu | ' restricted area in village for the purpose of exeretin' |
| molavaa palakaarom | ' a type of snack commonly known as vadai' |
| macci | ' elder brother's wife' |
| muccu | ' a small winnowing pan by children' |

| | |
|---|---|
| meelakki | ' next year' |
| muuccu (uṭuratu) | ' blossoming stage of jack fruit' |
| meemaari kiimarri | ' heavy rain' |
| mucutu | ' red ants' |
| nellu cooru | ' rice food' |
| niḷappaari | ' a type of game' |
| nankay | ' elder brother wife' |
| nattom | ' fertile land situated near the residence' |
| vavttooṭṭam | ' dysentry' |
| varavu cooru | ' cooked millet' |
| vici | ' a resting cot' |
| vatti | ' a round plate' |
| vattaa | ' a drinking vessel with wide mouth' |
| vayakaaṭu | ' wet land' |
| veṭṭikkuuṭe | ' dung-basket' |
| velakkamarru | ' broomstick' |
| vaanku | ' curved knife' |
| vitte | ' excretion of pig' |

## PACHAMALAI DIALECT OF TAMIL

Pachamalai Malayalis are the inhabitants of the Pachamalai hilly range situated in the northern part of Tiruchirappalli district. The word Malayali refers to the inhabitant of the hills. As per the information given by Thurston (Castes and Tribes of Southern India, Vol.IV) Pachamalai Malayalis are Tamil speaking people who migrated from the plains to these hills in comparatively recent times. According to tradition, they originally belonged to Vellala community of cultivators and migrated from Kanchipuram area to these hills about a few centuries back. Pachamalai hilly range is divided into three major divisions such as Tenparanaadu, Vannaadu and Athinaadu or Kombainadu. Each naadu consists of nearly twenty to thirty villages.

The Pachamalai Malayalis are the followers of Hindu religion. Among them, there are two sects namely Saivites and Vaishnavites. Apart from Siva and Vishnu,they worship a number of local deities.

The Tamil language spoken by Pachamalai Malayalis is so distinct in phonological, morphological and lexical levels that it is treated as a separate dialect of Tamil. In the following paragraphs, the special linguistic features of Pachamalai Tamil Dialect (PTD) are dealt with.

**PHONOLOGY:**

Ten vowel phonemes can be established for this dialect. They are: a,aa, i,ii,u,uu,e,ee,o,oo. The vowel phonemes, ai and au, which are found in the written Tamil are not found in this dialect. There are only fifteen consonant phonemes which have distinguishing value in this dialect. They are:/K,c,t,t,p,n,m,y,r,l,v,l,j,s/. The following are the phonological changes found in the lexical items of this Dialect when compared to the written Tamil.

(1) /i/ changes to/a/ and/e/ in certain lexical items.

| written Tamil (WT) | *Pachamalai Tamil* | *Dialect(PTD)* |
|---|---|---|
| muuṅkil | muumkalu | 'bamboo' |
| kiḻanku | keḻamku | 'tuber' |
| kiṇaṟu | keṇaru | 'well' |

(2) /e/ changes to /o.in certain lexical items.

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| teḻi | toli | 'sprinkle' |

(3) /u/ change to /i/ ,/o, and /a/ in certain lexical items

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| ciippu | ciipi | 'comb' |
| pancu | panji | 'cotton" |
| noonpu | noompi | 'fasting' |
| pukayilai | povale | 'tobacco' |
| muyal | mosa | 'hare' |

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| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ulakam | olakan | 'world' |
| ulakkai | olekke | 'pestle' |
| pureaa | paraa ' | dove' |

(4) /a/ changes to /i/, /e/ and/o//

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| Katikaaram | Kitikaaran | 'clock' |
| aval | ave | 'she' |
| ulakkai | olekke | 'pestle' |
| maram | maron | 'tree' |
| malukku | mulukku | 'to polish' |

(5) /ai/ changes to /e/ and /a/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| talai | tale | 'head' |
| malai | male | 'rain' |
| kuticai | kutica | 'hut' |
| vaittu | vaccu | 'having put' |

(6) /k/ changes to /v/, /i/ and /j/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| pukayilai | povale | 'tobacco' |
| pukaiccal | povacca | 'smoke' |
| akappai | alapay | 'laddle' |
| aṅku | anje | 'there' |

(7) /r/ changes to /i/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| tiruppu | tiluppu | 'to turn' |

(8) /n/ Changes to /m/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| niiccal | miicce | 'swimming' |
| nonti | monti | 'lame' |

(9) /n/ changes to /l/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| aranmanai | aramalay | 'palace' |
| paniyan | paniyalu | 'banian' |

(10) /n/ changes to /ø/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| cunnaampu | cuntaampu | 'lime' |

(11) /i/ changes to /l/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| avaḷ | ave | 'she' |
| valayal | valaye | 'bangle' |

(12) /nr/ changes to /nn. and /ṇṭ/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| Ka<u>nr</u>u | kaṇṇu | 'calf' |
| Pa<u>nr</u>i | paṇṇi | 'domestic pig' |
| kan<u>ru</u> | kaṇṇu | 'young plant' |
| pa<u>nr</u>i | paṇṭi | 'wild pig' |

(13) /l/ changes to /l/, and /K/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| kee<u>l</u>varaku | keevuru | 'ragi' |
| too<u>l</u>amaikkaaran | toomekkaaran | 'bestman' |
| kuli | kuḷi | 'pit' |
| <u>n</u>i<u>l</u>al | <u>n</u>ikalu | 'shade' |
| vi<u>l</u>utu | vikutu | 'banian root growing from the branches' |

(14) /y/ changes to /o/

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| viyarve | ve:rve | 'persperation' |

## GRAMMAR

The major grammatical categories are nouns and verbs.

NOUNS :

Personal pronouns :-

The noted differences in the personal pronoun system of PTD when compared to the WT are the following:-

i) PTD uses *nampel* in the place of *naam*.

ii) The vowel /a/ of the final syllable of 3rd person masculine and feminine has changed to /e/ which is reflected in the respective forms as *aven* 'he' *'avel'* 'she' etc.

iii) There is a peculiar third person *iiya* 'these persons' (proximate)' apart from *ivunka* which is both honorific singular as well as simple plural.

The following list of forms illustrates these points:-

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| naan | naan | 'I' |
| naam | nampeḷ | 'we (inclusive)' |
| naaṅkaḷ | naankaḷ | 'we(exclusive)' |
| nii | nii | 'you(singular)' |
| niiṅkaḷ | n'iṅkaḷ | 'you(plural)' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ival | iven | 'she(proximate)' |
| avaḷ | aven | 'he(remote)' |
| ival | iveḷ | 'she(proximate)' |
| avaḷ | aveḷ | 'she(remote)' |
| itu | itu | 'it(proximate)' |
| atu | atu | 'It(remote)' |
| ivarkaḷ | ivunka, iiya | 'these persons' |

The following changes are noted when oblique forms of WT and PTD are compared:-

i) *en* has changed into *ey* optionelly before the dative case suffix, *kki* (as *eykki* 'to me').
ii) *nam* has changed into *nampel*.
iii) *un* has changed into *-on* which again has changed into *oy* optionally before the dative case suffix *-kki* (as kki 'to you')
iv) *onkal* has changed into *onkal*

The following table will show the above mentioned points:-

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| en | en,ey | 'I' |
| nam | nampel | 'we(inclusive)' |
| un | on,oy | 'your(singular)' |
| unkaḷ | onkal | 'your(plural)' |

**Case Suffixes**

In case suffixes also there are differences between WT and PTD due to phonological changes. The following are the noted differences:-

i) The accusative case suffix *ai* has changed into *-e*
ii) The instrumental case suffix *-aal* has changed into *-aale*.
iii) The sociative case suffix has changed into *oote*
iv) The dative case suffix (a) *kku* has changed into *kki* after ending stems and *akku* and *irku* have changed into *ukku*.
v) The genitive case suffix *utaiya* has changed into cots.
vi) The locative case suffix *-il* has changed into *le* and *kitte* is used in the place of *itam*.
vii) The ablative *-iliruntu* has changed into *kentu*, iruntu into ntu and *kiṭṭay* iruntu has changed into *kiṭṭentu*.

The following table will illustrate the above mentioned points:-

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| cattiy-ai | caṭṭiy-e | 'earthern vessel (accusstive)' |
| paṉṟiy-aal | panniy-aale | 'by pig' |
| en-akku | ey-kki | 'to me' |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| vitai-kku | vetey-kki | 'to send' |
| en-akku | en-ukku | 'to me' |
| paṇattirku | panatt-ukku | 'to money' |
| avan-utaiya | aven-ooṭe | 'of him' |
| aṭupp-il | atupp-le | 'in the oven' |
| avan-itam | aven-kitte | 'with him' |
| uur-iliruntu | uur-leentu | 'from village' |
| avan-kiṭṭeeyiruntu | aven-kiṭṭentu | 'from him' |
| inkeey-iruntu | iince-ntu | 'from here' |

**VERB**

**Tenses:**

Differences are found between the PTD and WT in the tense suffixes also due to phonological changes. The following are the important differences.

(1) **Past tense**

(i) The past tense suffix *-in* has changed into *-n-* with certain verb stems and into *-n-* with certain other verb stems.

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| oot-in-aan | oot-n-aan | 'he ran' |
| tirupp-in-aan | tirupp-aar | 'he turned(something)' |

(ii) The past tense suffix *-nn-* has changed into *-ṇṭ-* with certain verb stems.

eg.

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| Co-nn-aan | co-ṇṭ-aaṉ | 'he said' |

(iii) The past tense suffix *-nt-* has changed into *-nc-* with certain verb stems.

eg.

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| picai-nt-een | pene-ne-en | 'I squeezed" |

(iv) The past tense suffix -tt- and *-rr-* have changed into co- with certain verbs.

eg.

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| ali-tt-een | eli-cc-en | 'I cut(the flex into pieces) |
| vi-rr-een | vi-cc-en | 'I sold(something)' |

(2) **Present tense**

The present tense suffix *kir* has changed into *-kr-* and *-r-* depending on the nature of the verb stem, *-kir-* is realized as zero(0) before neuter suffix.

eg.

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| natak-kir-aay | nata-kr-e | 'you walk' |
| oottu-kir-aan | oot-r-aan | 'he drives' |
| meey-kir-atu | meey-0-tu | 'it grazes' |

(3) **Future tense**

The future tense suffix -p- has changed into -pp- with certain verbs.

| eg. | WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | keeṭ-p-aay | kee-pp-e | 'you will ask' |

**Personal terminations**

Differences are found in the personal terminations used in PTD and WT due to phonological changes. The following are the important differences.

**First Person Singular**

-een has changed onto -en

| eg. | WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | OOṭṭin-een | ooṭṭn-en | 'I drove' |
| | Cuṭṭ-een | Cuṭṭ-en | 'I backed' |

**First Person Plural**

In PTD, 'inclusive' and 'exclusive' are denoted by separate markers unlike WT. This is one of the peculiar features of this dialect. First person inclusive plural is expressed by *-mulumu* and the exclusive by -om

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| poov-oom | poo-mu | 'We (incl) will go' |
| Ootuv-oom | oot-umu | 'We(incl) will run' |
| teet-oom | teetuv-om | 'we(excl) won't search' |
| aaṭṭ-om | aattuv-om | 'We (excl) won't shake up' |

**Second Person**

*-aay* has changed into *-iy* before interrogative *-aa* and into *-e-* elsewhere.

| eg. | WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | tant-asy-aa | tant-iy-aa | 'did you give?' |
| | viṭṭ-aay-aa | utt-iy-aa | 'did you left' |
| | tant-aay- | tant-e | 'you gave' |
| | vaṭitt-aay | vaṭice | 'you filtered' |

**Third person neuter singular**

(I) *-atu* has changed into *ici* after past tense suffix with certain verb stems.

| eg. | WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Paarṭṭ-atu | paatt-ici | 'it saw' |
| | cuṭṭ-atu | cuṭṭ-ici | 'it hurnt' |

(ii) *-atu* has changed *-utu* after the present tense market

| WT | PTD | |
|---|---|---|
| varu-*kir*-atu | varutu | 'it comes' |
| cuṭu-*kir*-atu | cuṭ-utu | 'it burns' |

**Lexicon :**

Due to phonological changes many lexical items of PTD are different from those of WT. Apart from these, there are many unique lexical items which are peculiar to this dialect.

The following is the list of peculiar words found in this dialect :-

| | |
|---|---|
| ippatti | 'nowadays' |
| itte | 'here' |
| ittare | 'here' |
| ikkurulu | 'soot' |
| imketti | 'here' |
| imkaale | 'here' |
| ivvitte | 'here' |
| ii | 'here' |
| ette | 'where' |
| ettere | 'where' |
| emketti | 'where |
| emkaale | 'where; |
| enje | 'where' |
| ennattannakki | 'on which day' |
| evvitte | 'where' |
| eyye | 'where' |
| ee | 'where' 'why' |
| eeṭee | 'an addressing form' |
| eekki | 'to me' |
| eenon | 'vessel' |
| ocampalu | 'fountain' |
| orcinti | 'fasting' |
| ookki | 'to you' |
| ooyi | 'what' |
| atte | 'there' |
| attare | 'there' |
| acavu | 'side of forehead' |
| akkaa | 'aunt' |
| alappay | 'ladle' |
| amketti | 'there' |
| amkaale | 'there' |
| aniyama | 'much' |
| anaṭtaan | 'squirrel' |
| anje | 'these' |
| anṭikka | 'set aside' |
| avvitte | 'there' |
| aympeesu | 'take rest' |
| ayye | 'there' |
| aa | 'there' |
| aalakkoḷaa | 'flute' |

| | |
|---|---|
| uvaccaaron | 'death' |
| piṭṭi | 'buttocks' |
| piracoan | 'delivery' |
| pericaan | 'big/great' |
| pacikuṭi | 'morning tiffin' |
| pakaṭe | 'jowl' |
| pakuṭu | 'chin' |
| panikka | 'slowly' |
| panaaci | 'rack' |
| paṇṭi | 'pig' |
| pariyon | 'bride price' |
| posaanon | 'goods' |
| povala | 'tobacco' |
| puṭṭa | 'small basket' |
| puuṭṭukucci | 'key' |
| ticcu | 'cut' |
| timme | 'a nick name' |
| teṭṭa | 'braveness' |
| taṇra | 'drum' |
| talaappu | 'turoan' |
| tavusen | 'grain' |
| tayi | 'handle' |
| toṇṭi | 'shed pf pig' |
| tolaru | 'creep' |
| turumpu | 'penalty' |
| tuukku | 'cradle' |
| tuuve | 'broom' |
| cippi | 'filter plate' |
| ciluppi | 'cheek' |
| ciruviṭṭi | 'big basket' |
| ciicci | 'mutton' |
| ciive | 'shower' |
| ciive | 'grass' |
| camate | 'mill stone' |
| caapu | 'shop' |
| caatu | 'big basket' |
| caalu | 'big pot' |
| coṭukkumaṇi | 'wooden bel' |
| covuṭi | 'consent for marriage' |
| cummaykkum | 'often' |
| cuura | 'better' |
| kileeru | 'ridicule' |
| kela | 'deer' |
| kaṭe | entrance' |

| | |
|---|---|
| kakkon | 'arm pit' |
| koṇṇaaḷi | 'unripe fruit' |
| kalaṃe | 'week' |
| karuppu | 'devil' |
| kaaṣa | 'fever' |
| kalaatu | 'throw out' |
| karaayi | 'uncroped land' |
| koṭaappu | 'fence' |
| koṭuva | 'sickle' |
| koraṭu | 'cheek' |
| kooỵaa | 'temple' |
| kammuṣu | 'shirt' |
| kunjaam piḷḷe | 'small child' |
| kuṇṭi | 'heart' |
| kuṣumpi | 'secret' |
| kuṣunivuutu | 'kitchen' |
| kuuṭṭaan | 'big' |
| matusu | 'betrothal' |
| manru | 'lazy boy' |
| maṇṇe | 'big in size' |
| maluvu | 'axe' |
| mayme | 'common' |
| mojuṭu | 'top of the roof' |
| moottu | 'tender unripe fruit' |
| muttiri | 'crown' |
| muṭukku | 'chase' |
| muruvu | 'roll' |
| muuṣi | 'dowry' |
| muuyi | 'spit' |
| mleeri | 'upperside' |
| neṭṭi | 'back' |
| nanke | 'wife of elder brother' |
| naantu | 'back' |
| noṇṭu | 'feed' |
| noompi | 'festival' |
| laalu | 'snare' |
| rakkiri | 'greens' |
| verṭi | 'finger' |
| veekka | 'scar' |
| varati | 'impotent woman' |
| vaḷḷon | 'a measurement' |
| vaḷḷayon | 'spear' |
| vavuttan | 'boy' |
| vycaaḷu | 'young person' |

## FOLKLORE

Tiruchirappalli district is rich in folk culture as people of different communities live here have influence over one another and thus in the folk culture.

### 1. Folk Religion

In Tiruchirappalli district people belonging to the faiths of Hinduism, Islam and Christianity are found in both rural and urban areas. However the pre-dominant religion is Hinduism.

### Folk Religion (Hindu)

Hinduism with its customs, rituals and habits, formed and practised from time immemorial, can be said to have *Great tradition* and *Little tradition (i.e. Folk Religion).* The popular deities such as Natarajar (*i.e.* Siva) and Murugan (முருகன்) can be cited as examples of great tradition. The names of which most of us are not familiar with belong to little tradition. Petta Naachi Periasami *(பெத்தநாச்சி பெரியசாமி).* Thotticci Amman *(தொட்டிச்சி அம்மன்)* Kombai Karuppan *(கொம்பை கருப்பன்)* etc. can be cited as deities of little tradition. The above examples are given merely for a general understanding. The following more rigorous and systematic divisions have been established to identify deities and temples of great and little traditions.

| | *Great Tradition* | *Little Tradition or Folk Religion* |
|---|---|---|
| i. | Worship system and religious practices are Vedic and Agama based. | Worship and religious systems are not Vedic and Agama based. |
| ii. | Pujas in the temples are perfomed at regular prescribed intervals daily. | Pujas are not performed regularly. As and when a family or a community wishes to hold a function Pujas are conducted. |
| iii. | Festivals are celebrated at prescribed dates annually as given in the Hindu Panjakas. | Annual festivals are conducted, but not on fixed dates. |
| iv. | Structure of the temple is constructed in a uniform way. Idols are made as per the Vedic beliefs. | Temple structures are not systematic. Idols are even made sometimes with wood, mud and of edible wetty flour. Sometimes trees and stones are also worshipped. |

| | *Great Tradition* | *Little Tradition or Folk Religion* |
|---|---|---|
| v. | Only Brahmins are the priests | Only non-Brahmins are the priests in the temple. |
| vi. | Offerings to the deity Non-vegetarian food Items are never included | Non-vegetarian food items offered to most of the deities. |
| vii. | Worshippers are widely spread beyond a particular region. | Worshippers constitute mainly of a particular area. |

Hindu temples are generally grouped under each of the two traditions as per the persons shown above. However there are a few rare instances where a deity of little tradition is transformed into another. Deities such as Mariamman (மாரியம்மன்) Kaliamman (காளியம்மன்) and Iyanar(ஐயனார்) are examples of deities of folk religion being transformed into great tradition, A classic example of this type in Tiruchirappalli district is the Samayapuram Mariamman (சமயபுரம் மாரியம்மன்) . This deity which had once an area-restricted followers has now developed into a very important and popular deity worshipped by lakhs of followers belonging to differant parts of Tamil Nadu. This temple, based on its income and its importance has been brought under the control of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowment by the Government of Tamil Nadu.

Another classic example of a deity of great tradition which totally transformed into little tradition is also found in this district. There is a small village called Kundangal west of Sathyamangalam on the Kulithalai-Manapparai trunk road. There stands a huge rock in the shape of a ball on top of a hillock. A sculptured Buddha in meditating pose is carved on the centre of the rock facing east. Two figures on both sides of Buddha offering flowers to Him are also carved on the rock. At His foot a nine-headed cobra is also carved. At the bottom of the rock a pair of carved footsteps are found. Few feet away from these carvings a Trishul is also carved. From these findings it could be discussed that it must have been a place of worship of Buddha. (The carvings of Trishul could have been a latter addition). The point is that eventhough it was a place of worship of Buddha (of great tradition), it is not so in recent times, because local enquiries reveal that folks in nearby villages offer animal-sacrifice (goat and hen) and spray their blood around the rock. They decorate the Trishul with garlands. Sandal and Kumkum pastings are also found on ths face of the Trishul. The significance of Buddha worship is long lost and the rock has now become a place of folk religion symbolishing the transformation of great tradition into little tradition.

**Information about deities of great and little traditions:-**

During 1984-85 the Department of Sociology, Tamil University, Thanjavur undertook a "Village Survey" in Tiruchirappalli district. For the purpose of this project information of deities and their centres of worship in this district was collected from the above survey material. A comprehensive list of male and female deities of both great and little traditions and their number of centres of worship in this district is given as *Appendix-I* at the end of this report. A review of the list reveals the following: folk tradition deities and their centres of worship are more in number compared to deities of great tradition. Further, even among the deities of little tradition number of places of worship of female deities are more. Worship of Mariamman tops the list, followed by Kaliamman. Among the male deities of little tradition Iyanar and Karrupannaswamy fall in that order of priority. In contrast to little tradition, male deities of great tradition are worshipped in more number of centres than female deities. In order of priority, Pillaiyar, Perumal, Siva and Murugan are worshipped. Among the female deities Kammachi Amman /Meenakshi Amman is worshipped in maximum number of places. Next to this, Naachiyyar is worshipped in large centres.

**Area-wise dominant folk deities :-**

As it was mentioned earlier, folk deities have regional features formed into their character and also have worshippers belonged to that particular region only.If the deities popular in different parts of this district are enumerated, they may be listed as follows: In Udaiyarpalayam taluk Dhraoupadi Amman is the predominant deity. In Ariyalur and parts of Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Kaliamman and Aiyanar are worshipped by a large number of people.Mariamman, Karrupannaswami and Kathavarayan are deities popular in Lalgudi taluk. Kaliamman, Mariamman and Annanmarswami are worshipped in large scale in Karur taluk. Pidariamman and Ellaiamman in Modakkur and Andakkampalaiyam, Masiperiannaswamy in Puliansolai near Kollimalai Hills, Kokkuvettiyan in Kannanur, Vekkaliamman in Woraiyur,Pambalaiamman in Thottiayapatti and Budanayaki Amman in Thuvarankurichi are deities in this district which deserve mention.

From the above information we may derive that a particular community or caste has a preferred deity of worship. For example, Vanniars (in Udaiyarpalayam) worship Dhrupadai and the Kongu Vellala Gounders worship Annammarsami Ponnar- Sankar in Karur and Manapparai taluks, Madurai Veeran, Konnachiyamman and Kali are worshipped by the Muthurajas.

Kathavarayan is worshipped by the Muthurajas in Lalgudi and Trichy taluks. Periyannasamy, Kamatchiyamman, Kannimar and Mariamman are also worshipped by the Mutharajas of Tiruchi, Musiri and Lalgudi taluks.The popularity of the most favourite deity of Kongu Vellala Gounders, stretches

Kannimarsamy and Ponnar - Sankar Koil, Virappur, Manapparai Taluk

far beyond this district. Wherever a large scale distribution of this community is found in Tamil Nadu Annamarswami is popular among them. As Annanmarswami is worshipped in a larger belt by this community, so also is, the number of folk tales and beliefs prevalent among them from place to place. It may be of interest here to give the two different versions of folk tales about Annanmaarswami. The folk tale recorded in Veerappur has the following story. In Valanadu there lived a couple by name Kunnudaiya Gounder and Thamarai Naachi. As they did not have any issue Thamarai Naachi prayed Lord Eshwaran (Siva) for blessing her with children. When Eshwaran blessed her with the boon she in turn requested Him to show her His own child, before granting her the boon. Immediately He plucked a Dharpai grass and put it into a cradle. Thus the child Periakandi Amman alias Periakka was born. Thamarai Naachi also gave birth to three children by name Ponnar, Sankar and Thanga. As Periakka was born a half male and half female, she prayed to Eshwaran (Siva) to remove her handicap. He ordered her to proceed to Veerappur *(வீரப்பூர்)* and sit on a single copper needle and pray so that her desire will be fulfilled. In the meantime Thanga the younger sister of Ponnar and Sankar, desired to have a parrot as her pet. So Ponnar and Sankar went into the forest near Padugalatthukkadu for catching a parrot. These brothers had a boon that they would be always in their teens Mahavishnu thought that if the boys were in their teens they would go on controlling the country. So He shot an arrow at Ponnar who caught the arrow before it hit him but could not escape the wrath of Mahavishnu. So he killed himself with the same arrow. Unable to bear the tragic end of his elder brother Sankar also killed himself with the same arrow. Thanga who came into the forest in search of her brothers, found them dead and started crying. The penance of Periakka (who was sitting on a copper needle) was disturbed by Thanga's cry. Periakka appealed to Mahamuni to give them life. Mahamuni responding to this sprinkled holy water on the dead bodies and brought the two boys alive.

Another version of the folk tale currently in vogue in that area is that the maternal uncle of Ponnar and Sankar changed his form into Mayavan in order to kill Ponnar and Sankar. Hiding behind a Vanni tree he shot an arrow at Sankar who caught the arrow before it hit him and found to his dismay that it was shot by his own maternal uncle with the intention of killing him. Notwithstanding the agony, he got himself kiiled with the same arrow. When Ponnar came to know the death of his younger brother, he also killed himself with that arrow. The long absence of Ponnar and Sankar caused doubts in the mind of Periakandi Amman. She sent Mahamuni and Karrupannasami into the forest in search of the brothers. They too were killed in the forest. Thanga, who also went in search of her brothers died on the way. When Periakandi Amman came to know all about this, she sprinkled holy water and brought them all alive. But she immediately thought that, "if the dead come alive, the world can't withstand'* So she changed

*மாண்டவர் பிழைத்தால் மாநிலம் தாங்காது.

them into stones. Every year a festival is held in Veerappur to commemorate the memory of Ponnar and Sankar, in which the old incident is enacted by thousands of devotees of Ponnar and Sankar. The devotees gather at Valanadu during the month of Masi. It is believed that a place of Ponnar and Sankar was here. The devotees have a darshan of a well which was supposed to be in the backyard of the palace. Afterwards they go to Padukalam Pusaaripatti (படுகளம் பூசாரிபட்டி) where the people in thousands faint in a frenzied state. They are all laid down and small girl sprinkles water on them. This symbolises the "bringing alive of Annamarswami and others'. Finally, they go to Periakandi Amman temple to offer their prayers . During this festival it is claimed that lakhs of people assemble at Veerappur to participate in the festivities. It is one of the biggest folk festivals in Tiruchirapalli district.

The items offered to the deities are usually consumed by the devotees. Contrary to this custom, a practice of not using the offerings is also in vogue in some parts of the district. Kannanur is a small village, 10 kilometers away from Thuraiyur where Kokkuvettiyan temple situates. Here, the people in and around this village write down their prayers in a small piece of paper and tie it to the cock's leg. The cock is hanged upside down in a nearby tree and left to die. The devotees never take back their offerings to Kokkuvettiyan.

## FOLK RELIGION (CHRISTIANITY)

Besides the religious occasions of Christianity, Christians in this district have adopted a few Hindu festivals and celebrate them too. The Pongal festival is celebrated. Christians in and around Villapallam in Udayarpalayam taluk celebrate Pongal two days after the regular Pongal is celebrated by Hindus. The Perum Pongal of Hindus is called as Anthoniar Pongal by Christians of this area. On the morning of 17 January the celebration of Anthoniar Pongal starts with the flag-hoisting in the church. The people observe fasting on the whole day and in the evening they cook Pongal within the church premises. The cooked food is blessed by the priest and offered to the poor. Late in the night, they take out the chariot of Anthoniar and go round the main streets. In front of the church, Silambam, Kabadi, Kummi, etc., are played by men and women of different age groups. On the next day, *i.e.*, on 18 of January, around 7.30 in the morning the priest offers prayers in the church where the people bring their cattle. The priest sprinkles holywater on the cattle. On this day they also celebrate Manju Virattu in which both Hindus and Christians participate.

**Folk Festivals:**

People generally denote festival either by the name Thiruvizha or Thirunal. Both the terms are synonimous because they are currently used for celebrations of auspicious days as well as temple festivals. Festivals celebrated between the months of Chitrai (சித்திரை) and Panguni (பங்குனி) in Tiruchirappalli district, are described hereunder.

**Chitrai:**

The first day of the month is the Tamil New Year day Chitrai. People celebrate this day with the fond hope that the whole new year will bring them prosperity. On this occasion they prepare sweet, bitter and four food items and offer them to the family deity. The reason for preparing food of different taste on this day is that the year may bring them occasions of happiness as well as sorrow and that one should be prepared to face all of them philosophically. It can be pointed out here that people in Lalgudi taluk do not cook certain vegetables on this day. These include bottle-gourd, gourd, the trunk of banana, tree leaves of loguminous tree which are looked upon inauspicious occasion.

Either on the first of Chitrai or on any other auspicious day of this month, villagers repair the old plough, decorate the oxen and take them to the paddy fields. There, they plough a very small bit of land and sow nine different cereals called Nawadhanyam. This is Ponner Puttutal in Udayarpalayam and Ariyalur areas and Naller Puttutal in Thuraiyur and Manapparai areas.In Puvaikulam in Udayarpalayam taluk and in Thuraiyur it is said that the villagers join together for doing *community ploughing*. In other areas family members go to their own paddy fields for *individual ploughing*. In some areas only ploughing is done and in some other areas both ploughing and sowing take place. For example, in Udayarpalayam taluk itself only ploughing is done in Puvaikulam where as in Panancheri both ploughing and sowing take place. It is believed that the seed which germinates among the nine varieties will give better yield in that particular year.

**Chitra Pournami**(*i.e.* Chithrai Fullmooon day) is another festival in this month. On this day, people prepare pongal in the day time and offer to the deities. They also prepare variety rice and take them to the nearby river bed in the evening and eat there. The moon with all its brightness shines during this night and people call this picnic as *nila choru*. In Kovilur of Karur taluk people from different villages join together and celebrate car festival in the Siva temple. This marks the starting of folk festivals from the end of Chitrai to the beginning of Vaikasi.

**Adi :**

This month is very important in the history of Tamil culture. The whole district celebrates Adi Perukku on the 18th day of this month with pomp and glory. On this day newly-wedded are invited to their in-laws, houses and a grand feast is arranged. The newly weds go to the nearby rivers and offer items like glass bangles and turmeric to the river Goddess the Cauveri. They also leave the marriage garlands (which till now were kept in the house) in the river water. This is one of the biggest folk festivals in the district. In Karur taluk people take germinated seeds of nine varieties and leave them in the Cauveri water. They call it *mulaippari*.

The end of the month is also an occasion which is called Adi Kazhivu. On the last day ofAdi, people go to different temples and offer their prayers.

**Karthikai :**

The popular festival in the month of Karthikai *viz.*, Karthikai Deepam celebrated throughout Tamil Nadu, is also celebrated in Tiruchirappalli district with marked regional differences. The materials used in the construction of a wooden tower to be burnt on this occasion, the place of burning it and the belief related to the festival are different from place to place.

In Udayarpalayam area, the wooden tower which is called choka panai is built with the branches of trees such as vanni, usilai, al,arasu, and vembu (ilargosa tree). It is covered with palm leaves on paddy straw. The tower is made in an open ground in front of any temple in the village and burnt. The burning branches are taken away and left in the vegetable gardens with the belief that harvesting will be good. The ashes too are carried and used as manure. Boys on this occasion, prepare country sparklers, using burnt flowers of palm or the trunk of brinjal plant and charcoal powder.

In Karur area the custom of burning down *choka panai* is not found. Instead, the boys prepare sticks made out of millet straw for about long and burn it at both ends. They throw these sticks in front of the Mariamman temple. A heap of such burning millet sticks is called *choka panai*. The millet stick is called sundu. Jumping across the burning heap is considered as a heroic play.

In Thuraiyur area the choka panai is made of palm trunk enclosed by sticks of vembu(Margosa) and vagai. The tower which is called 'sudalai' in covered with palm leaves. On this occasion, villagers gather carrying sulundu or burning millet sticks in their hands near the Mariamman or Siva temple. Women of the village bring cocount and fruits to the temple. The priest of the temple offers puja to the deity, lights a camphore and throws it on the wooden tower or sudalai. It is believed that one who takes away the palm trunk from the burnt tower will be blessed with fortunes. The people carry the ashes and sticks and throw them into the paddy fields. They believe that this will keep their crops pest-free.

In Manapparai area, Pazhuvanji and Pannakombu are places where Karthikai Deepam is celebrated in a grand manner by the Nayakkar Community people as narrated. The wooden tower is called in this area the chokapan. The Nayakars make the chokapan in a round way in the model of a thatched hut just like their houses. The chokapan constructed in front of the village temple is supported in the center by a club of a vanni tree. The boys of the village carry burning millet sticks which they call sulundu to the chokapan and throw them at it. Meanwhile the girls make shrill cries *(குலவை)*. The man who takes the vanni trunk from the burnt out chokapan is the hero of the day. People apply the ashes on their fore head which is believed to be holy.

In Lalgudi area, they use palm leaves for making a wooden tower which they call sudalai deepam. It is generally constructed in front of the village temple. They offer prayers to the village deity and burn the sudalai deepam and keep the ashes as "holy"to spray in the fields with the belief that it will keep their crops free from pests.

In Srirangam and Thiruvanaikkaval temples Karthikai Deepam is celebrated with all the characteristics of a great tradition. A wooden tower of 30 to 40 ft. in height is constructed with the trunk of a cocount tree and bamboo sticks. Palm leaves numbering more than 20,000 are used to cover the tower. Provisions are also made for entry into the tower as well as for climbing to the top of it. The tower is called sudalai deepam. The Brahmin priests of these temples climb to the top of the sudalai deepam, pick out four palm leaves, light them with fire and throw them in four directions. Immediately they also liter fire step up the tower and climb down quickly. The burning of the sudalai deepam goes on nearly for two hours. The devotees throw salt on the burning tower. They consider the ashes holy. The second Gopuram (tower) of Sri Rangam temple is called Karthikai Gopuram because of the custom of burning the Sudalai Deepam in front of it.

**Vaikunda Ekadasi Festival:**

It is one of the most famous and familiar festivals celebrated in Sri Rangam. It is celebrated in the month of Margazhi consecutively for twenty days (Ra Pathu and Pagal Pathu). During the Rapathu (night ten days festival), festival, Vedu pari or Rattivettai in memory of Thirumangai Alwar is celebrated in a grand manner near Muttarasan Kuradu(1000 Pillared Mandabam Periyannan Muttarayar the local Muttaraya chief who is claimed to be the descendent of Thirumangai Alwar) is honoured by the temple authorities. He will be taken to the temple in a big procession with mela dhalam, tharai thappattai and crackers. A catemorial welcome will be given to him with parivattam.

In the course of the festival Lord Ranganatha will be staying for a full day in the Muttaraya mandapam located in the Thangayan Muthuraya Thoppu near the keela vasal.

**Pongal:**

Pongal a festival celebrated for three days, falls on the first day of the Tamil month, Thai though celebrated in all parts of Tamil Nadu, it has salient regional features in Tiruchirappalli district. Even within the district, marked differences exist from place to place.

Bogi which falls on the last day of the Tamil month Margazhi is celebrated on the eve of Pongal festival. The month of Margazhi is considered inauspicious. No family functions are held in this month. Womenfolk get up early in the morning and perform poojas. On the day of Bogi they clean the house and house-hold articles and prepare for the forth-coming Pongal festival. In Udayarpalayam area, they cook Pongal in the evening and offer to their village deities alongwith soaked rice(mixed with

Kandasari sugar). In Karur area, women observe Mangalya Nombu and serve food to the poor and needy. They prepare bunches consisting of neem leaves, flowers of Aavaramplant and leaves of Pulai plant and place the bunches on the roof top of houses, paddy fields, pens, cattlefields, etc. This ceremony is called *kapu kattuthal*. In Thuraiyur also, the ceremony of *kappu kattuthal* is in vogue but people here do not offer any food items to their family deities on Bogi.

Pongal celebrations synchronises with the first day of the Tamil month Thai (தை). In Udayarpalayam area people cook Pongal in the front yard of their houses and offer to their deity. Before cooking the Pongal they give newly harvested paddy to their farm workers. In Karur, Pongal is called *Surya Pongal or Vasa Pongal* They wear new clothes on this day. It is believed that only women having children should cook Pongal on this day. In houses where they have no children they bring in their relatives' children and prepare the Pongal. Naickars of this area offer non-vegetarian food items to their family deities, in remembrance of their ancestors. In Thuraiyur, Pongal is called Surya Pongal which is celebrated only by people who do not have cattle in their houses. The Pongal they prepare, is offered to the deities. In Manapparai area Pongal is called Thai Pongal or Masaporappu-Varusha Porappu. They leave bunches of flowers of Pulai and Aavaram flowers on the roof tops of their houses. This ceremony is called as *Kappu Kattu*. They leave these bunches in the paddy fields near the wells and in the temple. The custom of cooking sweet pongal in the front yard of the houses and plain pongal inside the house is in vogue here. In Lalgudi, Pongal is known by the name Surya Pongal. They cook the pongal only in the backyard of the houses and offer it to their ancestors alongwith new clothes.

The second day of the festival is called Mattu Pongal. In Udayarpalayam area both 'community' as well as 'individual' worship of cattle is prevalant. They decorate their cattle and drive them with high speed in the evening. This ceremony is called Thirattu. They offer non-vegetarian food to their ancestors and seek their blessings, on that day. In Karur area it is called Patti Pongal. This celebration takes place in cattle-sheds. The women do not talk to each other but keep silent while cooking the Pongal. The pongal cooked outside the cattle sheds is called Thada Naachi Amman Pongal. In Manapparai from the day of *kappu Kattu* people do not clean the cattle-sheds. The sport of Jallikattu or Manju Virattu commences from this day and goes on for a month. In places like Pottamettu Patti, Manjam Patti, Thiraam Patti and Sivalur the sport of Manju Virattu is very popular. In Lalgudi area Brahmins call Maatu Pongal as Kanu Pandigai. On this occasion Brahmin women prepare variety rice and make them into small balls which they place on turmeric leaves for crows to eat.

The third and the last day of the Pongal festival is called the Kari Naal. In Udayarpalayam it is called Kaanum Pongal. Folk games such as kummi, kolattam, and saranatti are played by girls and boys respectively on this day. Hitting of earthern pots hung on big poles with sticks, called

Uriadi Thirunaal is also celebrated. In Karur area people take rest on this day. Unmarried girls collect the flowers used for 'kappu Kattu' ceremony go around the wells playing Kummi in the backyard of houses and throw them into the wells. This they call *pookotti varuthal*.

**Masi:**

In Udayarpalayam taluk, Masi Magam festival is celebrated at Draupadai Amman temple in Kurichikulam. The temple car is taken out along the main streets of the town. On this day people observe death anniversary of the ancestors. A common saying in this area goes thus. *"Offering of Titi on Masi Magam by the one who forgets to do it regularly"**

Another festival commonly celebrated in this district is Maha Sivarathiri. In Karur and nearby places people offer cooked green grams and roots to the family deities as well as in Siva and Vishnu temples. They distribute the offerings to the poor. In Manapparai there is a custom of going for hunting of hares on this day. It is known as *Maha Sivarathiri Vettai* (Mahasivarathri Hunting). In the morning, men folk of the village gather at the temple with long sticks and offer their prayers. It is expected that one person from each house should participate in the hunting failing which the concerned household will be socially isolated. They go into the forest with their hounds. Irrespective of caste everyone in the village participates in this. If someone hits a hare, it is announced by drum beating. In the evening when they return from the hunting, women folk of the village receive them with Arti. The heads of the dead animals are given to those who hit them. The meat is distributed equally among others on the basis of the number of persons of families in the village. In Lalgudi special prayers are offered in the temples of Kamatchi Amman and Periannan Sami in Omanthur. Here also they offer cooked grams and roots to the family deities.

**Panguni :**

Panguni Uthiram is celebrated throughtout the district. People carry milk pot and Kavadi to the Murugan temples and offer their prayers.

## Folk Arts and Crafts.

Folk arts may be classified as *Material Arts* and *Performing Arts*. Painting, sculpture, materials used in performing arts etc., come under folk arts. Excellent folk sculptures are found in Tiruchirappalli district in places like Veerappur. Limeclay deities of Veerappur/Muni and Ponnar Sankar may be cited as examples of folk sculpture. In the temple of Ambarevaneswarar in Mandurai which is a great tradition temple, paintings of folk deities are also found.

When production of a folk art material is duplicated in large scale for commercial purposes, it becomes a craft. Mat weaving in Karur is an

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*(மறந்தவன் மாசி மகத்தில் திதி கொடுத்த மாதிரி) (is the Tamil saying)

example of folk craft in this district. Mats of Karur have become so famous that they are produced in the household industry and sold in the Karur weekly shandies. In Udayarpalayam, folk musical instruments such as tavil and nathaswaram are produced and sold.

**Performing Arts:**

In Udayarpalayam taluk the follwing performing arts are held. In Aattukkurichi troups conducting Harichandra Natagam, Rama Natagam and Lava-Kusa are popular. The performing artists are mostly from Vanniar community. Troupes consisting mostly of Harijans perform folk arts like Koravan-Kuratthi dance, street plays, dummy-horse dance and peacock dance. These troupes include instrumentalists playing thappu kovil melam and nathaswaram.

In parts of Udayarpalayam and Ariyalur taluks, Bharatham and Kathavarayan story telling are popular. In these, one artist narrates the story and the other members repeat the sentences in chorus. Sometimes the troupe members enact a few incidents of the story.

In Jayankondam taluk Thirukkalappur Siru Thondar Natagam and Kathavarayar Kathai are very popular. These two performances are done by artists belonging to Pandaram community. The artists play the musical instrument Udukku while narrating these stories. In Vilangulam a street play called Thatakkuttu is popular. Artists performing Thatakkuttu are from Thatar community. Hiranya-Samkaram, Lava-Kusa and Hamsan are the other street plays enacted by the Thatar artists.

In Manapparai, Kulithalai and Karur areas, Annamar Sami story telling is very popular. During Christian festivals, a traditional drama called Basca is performed in Malai Adi Patti. The life story of Jesus Christ forms the theme of the drama.

Besides the above regional performing arts, Koravan-Kuratti dance, dummy-horse dance and Peacock dance are found throughout the district. Artists of these performances hail mainly from Tiruchirappalli, Manapparai, Udayarpalayam and T.Pazhuvur.

## Traditional Judiciary System

Pallar, Parayar and Sakkiliyar are the major Scheduled castes in Tiruchirappalli district. There are three sects *viz.*, Kaladi, Muppadi and Christians. The age-old village panchayat system is still effectively in vogue among the Pallars. It may be called 'Traditional Judiciary System' or *Folk Judiciary*. One such panchayat system prevalent among the Pallars was reported in Lalgudi taluk. This Pallar panchayat solves the civil disputes and criminal cases in the twenty-five hamlets which are controlled by this panchayat. A headman presides over the panchayat, consisting of several members. If one wants to give a civil complaint he has to pay Rs.11/- to the headman and present his case. The headman receives the complaint

and fixes a date for hearing and tells the *Messenger* to announce the date of hearing among the people living in all the hamlets. The messenger does accordingly. On the fixed date the panchayat hears the versions of both the parties and pronounces its decision. The decision of the panchayat is final and if either party does not accept its decision, the whole family will be isolated from the community and will be treated as outcast. The party which wins the case has to meet the panchayat expenditure.

The procedure of depositing Rs.11/- for lodging a complaint by the aggrieved party is followed in the criminal cases also. If the accused is found guilty by the panchayat he is bound by the decision of the panchayat. If the guilty is not agreeing to that decision the messenger will be ordered to bring twenty five tamarind sticks and lash the guilty hundred times with the sticks. If the family members of the guilty prostrates once before the panchayat ten lashes will be reduced. The purpose of reducing the lashes, it is told, is to make the guilty prostrate in front of the whole village and bring him and his family to shame. Unlike civil cases, in criminal cases the accused will have to bear the panchayat expenditure.

## FOLK LITERATURE

Folk literature is an oral tradition in a society. It is passed on from generation to generation and kept alive. So it is a living tradition too. Tales, songs, riddles, proverbs etc., form part of folk literature. The folk songs include lullaby, play-songs, labourer's songs, ritual songs, prayers and oppari. In the following sections the folk literature in Tiruchirappalli district is presented.

**Kolattam songs:**

Kolattam is a game in which women, irrespective of age, participate. They hold small stick of 1½ ft. length in each hand and dance, striking the sticks to a rythm with each other and with other's dancing to the song sung by one of them. The following is the version of the Kolattam song which is in vogue, sung during Pongal festival in Udayarpalayam area.

எங்கே சுமந்து போகிறீர் - சிலுவையை நீர்
எங்கே சுமந்து போகிறீர்
எங்கே சுமந்து போகிறீர் இந்த சிலுவை தன்னை
எங்கே சுமந்து போகிறீர் இந்த சிலுவை தன்னை
கள்ளர் நடுவினிலே தெள்ளும் மணலும் சுட (எங்கே)
தோளில் நரம்பறுந்து
தூக்க பலமில்லாமல்
ஆயா சுமத்தினதும் தாயார் அழுதுவர (எங்கே)
எங்கள் தந்தை அந்தோனியாரே
என்றும் எம்மை காப்பீர்
மங்களஸ்துதி இங்கே எப்படி வந்தோம்
எம்மை பார்ப்பீர்
உம்மை எங்களை பாதுகாவலராய்

ஊரில் தெரிந்தோமே
செம்மையான நல்வழியில்
சேர்க்க உமை நேர்ந்தோாமே
துன்பம் பிணிகள் எங்கள் ஊரில்
தோன்றா கிருபை செய்பவீர்
இன்பம் நிறைய மோட்சம் சேர
ஏற்ற அருளை பொழிபவீர்

**Kummi songs:**

Kummi is one of the popular performances in Tiruchirappalli district in which only women participate. They move in a circle and dance clapping their hands. During the performance a woman sings a kummi song, stanzas of which are repeated in chorus by others. They perform kummi during festivals. The following is the kummi song recorded during the Christian Pongal in Udayarpalayam taluk.

ஆவணி மாசம் அடி போட்டு
சித்திரை மாசம் செவுரெழுப்பி
செல்வகோயில் கட்ட சொல்லி
திட்டங்கள் போட்டாளாம் தேவமாதா
நாலுகால் சட்டம் நடு சட்டமாம்
நட்சத்திரம் போல் ஒரு தேரெழுப்பி
தேருக்குடையாள் தேவமாதா அவள்
தெருமேல் வரத பாருங்கம்மா
சப்பரம் வந்து சமைந்திருக்க
சபையோரெல்லாம் வடம் பிடிக்க
இத்தன பெண்களும் உத்தமி பெண்களும்
வெத்தல காம்பால சுங்கம்மா
கொத்தோட கத்திரி காயுங்கொண்டு
கோதும் அரிசியும் சம்பா கொண்டு
தங்க தவல எடுத்துக் கொண்டு
சமைக்கப் போறாளாம் தேவமாதா

முத்து பதித்ததும் பக்கத்திலே
மோதிர கையும் வெளிச்சத்தில
அப்ப பிறந்தாராம் நம்மேசு நாதரு
சிங்கார தோப்புல சீராட

மடமடங்கவே பட்டுடுத்தி
மாளத்து ராசாவே கையேந்தி
மேள தாளத்தோட வாராராம்
வேதத்த ரட்சிக்கப் போறாராம்

வெள்ளக் குருதையிலேறிக் கொண்டு ஏசு
வெள்ளாளன் சீமைக்கு போகயிலே
வெள்ளக் குருதைய கண்டொடனே இந்த
வெள்ளாளன் சீம திடுக்குற்றான்

காரி குருதையி லேறிக்கிட்டு ஏசு
காராளன் சீமைக்கு போகையிலே
காரி குருதைய கண்டொடனே இந்த
காராளஞ்சீம திடுக்குற்றான்

பஞ்ச மரத்திலே ஏணகட்டி ஏசு
பாலகன போட்டு தாலாட்டி
பாக்கு மரமும் பாலா வடியுதே
பாலகன பெத்த தாயாரே

ஈச்ச மரத்திலே ஏணகட்டி
ஏசுவ போட்டு தாலாட்டி
ஈச்ச மரமும் தேனா வடியுதே
ஏசுவ பெத்த தாயாரே

ஆத்து மணலிலே ஊத்து நோண்டி
அஞ்சாறு மாசமாம் தவமிருந்து
தவிச்சி வராராம் அந்தோனியாருக்கு
தங்க குடம் போட்டு மொள்ளுங்கம்மா

குருத வரத பாருங்கம்மா குருத
குனிஞ்சி வரத கேளுங்கம்மா
குருத மேல வர குழந்த யேசுநாதருக்கு
கொலுசு மின்னல பாருங்கம்மா

யான வரத பாருங்கம்மா யான
அசஞ்சி வரத பாருங்கம்மா
யான மேல் வர அந்தோனியாருக்கு
ஆடைகள் மின்னல பாருங்கம்மா

The song is in praise of Amman deity which is carried in a chariot in the streets of a village. The singer pleads the deity not to get anger. There is also a small tale about Velayi who fell in for the money of an English man and got her life ruined. The song ends with the note that Annammar wore glittering garments of zari work.

நன்னானே னானன்னே னன்னானே னானன்னே
நன்னானே னானன்னே நன்னானே
நன்னானே னானன்னே னன்னானே னானன்னே
நன்னானே னானனானன்னே னன்னானே

அடி கோடான கோடி நான் முக்கோடி கட்டிநான்
கோடான தேரையும் பாருங்களே
ஆயிவருகிறா பாருங்களேன்
மகமாயி வருகிறா பாருங்களேன் (நன்னானே)

ஏகும்மியடிக்கிறேன் இன்னுசொல்லி நல்லா
கோவங்க கொள்ளாத மாரியாத்தா
கோபங் கொள்ளாத மாரியாத்தா

தம்பிக்கு வந்த தலைமாறுமல
சாமிமேல வச்சு பாடிவரேன். (நன்னானே)

ஏ எந்த முத்தும்சரி தங்கமுத்தே
எங்க குமாரா எங்க கண்டே
தெக்கு தெருவுல தேரோடும் வீதிலே
தேரின் மேல் கைந்தாளம் போடக்கண்டேன் (நன்னானே)

ஏ பாம்பு இருக்குமாம் புத்துகுள்ள
நல்ல பயம் இருக்குமாம் நெஞ்சுக்குள்ள
பயம் இருக்குமாம் நெஞ்சுகுள்ள
கருஞ்சு வெறுத்த சிட்டிணசாமிக்கு
நித்தரை போற ஒயில்பாரு (நன்னானே)

ஏ ஒரு வருசமா ஒன்னரை மாதமா
என்னெயும் தேச்சு முளுகாமே
எண்ணெயும் தேய்ச்சு முளுகாமே
தலவரண்டதும் சன்னாசியானதும்
சம்மதமோ முத்துவீராயி (ஏ நன்னானே)

ஏ ஆற்றுமணல் சோறாக்கி நல்ல
ஆவரம்பூவால கறிசமச்சு
ஆவரம் பூவால கறிசமச்சு
மினுக்கட்டா பூச்சியால விளக்கேத்தி நல்ல
வேடிக்கை காட்டுறான் வெள்ளைக்காரன்

ஏ வெள்ளைகார பணம் சின்னபணம் நல்ல
வேடிக்கை காட்டுதான் வெள்ளிபணம் நல்ல
வேடிக்கை காட்டுதான் வெள்ளிபணம்
வெள்ளிபணத்துக்கு ஆசைவச்சி அவ
வேசம் கொறஞ்சாளாம் வேலாயி (ஏ நன்னானே)

ஏ பெரிய பட்டண வீதியிலே செரு
பாலனும் நானுமா போவையில
பாலனும் நானுமா போவையில
கோபுரவாச நுளையிலோ தெரு
கூத்துல கண்டேண்டி ஞான பெண்ணே (ஏ நன்னானே)

ஏ தங்க வளயல சலசலங்க
தாலுசு கம்பி நெடுநெடுங்க
தாலுசு கம்பி நெடுநெடுங்க
தங்க முடிபெத்த காமாச்சியம்மனுக்கு
சருவமின்ன மின்னபாரேன் (ஏ நன்னானே)

ஏ பொன்னு வளையல நெடுநெடுங்க நல்ல
போலீசு கம்பி சலசலங்க நல்ல
போலீசு கம்பி சலசலங்க
பொன்னு முடிபெத்த காமாட்சிக்கு
பொட்டு குறையல பாருங்களேர், (ஏ நன்னானே)

ஏ தேங்கா உடைக்கவே, தண்ணி தெளிக்கவே
தெப்பகுளம் ரெண்டு தத்தளிக்க
தெப்பகுளம் ரெண்டு தத்தளிக்க
மன்னவ தங்கச்சி மதுரை மீனாச்சி
வாரா தெப்ப குளம்பார்க்க (ஏ நன்னானே)

அடி கூவாத சாவல கொண்டுகிட்டு நல்ல
கோயிலு சன்னதி போவையிலே
கோயிலு சன்னதி போவையிலே
அறுத்த சாவல் எழுந்து கூவுதாம்
அம்மா சன்னதி வாசலிலே (ஏ நன்னானே)

ஏ ஓலைபொட்டி கக்கத்திலே நல்ல
ஒம்பது மக்களும் பக்கத்திலே
ஒம்பது மக்களும் பக்கத்திலே
மக்கள பெத்த மாரியம்மா
மவந்து வாராளாம் தேருமேல (ஏ நன்னானே)

அடி ஆண்டவன்பத்தினி ஆயி மகமாயி
ஆயிரம் கண்ண திறந்திடம்மா
ஆயிரம் கண்ண திறந்திடம்மா
ஆயிரம் கண்ண திறந்து கொண்டு
அம்மன் திரிபோல நின்றாளே (ஏ நன்னானே)

ஏ சடசடங்குமா வெத்தல நல்ல
சத்தத்துத் தண்ணி அலை மோத
சத்தத்துத் தண்ணி அலை மோத
சாடகார அண்ணமாருக்கு
சருவ மின்னுற மின்னபாரு

அடி மொத மொதங்குமா பெத்தலையா நல்ல
முத்தத்து தண்ணி அலைமோத
முத்தத்து தண்ணி அலைமோத
சாடகார அண்ணமாருக்கு
சருவ மின்னுற மின்ன பாரு (ஏ நன்னானே)

(கும்மிப்பாடல்–3)

The annual festival of Kulumayi Amman is celebrated in Puthur in the Tamil month of Masi by people of different castes such as Pallar, Paraiyar, Valaiyar, Vannar, Achari, Potter, Barbers and Brahmins. The song is sung in praise of Kulumayi Amman Kaval Teyvam and Ondi Muthu.

தன்னன்னே னானன்னே தன்னன்னே னானன்னே
தன்னன்னே னானன்னே தன்னானே
சின்னக்கிணத்திலே பாம்படித்து சிங்காரத்தோப்பிலே வேட்டையாடி,
கருகணரலி பெருகவே கருகம் பூவெல்லாம் உதிரவே,
காரிய காரியாம் நம்ம குழுமாயிக்கு கம்பி போட்டு மடம் திறக்கவே,
யானை வாரதைப் பாருங்கடி, யானை அசைந்து வாரதைப் பாருங்கடி
யானை மேல வர்ர நம்ம ஒண்டி முத்த அதட்டிச் சம்பளம் கேளுங்கடி
குதிரை வாரதைப் பாருங்கடி குதிரை குனிந்து வாரதைப் பாருங்கடி
குதிரை மேல வர்ர நம்ம ஒண்டி முத்த கூப்பிட்டுச் சம்பளம் கேளுங்கடி
பாகைப் படர்ந்ததைப் பாருங்கடி பாகை பச்சிப் படர்ந்ததைப்
பாருங்கடி
பாகைப் பழம் போல நம்ம குழுமாயிக்கு பல்லு வரிசையைப் பாருங்கடி,
சூரை படர்ந்ததைப் பாருங்கடி சூரை சுத்திப் படர்ந்ததைப் பாருங்கடி

சூரைப் பழம் போல நம்ம குழுமாயிக்கு பல்லு வரிசையைப்
பாருங்கடி

ஆழக்கிணறு வெட்டி குழமாயிக்கு நீளக்கயறு போட்டு
எல்லோரும் கூடி குழுமாயிக்கு குங்குமப் பொட்டுமிட்டு
எட்டடிக் குச்சுக்குள்ளே குழுமாயி எத்தினி நாளிருந்தாள்
பத்தடிக் குச்சுக்குள்ளே குழுமாயி பட்டணம் போயி வந்தாள்
பாசிப்பயறு இழந்து ஒண்டிமுத்து பட்டணம் போகையிலே
தூசிப்பயறு என்று குழுமாயி தூற்றி அளந்தாளாம்,
வெற்றிலை தாம்பாளம் வைத்து சத்தியம் செய்து விட்டு
ஒண்டிமுத்து தனிவழி போகையிலே குழுமாயி கூடவே வந்தாளாம்,

அம்மா இருப்பாளோ குழுமாயி அழகா கரைதனிலே
அவை வந்து அடிக்கவே சிலை வந்து முடவே
குட்டி ரெத்தம் குடிப்பாளோ அம்மா பச்சைக்கறியை
கல்லாலே கவ்வி அம்மா பட்டணம் சுத்துவாளாம்.

தண்டிகளாம் தண்டிகளாம் குழுமாயிக்கு
கோலவர்ண தண்டிகளாம் நட்டுமுட்டு போடவே
நாதஸ்வரம் ஊதவே நாவடியாள் பாடவே
தேவடியாள் ஆடவே குழுமாயி கீழ்க்கரை சுத்தி
மேல்க்கரை வாராளாம், மேல்க்கரை சுத்தி
கீழ்க்கரை வாராளாம் அம்மாளுக்கு
இறக்குங்க இறக்குங்க கோதண்ட மாலையை
அரும்பு வைத்த பூமாலை,
குழுமாயி வாசலிலே அம்மா குருவை நெல்லு காயுதம்மா
பாத்துக்கடி குழுமாயி பச்சைக்கிளி கோதாம்மே
வடக்கிருந்து வாராளாம் குழுமாயிக்கு வண்ணமுழித்
தேவடியாள் வழிமறித்து சேதி சொல்ல
ஒண்டிமுத்துக்கு வடபுறமாம் கூடாரம்
தெற்கிருந்து வாராளாம் குழுமாயிக்குத் திருணவள்ளித்
தேவடியாள் தெருமறித்து சேதிசொல்ல
ஒண்டிமுத்துத் தென்புறமாம் கூடாரம்

**Swing Song:**

In Karur area during the Tamil month Adi the newly wedded couples are invited to their in-laws' houses. They are presented with new clothes and honoured with sumptuous feasts. It is during this day that the women folk in the houses tie big ropes in the tree branches and prepare and enjoys swing, swinging accompanied by folk songs. The following is the version of one such folk song, the theme of which is to make fun of the people in the in-law's house.

மானு வேட்ட மயிலு வேட்ட
போனாங்க எங்களையன்
மானமெல்லாம் தீப்பறக்க
வருவாங்க எங்களையன்

கோளிவேட்ட கொக்கு வேட்ட
போவாங்க உங்களையன்
கொக்கு கூட இல்லாம
திரும்புவாங்க உங்களையன்

**Transplantation Song:**

During the transplantation of paddy saplings women labourers sing folk songs which are called Nadavu Padalgal. Such songs have inner meanings. The following is one such song which is in vogue in Thirumanur area.

நன்னானே நானே நன்னே
நன்னானே நானே நன்னே
நன்னானே நானே நன்னே
நன்னானே நானே நன்னே
நன்னானே நானே நன்னே
ஏ கத்திரிக் கொல்லையிலே
காய் பறிக்கும் கமலப் பேண்ணே
குத்துக் கல்லு மேலிருந்து
கூப்பிட்டது நானல்லவா
நன்னானே ..........

ஏ கூப்பிட்ட சத்தமெல்லாம்
குயிலு சத்தம் இண்ணிருந்தேன்
மாமாவோட சத்த மிண்ணா
மணிக்கணக்கா பேசிடுவேன்
நன்னானே..........

ஏ கத்திரிக் கொல்லையிலே
காய் பறிக்கும் கமலப் பெண்ணே
காத்திய விரதத்துக்கே கொஞ்சம்
காயி கொடுத்தா ஆகாதம்மா
நன்னானே ..........

ஏ காயும் கொடுத்திருவேன்-நான்
கலகலன்று பேசிடுவேன்
மாலையிட்ட மன்னவன் கண்டா
கொஞ்சம் மன வருத்தம் ஆகுமய்யா
நன்னானே..........

In the following song, sung while engaged in transplantation of paddy saplings, the singer narrates the miseries of a woman in her in law's house which is very big like the quantum of her sufferings.

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Courtesy : Dr. Pitchai Pillai, Govt. Arts College, Ariyalur

ஏ நன்னே நானேநன்னே
யம்மா, யம்மா, யம்மா
நன்னே நானேநன்னே நானே நன்னேயம்மா
நானேநன்னே நானேநன்னே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ நல்ல உமியாக்கி
யம்மா,யம்மா,யம்மா
நான் நித்தம் ஒரு பொண் வளர்ந்தேன் யம்மா
நித்தம் ஒரு பொண் வளர்ந்தேன் (குழுவினர்)

அந்த நெலவர வீடுயிண்ணு
யம்மா, யம்மா, யம்மா
என்ன நீலிய சம்மதிச்ச யம்மா
நீலிய சம்மதிச்ச (குழுவினர்)

அந்த நெலவர ஏசுறாரொ
யம்மா,யம்மா, யம்மா
நான் நெத்தம் ஒரு பொண்வளர்ந்தேன் யம்மா
நித்தம் ஒரு பொண்வளர்ந்தேன் (குழுவினர்)

அந்த பணக்கார வீடுயிண்ணு
யம்மா, யம்மா, யம்மா
என்ன பார்வதியா சம்மதிச்ச யம்மா
பார்வதியா சம்மதிச்ச (குழுவினர்)

அந்த பணக்காரா ஏசுறாரோ
யம்மா, யம்மா, யம்மா
கொஞ்சம் பக்கம்வந்து கேட்டுப் போங்க யம்மா
பக்கம் வந்து கேட்டுப் போங்க (குழுவினர்)

ஏ நன்னே நானேநன்னே
யம்மா, யம்மா, யம்மா
நன்னே நானேநன்னே, நானேநன்னே யம்மா
நானே நன்னே, நானேநன்னே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ அரிசி களுவுந் தண்ணி
யம்மா, யம்மா, யம்மா
அஞ்சி வேலி போய் பாயும்
அஞ்சி வேலி போய் பாயும்

நான் சந்திரரா பெத்த மக
நல்ல அறுந்தமணி கோக்கணுமா
நல்ல அறுந்தமணி கோக்கணுமா

ஏ பயிறுகழுவுந் தண்ணி
யம்மா, யம்மா, யம்மா நல்லா
பத்துவேலி போய் பாயும் யம்மா
பத்து வேலி போய் பாயும் யம்மா

நான் பாண்டியரு பெத்தமக
யம்மா, யம்மா, யம்மா நல்லா
பாசிமணி கோக்கணுமா யம்மா
பாசிமணி கோக்கணுமா யம்மா (ஏ நன்னே)

The following folk song starts with a lamenting note addressed to the women folk of Kallar community of Kundakudi Chattiram. The performer tells that she is going to work as a labourer in the construction of a culvert in Tamil which is colloquially pronounced as Kamma. As the whole village eagerly goes to see the construction, a pregnant woman of that village, with the permission of her mother-in law also joins them and goes to the construction site. Her husband, who comes home, sometime after she left, enquires his mother about his wife. When she tells the fact he goes on crying uttering that he could not see his wife who had her Valaikappu function only very recently. From the song, we don't get the explanation as to why he could not see his wife. On enquiry from the field-worker during the recording of this song, the informant explained that the pregnant woman was offered as human sacrifice at the construction site.

நன்னன்னே நானனன்னே
நன்னேநன்னே நன்னானே
நன்னானே னானேனன்னே அய்யோ தெய்வமே
நானானே னானேனன்னே பாளும் தெய்வமே
(நன்னன்னே)

பொண்டுகளா பொண்டுங்களா
கள்ளபுர பொண்டுங்களா
குண்டகுடி சத்திரத்தே அய்யோ தெய்வமே
நான் கூலி வேலை பார்க்க போறேன் பாளும் தெய்வமே
(நன்னன்னே)

மம்புட்டி தோள் மாட்டி
வெத்துகூடை கைபுடிச்சு
குண்டகுடி சத்திரத்தே அய்யோ தெய்வமே
நான் கூலிவேலை பார்க்க போறேன் பாளும் தெய்வமே
(நன்னன்னே)

ஊரும் திரளுதத்தே ஊரும் திரளுதத்தே
நானும் பாக்கப்போறேன் கம்மா பாக்கு அய்யோதெய்வமே
(நன்னன்னே)

தாயாரே தாயாரே என்ன பெத்த தாயாரே
பெண்டாட்டி எங்கே சென்றா அய்யோ தெய்வமே
என் பெண்டாட்டி எங்கே சென்றா அய்யோ தெய்வமே

ஊரும் திரளயிலே ஊரும் திரளயிலே
பாக்கப்போவ சொன்னேனடா
அப்பா மார்கொண்டா
நாடும் திரளயில
நடுவபோவ சொன்னேனடா அப்பா மார்கொண்டா
நான் நடுவபோவ சொன்னேனடா அப்பா மார்கொண்டா
(நன்னன்னே)

நாடும் திரளயிலே நாடும் திரளயிலே
நடுவபோவ சொன்னேனடா என் அப்பா மார்கொண்டா
நடுவ போவ சொன்னேனடா என் மகனே மார்கொண்டா
(நன்னன்னே)

காப்புட்ட பொண்சாதிய
காப்புட்ட பொண்சாதிய
கண்ணால பாக்கலியே அய்யோ தெய்வமே நான்
கண்ணாலே பாக்கலிய பாளும் தெய்வமே

பந்த பிரிக்கவில்ல
பந்த பிரிக்கவில்ல
வந்தசனம் போகலியே அய்யோ தெய்வமே
வந்தசனம் போகலியே பாளும் தெய்வமே
(நன்னன்னே)

மால மயங்கவில்லை
மால மயங்கவில்லை
மல்லிகப்பூ வாடவில்ல அய்யோதெய்வமே
மல்லிகப்பூ வாடவில்ல அய்யோதெய்வமே
கூர மயங்க வில்லை

கூர மயங்க வில்லை
கொண்டப்பூ வாடவில்லை அய்யோ தெய்வமே
தாலி மயங்க வில்லை
தாலி மயங்க வில்லை
தாழம்பூ வாடவில்லை அய்யோ தெய்வமே என்
தாழம்பூ வாடவில்லை அய்யோ தெய்வமே (நன்னன்னே)

அதிரசம் சுட்டசட்டி அதிரசம் சுட்டசட்டி
ஆவி அடங்கலியே அய்யோ தெய்வமே என்
ஆவி அடங்கவில்லை என் பாளும் தெய்வமே (நன்னன்னே)

பலகாரம் சுட்ட சட்டி
பாதிமணம் போகலியே அய்யோ தெய்வமே
பாதிமணம் போகலியே என் பாளும் தெய்வமே (நன்னன்னே)

கோட யிடியிடிக்க கோட யிடியிடிக்க
கொல்லையெல்லாம் தண்ணி நீக்க அய்யோ தெய்வமே
கொல்லையெல்லாம் தண்ணி நீக்க என் பாளும் தெய்வமே

கொளந்த யடியபார்க்க கொளந்த யடிய பார்க்க
கோடி தவசி ருந்தேன் அய்யோ தெய்வமே என்
கோடி தவசி ருந்தேன் என் பாளும் தெய்வமே (நன்னன்னே)

மானம் இடியிடிக்க மானம் இடியிடிக்க
மந்தையெல்லாம் தண்ணிருக்க அய்யோ தெய்வமே என்
மந்தையெல்லாம் தண்ணி நிக்க என் பாளும் தெய்வமே

மைந்தன் அடிய பாக்க மைந்தன் அடிய பாக்க
மாசம் தவசியிருந்தேன் அய்யோ தெய்வமே நான்
மாசம் தவசிருந்தேன் பாளும் தெய்வமே (நன்னன்னே)

மைந்தன் பொறக்க வில்லை
மைந்தன் பொறக்க வில்லை நான்
மவுசியா பார்க்கவில்லை அய்யோ தெய்வமே நான்
மவுசியா பார்க்கவில்லை பாளும் தெய்வமே

புள்ள பொறக்கவில்ல
புள்ள பொறக்கவில்ல
குறிப்ப பார்க்க வில்ல அய்யோ தெய்வமே
நான் குறிப்ப பாக்கவில்லை பாளும் தெய்வமே (நன்னன்னே)

The song explains the sufferings of a person who could not enjoy the benefits of his own labour. It is said here that the person who labours in the paddy field is not able to eat the rice grown there. Even if one wants to steal away a bit of the harvest he gets in return only punishment. The same treatment is meted out to women agricultural labourers. It proves true for the house wives who are denied the pleasures they enjoyed before marriage.

ஏ நன்னேனானே னானேனன்னே னானேனன்னே
நன்னேனானே னன்னேனானே னானே
நன்னே னன்னானே னானே னன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ ஒருபடி சோளம் கொண்டு, சோளம் கொண்டு
நான் சோளம் போட போனேனம்மா
நன்னேனன்னானே நானே னன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ சோளம் நல்ல விளைஞ்சிருக்க விளைஞ்சிருக்க
சோளம் தோகையோடு வந்திருக்கும்
நன்னேனன்னானே நானே ன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ சிட்டு நல்லோ வடிவெடுத்து, வடிவெடுத்து
நான் சோளம் திங்க வந்தேனம்மா
நன்னேனன்னானே னானேனன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

அந்த செஞ்சிமலை நாதரெல்லாம், நாதரெல்லாம்
என்னை கில்லடியா அடித்தாங்களோ
நன்னே னன்னானே னானேனன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ கில்லடிய தாங்கமலோ தாங்கமலோ நான்
சிந்தவிட்டேன் கண்ணீர்தான்
நன்னே னன்னானே னானேனன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ நன்னேனானே நானேநன்னே நானேநன்னே
நன்னே நானே நன்னே, நானேனானே
நன்னே னானே னன்னானே நன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ காப்படிதான் கம்புகொண்டு, கம்புகொண்டு நான்
கம்பு நட போவேனம்மா
நன்னே நன்னானே னானே ணானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ கம்புநல்லோ விளைச்சருக்கு, விளைச்சுருக்கு
கம்பு தோகையோட சாய்ச்சிருக்கும்
நன்னே நன்னானே னானே னன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ காட நல்லோ வடிவெடுத்து, வடிவெடுத்து
நான் கம்பு திங்க போனேனம்மா
நன்னே நன்னானே னானேனன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ கல்லடிய தாங்காமலோ, தாங்காமலோ
நான் கலங்கவிட்டேன் கண்ணீரையே
நன்னே நன்னானே னானேனன்னானே (குழுவினர்)

ஏ நன்னேனனே நானேநன்னே நானேநன்னே
நன்னே நானேநன்னே நானே னானே
நன்னே னானேனன்னானே நன்னாவே (குழுவினர்)

The song narrates the difficulties of a married woman in not being able to visit her parent's house.

பூமிக்குதான் கீழ்புறமா பூவுநல்லா படந்துவர
பூவுவர எம்மா பார உண்டு நான்
பொன்னாவர பாதயில்ல (குழுவினர்)

மண்ணுக்கு தான் கீள்ப்புறமா மருவு நல்லா படந்துவர
மருவுவர எம்மா பாத உண்டு நான்
மவளாவர பாதை இல்லை

நன்னெ நானே நானேநானே நானேநானே
நானேநன்னே நானேநன்னே எம்மா நானேநன்னே
நானே நானே நானேநன்னே (குழுவினர்)

தெற்க நல்ல வண்டிவர
தேங்காவண்டி பாரம் வர
திருவி நல்லா எம்மா கறிசமச்ச
நம்ம நேசமெல்லாம் வாசம்வரும் (குழுவினர்)

A woman laments her sufferings in her married life and that of her brothers and sisters in this song.

ஏ நன்னேநன்னே நானேநன்னே, நன்னனேநானேனன்னே நன்னே
நானேநன்னே, நானேநன்னே நன்னானே நானேநன்னே
ஓ ஆராரோ என்று தாலாட்டா இன்னும்
யாராரோ வந்து பாராட்ட (குழுவினர்)

ஏ நன்னே நன்னே நானேநன்னே நன்னானே நானேநன்னே நன்னே
நானேநன்னே நானேநன்னே நன்னானே நானேநன்னே
கருப்பு நல்லா புளியாங்கொட்டை காரைக்கா மாம்பழமாநான்
கண்டவனே திங்கசொல்லி கன்னிமணம் புரிந்தேன்
ஏ ஆராரோ என்று தாலாட்ட இன்னும்
யாராரோ வந்து பாராட்ட (குழுவினர்)

செவப்புநல்லா புளியாங்கொட்டை சேலத்துமாம்பழமாநான்
சேந்தவரை திங்க சொல்லி சீதமணம் புரிந்தேன்
ஏ ஆராரோ என்று தாலாட்ட இன்னும்
யாராரோ வந்து பாராட்ட (குழுவினர்)

ஏ நன்னேநன்னே நானேநன்னே, நன்னனேநானேனன்னே நன்னே
நானேநன்னே, நானேநன்னே, நன்னானே நானேநன்னே
ஓ ஆராரோ என்று தாலாட்ட இன்னும்
யாராரோ வந்து பாராட்ட (குழுவினர்)

ஏ அண்ணனும் தான் கல்லறுக்க
அண்ணியும் கல்லறுக்க
அந்த அண்ணர் பெத்தபிள்ளைகளெல்லாம்
அங்கேயே கண்ணீர் விட

ஓ ஆராரோ என்று தாலாட்ட இன்னும்
யாராரோ வந்து பாராட்ட (குழுவினர்)

தம்பியும்தான் கல்லறுக்க, தங்கையும் கல்லறுக்க அந்த
தம்பிபெத்த பிள்ளையெல்லாம்
தங்கியே கண்ணீர்விட
ஓ ஆராரோ என்று தாலாட்டா இன்னும்
யாராரோ வந்து பாராட்ட (குழுவினர்)

ஏ நன்னேநன்னே நானேநன்னே, நன்னனேநானேனன்னே நன்னே
நானேநன்னே, நானேநன்னே நன்னானே நானேன்னே
ஓ ஆராரோ என்று தாலாட்ட இன்னும்
யாராரோ வந்து பாராட்ட (குழுவினர்)

## நடவுப்பாடல்–6

நன்னானே னானேனன்னே னானேனன்னே னானேன்னே
நானேநன்னே நானேநன்னே நானேன்னே
நானானே நானேநன்னே அன்ன பொண்ணு நடையே
ஏ நானேநன்னே நானேநன்னே சின்னபொண்ணு நடையே
(குழுவினர்)

கொத்தமல்லி பாத்திகட்டி கொத்து கொத்தா குஞ்சம் கட்டி
நான் கோமானா பெத்தமவ நான் அன்னபொண்ணு நடையே நான்
கொடிக்கு கொடி குந்தலாமோ சின்ன பொண்ணு நடையே
(குழுவினர்)

சீரகம் பாத்திகட்டி செடிக்கு செடி குஞ்சம் கட்டி நான்
சீமானாபெத்த மவ நான் அன்ன பொண்ணு நடையே
நான் செடிக்கு செடி குந்தலாமோ சின்னபொண்ணு நடையே
(குழுவினர்)

அஞ்சு விர மோதிரமா அரும்பு வச்ச ரெத்தினமா
ஆசாரி செஞ்சதெல்லாம் அன்னபொண்ணு நடையே நான்
ஆசபட்டு வாங்கி வந்தேன் சின்னபொண்ணு நடையே
(குழுவினர்)

பத்துவிர மோதிரமா பதக்கம் வச்ச ரத்தினமா
பத்தராம் செஞ்சதெல்லாம் அன்னபொண்ணு நடையேநான்
பாத்துனக்கு வாங்கி வந்தேன் சின்னபொண்ணு நடையே
(குழுவினர்)

கண்டு உருள மஞ்ச கண்ணங்கடை பச்சமஞ்ச
கண்டொனக்கு வாங்கிவந்தேன் அன்ன பொண்ணு நடையே
கச்சிதமா நீ குளிக்க சின்ன பொண்ணு நடையே
(குழுவினர்)

## LULLABIES

Lullabies are songs sung by mothers and elderly women to make the children sleep. Though it is an age old tradition in Tamil Nadu to sing lullabies at the bedside of children, the practice is slowly disappearing even among the rural folks. The contents of the lullabies are only imaginary and far from reality. But the songs recorded and presented below portray a fine blend of imagination and reality. A piece of advice to the children, the remarkable characteristics of maternal uncle and the father and what all the maternal uncle would do for the child are all revealed in the lullabies.

**Song-1 :**

எ கண்ணே என் கண்மணியே
கனிந்துறங்கும் மாங்கனியே
ராரிரரோ ராரிரரோ
ராரிராரி ராரிரரோ
பொன்னே என் பொன்மணியே
பொய் சொல்லா புத்திரனே (ராரி ரரோ)
அப்பாடா என் மகனே
அருமையுள்ள யோகிதனே (ராரி ரரோ)
கண்ணே என் கண்மணியே
கட்டானிமுத்தே மரகதமே (ராரி ரரோ)
மரத்திலே ஏறாதடா
மரம் முறிந்தா சேதமடா (ராரி ரரோ)
பாரோரம் போகாதப்பா
பாரிடிஞ்சா சேதமடா (ராரி ரரோ)
கண்ணே என் கண்மணியே
கட்டாணி முத்தே மரகதமே (ராரி ரரோ)
காட்டுக்கே போகாதப்பா
கருநாகம் தீண்டுமடா (ராரி ரரோ)
செடியோரம் போகாதய்யா
செனநாகம் தீண்டுமடா (ராரி ராரோ)
புத்தோரம் போகா தேதிடா
பூநாகம் தீண்டுமடா (ராரி ராரோ)
வட்டிலில் சாதம் போட்டு
வாரிதிங்க மைந்தனில்ல (ராரி ராரோ)
கிண்ணியில சாதம் போட்டு
கிள்ளிதிங்க மைந்தனில்ல (ராரி ராரோ)
அப்பாடா என் மகனே
அருமையுள்ள ரோகிதனே (ராரி ராரோ)

தயிரூத்தி சாதம் போட்டு
தயிரூத்தி சாதம் போட்டு
நேர்த்தியாக நான் வளர்த்தேன் (ராரி ராரோ)

பாலூத்தி சாதம் போட்டு
படுக்கையில வாய்துடைத்து (ராரி ராரோ)

அப்பாடா என் மகனே
அருமையுள்ள சீனிவாசா (ராரி ராரோ)

வாளப் பளம்வேணுமா
வச்சுவிளையாட பூவேணுமா (ராரி ராரோ)

கோவப் பளம்வேணுமா
கொஞ்சிவிளையாட பூவேணுமா (ராரி ராரோ)

கண்ணே என் கண்மணியே
கனிந்துறங்கும் மாங்கனியே
பொன்னே என் பொன்மணியே
பொய் சொல்லா புத்திரனே (ராரி ராரோ)

அப்பாடா என் மகனே
அருமையுள்ள யோகாதனே (ராரி ராரோ)
தங்கத்தால தூனெறக்கி
தலை வாச தொட்டி கட்டி
தலைவாச தொட்டியிலே
தங்ககிளி ரெண்டு பாடும்போது (ராரி ராரோ)

இரும்பால தொட்டி கட்டி
வெளிவாச தொட்டி கட்டி (ராரி ராரோ)

ஆட்டுங்கடி தாதிமாரே
அன்னக்கிளி கண்ணுறங்க (ராரி ராரோ)

பாடுங்கடி தாதிமாரே
பச்சைக்கிளி கண்ணுறங்க (ராரி ராரோ)

**Song-2 :**

ஏ ராரிராரோ ராராரோ என் கண்ணே
ராரிராரோ ராராரோ
என் சித்திர தேரோட்டம் என்ன அய்யா
செல்லபாவன் நீயில்லா.
என் மாரில தேரோட்டம் என்கண்ணே
மலோபாலடன நீயில்ல (ராரி ராரோ)

என் மாமனோ மாலையிட என்ன அய்யா
உன்னை மாலையிட வந்தாரோ (என் ராரிராரோ)

என் மானா மருத புள்ள
எங்க அய்யா நீ எள நாட்டு கள்ளபுள்ள (ராரிராரோ)

ஏன் செஞ்சி கணக்கபுள்ள என்ன அய்யா
நீ தாசில்தாரு பேரப்புள்ள (ராரி ராரோ)

என் நீலவர்ன கல்லுலயோ என்ன அய்யா
நீன்னடிக்கும் சாதி என்னான்
என் சாதி வண்ணான் வந்து நிக்க என்ன அப்ப நீ
தரும துரை வேட்டி போட (ராரி ராரோ)

என் தங்க மலகுறத்தி எங்கயாகிளிக்கு
தக்கபோட வாராணோ
என் பொன்னு மலகுறத்தி எங்க பாலனுக்கு
புன்னாத்த வாராணோ
வாடி மலகுறத்தி எங்க ராசனுக்கு
வயது கொஞ்சப் போறாது
என் படோடி மல கொறத்தி எங்க பாலனுக்கு
பொறந்த நாளு போதாது

ராரிராரோ ராராரோ என் கண்ணே
ராரிராரோ ராராரோ
ஆதண்டன் வேர்புடுங்கி என்ன கண்ணே
என் அருமையுள்ள மாமனுந்தான்
என்ன ஆரரிக்கோ என் செய்வேன்
என் கோதண்ட வேர்புடுங்கி
என் கண்ணே கோமேரி ரயிலேறி
என் கொணமுள்ள மாமன் வந்தா என்கண்ணே
கொளம்புக்கு என்னசெய்வேன் (ராரி ராரோ)

என் மாமனோ மாயவரம் என் கண்ணு உள்ள
மாலையிட வந்தாரோ
என் கொடியில வேர்புடுங்கி என்ன அய்யா
அடியில கூடபின்டின
என் கூடியுள்ள பட்டனத்த
என் ராசனேநீ கொறவெல கூறிவந்த (ராரி ராரோ)

என் கப்பலிலே உப்பளக்க
என் அய்யா காசிராசன் ஒன்மாமன்
என் தோனில உப்பளக்க
என் அய்யா துரைமாற உங்களய்யன் (ராரி ராரோ)
ராரிர நான் போட என்னஅய்யா
ரஞ்சிதமா தேரோட
என் சீர கொறபாட என் அய்யா நீ
துளி வந்தா ஒடிவர (ராரி ராரோ)
பச்ச உருனா மஞ்ச பப்பபடை பட்டு மஞ்ச
பாத்து உனக்கு வாங்கி வந்தேன் அன்னபொண்ணு நடையே
நீ பக்குவமாதான் குறிக்க சின்ன பொண்ணு நடையே,

**Song-3 :**

ஆரிரரோ ராராரோ என் கண்ணே பாலா
ஆரிராரோ ராராரோ
கண்ணான கண்ணுறங்க கண்ணேபாலா
கானகத்து வண்டுறங்க

கன்னான தம்பிக்கே கன்னேபாலா
காதுகுத்த வேணுமின்னு

பொன்னான மாமனுக்கோ எங்கண்னே
போனஉட்டம் சீட்டோல

வாசித்து பாத்துபிட்டு என்கண்ணே என்மாமன்
பதிலுகளும் போட்டாரோ

ஆரிராரோ ராராரோ கண்ணேபாலா
ஆரிராரோ ராராரோ

நெல்லு பதிங்கிலமான் கண்ணேபாலா
எனநீ தேங்கா ஆயிரமான்

தொட்டார பந்தலை எங்கண்ணே என்மாமன்
தெண்ணூத்தி காதவழி

இட்டாராம் பந்தலை கண்ணேபாலா உன்மாமன்
ஏரநூத்தி காதவழி

எள்ளு பதிங்கிலமா என்கண்ணே
எளநீர் தேங்கா ஆயிரமாம்

அள்ளிய சந்தனமாம் கண்ணேபாலா
அஞ்சி கையி மோதிரமா

கிள்ளிய வெத்திலையே என்கண்ணே
கிளிமூக்கு தாம்பினமோ

மட்டையில்லா பச்சரிசோ கண்ணேபாலா
மளைத்தோட சக்கரையோ

சேலத்து பட்டெடுத்து என் கண்ணே உன்மாமன்
செறப்பா மடிச்சு வச்சு

ஆரிராரோ ராராரோ கண்ணேபாலா
ஆரிராரோ ராராரோ

மருத சிமிக்கி பண்ணி எங்கண்ணே
மச்சாந்தான் வாழ்வு பண்ணி
இத்தனையும் கொண்டு வந்து மாமனுக்கே
என்கண்ணேபாலா ஒ அப்பா

என்ன சுகம் தந்தாரோ
கரும்பால காலூாவி என்கண்ணே பாலா
இரும்பால பந்தலிட்டு

பந்தலிட வந்த மாமேன் என்கண்ணே
பட்டிலியா போறாரோ

குப்லு வந்து கூவுதப்பா
என் கண்ணே ஒன் மாமன்

கோவில போறாருண்ணு

மயிலு வந்து கூவுதப்பா என்கண்ணே பாலா ஒன்மாமன்
மறவரா வாராருண்ணு
ஆரிராரோ ராராரோ என்கண்ணேபாலா
ஆரிராரோ ராராரோ

Song-4 :

ஆராரோ ஆரிரரோ
கண்ணே ஆராரோ ஆரிரரோ

அரசோ அரும்பொருளோ
கண்ணாண அப்பா ஆதிசிவன் தந்தருளும்

செம்பொன்னோ தன் பொருளோ
கண்ணான அப்பா சிவன் தந்த நற்பொருளோ

குருநாதசாமி தந்த குஞ்சரமே கண்ணுறங்கு
கண்ணு மணி பொன்னுமணி
கண்ணாண அப்பா நீ

கந்தரோட பூசை மணி
பாங்குமன் வாங்கி

கண்ணே வைரமணி கல்புதைத்து
கருங்குமனி தொட்டியிலே

கண்ணான அப்பா நீ
துரைமகனே நித்திரையோ

நித்திரையம் போவானோ
கண்ணான அப்பா நீ

சித்திரப் பத் தொட்டியிலே
தொட்டி கழண்டாட

தோழி மகள் பின் தொடர
கொடியரசு பவள மாலை

கண்ணான அப்பா நீ
முத்தரசே நித்திரையோ

முடியரசை திர்க்க வந்த கண்ணே
முன்னரசே நித்திரையோ

## திருமணப் பாடல்

(தொட்டியம்-- வெள்ளாளர்)

ரோட்டோரம் ஆட்டுக்காரி
ரோசாப்பு சேலக்காரி

காதோரம் கொண்டக்காரி
என் பாஞ்சாலி மயிலே - இவ

கை நொடிக்கக் கெட்டிக்காரி
என்று பூஞ்சோலை மயிலே

வீதியில் வில்வமரம்
வில்லைப் பூவா பூத்திருக்கும்

வில்லப்பூவை எடுக்கப்போயி
என் பாஞ்சாலி மயிலே

நான் வீண் பேருக்காளானேன்
என் பூஞ்சோலைக் குயிலே

வாசலிலே வன்னிமரம்
வாதுவாதா போனமரம்
வாதுபோன பக்கமெல்லாம்
என் பாஞ்சாலி மயிலே-- ஒரு
வம்பு வந்து சேருதடி
என் பூஞ்சேலைக் குயிலே
சோளக் காட்டு மூலையில
சோடிப்புறா மேயயில
ஆளைக் கண்டு கூவுதுபார்
என் பாஞ்சாலி மயிலே
அழகான சோடிப்புறா
என் பூஞ்சோலைக் குயிலே

.....

## நடவுப்பாடல்

(தொட்டியம்- வெள்ளாளர்)

னன்ன னன்னா னன்னானே என் தங்கமே
னான னன்ன னன்னானே,
ஆசைக்குத்தான் கிளி வளர்த்து- என் தங்கமே
அக்கரையா மேயவிட்டேன்
பாவிப்பய கண்ணுப்பட்டு- என் தங்கமே
பறந்துதம்மா பச்சைக்கிளி
அஞ்சுவிரல் மோதிரமாம்- என் தங்கமே
அறியாப் புள்ளை யோசனையாம்
பத்துவிரல் மோதிரமாம்- என் தங்கமே
பச்சபுள்ள யோசனையாம்
னன்னன்னா னன்னானே என் தங்கமே
னான னன்ன னன்னானே
மூனு குடுமிக்காரா என் தங்கமே
முக்காப்படி ஈறுக்காரா
நல்லெண்ணைத் தான் வாங்கித் தாறேன் - என் தங்கமே
சொல்லாமத்தான் ஓடிப் போங்க
னன்னன்னா னன்னானே - என் தங்கமே
னானன்ன னன்னானே.
சின்ன சின்ன வண்டிக்கட்டி- என் தங்கமே
செவ்வலை மாடு ரெண்டுங்கட்டி
புறப்பட்டாரம் சுந்தரம் பிள்ளை - என் தங்கமே
கோர்ட்டுக்கு வண்டிக்கட்டி
புதன்கிழம ஈரேங்கியாம் - என் தங்கமே
பொழுதோடு தான் வந்திறங்கும்
னன்னனா னன்னானே- என் தங்கமே
னன்ன்ன னன்னானே,

ரோட்டோரந்தான் கூட்டுக்குள்ளே - என் தங்கமே
ஒழுங்கா மாடு மேய்க்கயில

பாவிப்பய கண்ணுப்பட்டு- என்தங்கமே
பறந்ததும்மா பச்சக்களி.

னன்னனான னன்னானே- என் தங்கமே
னான்னா னன்னானே

பாத்திக்கொரு நடவு நட்டு - என் தங்கமே
படிக்கொரு நாத்தும் வெச்சு

கட்டபுள்ள நட்ட நாத்து - என் தங்கமே
குலுங்குதடி சன்னச்சம்பா.

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## மகமாயி பாடல்

(குளித்தலை வட்டம்)

னன்னானே னன்னானே னான
னன்னான னானனடனனான

குத்துக்கனல் சட்டம் கூட நிறுத்தி--நல்ல
சோரபுரம் போலவே தேரெழுப்பி
தேருக்குடையவள் நம்ப மகமாயி
தேரேறி வாரதைப் பாருங்கம்மா

நாலுகால் சட்டம் நடைநிறுத்தி நல்ல
நட்சத்திரம் போலவே தேரெழுப்பி
தேருக்குடையவள் நம்ப மகமாயி
தேரேறி வாரதைப் பாருங்கம்மா

னன்னான னன்னான னான
னன்னான னானனன்னான

மூனுகால் சட்டம் கூட நிறுத்தி- நல்ல
முச்சந்தி போலவே தேரெழுப்பி
தேருக்குடையவள் நம்ப மகமாயி
தேரேறி வாரதைப் பாருங்கம்மா

## பரிகாசப் பாடல் (மணமகன்)

(திருவரங்கம் - ஐயர்)

மாப்பிள்ளை சமர்த்தரடி- சாப்பிடுவதில்
காது கடுக்கன் வித்து காப்பி வாங்கிக் குடிப்பதில் -(மாப்பிள்ளை)

செட்டிக் கடையில் வந்து வட்டிக்குக் கடன் வாங்கி
இட்லி வடை வாங்கி இரண்டு தரம் உண்பார்- (மாப்பிள்ளை)

**முசிறி வட்டம் முத்துராசா இனமக்களிடையே வழங்கிவரும் ஒரு திருமணப்பாடல்**

கல்யாணம் கல்யாணம் என்றைக்கோ கல்யாணம்
நாளரும்ப திங்களரும்ப நல்ல புதன் கிழமை
வெள்ளிக் கிழமையிலே விடியெரெண்டு நாழியிலே
கல்யாணம் என்று சொல்லி கடலேறிப் பாக்குவெச்சோம்
எட்ட மட்டும் பாக்கு வெச்சொம்எட்டாதற்குச் சீட்டுமிட்டோம்
பத்த மட்டும் பாக்கு வெச்சோம் பத்தாதற்குச் சீட்டுமிட்டோம்
அட்டான் பட்டருக்கும் அகிலாண்ட நாயகிக்கும்
மெத்தப் புலவருக்கும் மீனாட்சி யம்மனுக்கும்
சந்திரற்கும் சூரியர்க்கும் சாமி சொக்கநாதருக்கும்
சீதைக்கும் ராமருக்கும் செல்வக் கல்யாணம்
ஒட்டுன்னா ஒட்டாது ஒசந்த குலம் எங்க குலம்
ஒட்டி வந்து மாலையிட என்ன தவம் இருந்தீங்களோ
தங்கக் கடகம் போட்டு உங்கப்பன் வீடு
சரிகை பெத்து வாழ்ந்தாலும்
இந்த தருமராசா கோட்டையிலே நிற்க சாணம் தட்டி மூப்ப மகன்
கருப்பு கருப்புன்று காராட்டார் சொக்காக்க இந்த
கருப்ப நாங்க எங்கனும் கண்டதில்லை
தண்ணீக் குடமெல்லாம் தழும்புதய்யா உன்கருப்பு
என்னைக் குடமெல்லாம் எதுக்குதய்யா உன்கருப்பு
கொட்ட வந்த பறையரெல்லாம் கூட கருப்பானார்
அடிக்க வந்த பறையரெல்லாம் அதிகக் கருப்பானார்
கூரைக்கு மேலே குதிக்குதய்யா உன்கருப்பு
சோளத்தவுடு திங்கார் மாப்பிள்ளையின் சொந்தமுள்ள தாய்மாமன்
கம்பந்தவுடு திங்கார் மாப்பிளையோடு தாய் தகப்பன்
கரிசனமாயப் பொண்ணுக்கு வந்தார் தாய் தகப்பன்
பொண்ணுக் குடையான் எங்கனம்மா பொருத்தமில்லை காண்க
ஆணுக்குடைவான் எங்களைய்யா ஆகாது என்றாங்க
அடுத்த வீட்டு சித்தப்பன் அம்சமில்லை யின்னாங்க
எதித்த வீட்டு சித்தப்பன் இல்லைன்று சொன்னாங்க
வாய்க்க வெட்டி சித்தப்பன் வாய்க்காது என்றாங்க
கொடிக்கா வெட்டி சித்தப்பன் கொடுக்கலைன்னாங்க
மோர்க் கடையும் சின்னானி முர்த்த மில்லைன்னாங்க
தயிர்க்கடையும் சின்னாயி தாரதில்லையின்னாங்க
பால் கடையும் சின்னாயி பாசமில்லையின்னாங்க
இந்த ஊதாரி இந்த மாப்பிள்ளைக்கு
உண்டுன்று பால் போட்டா
ஆகாத எந்தாயி இந்த மாப்பிள்ளைக்கு
அம்சம்னு பால் போட்டா.

### பரிகாசப் பாடல் (மணப்பெண்)

கருநாகம் பழம்போல கருத்து வந்த பொண்ணு
எலுமிச்சம் பழம் போல இந்தப் பிள்ளையை
ஊரெங்கும் தேடி வந்து ஒரு பிள்ளை கிடைக்காமல்
புண்ணியமாய் போனதென்று பெண்ணை வாங்கினோம்.

**Game songs:**

Kabadi is a popular folk game in this district which is commonly known as Sadugudu (சடுகுடு). In Manapparai area it is called as Palliyankurichi Payradhu. The players of kabadi game sing folk songs during the game. The following are two stanzas of the songs:

சடுகுடு மாம்பழம் மடியில் கட்டி
கூத்தியா வீட்டுக்குப் போகையிலே
சாமக் கோழி கூகையிலே
சந்தன கட்டை மனக்கயிலே
குடு குடு குடு குடு குடு .....

நாந்தாண்டா நொப்பன்
நல்லமுத்து பேரன்
வெள்ளி சிலம்பெடுத்து
விளையாட வாரேன் - வாரேன்
வாரேன் வாரேன் ..........

**Folk tales:**

Folk tales are mostly stories narrated by elders in the family to the children as well as to the peer group. Stories such as *Vikramatitian story* and stories on *quarter thief, half-thief and full thief* can be cited as examples of folk tales. The main purpose of folk tales are entertainment and teaching the moral values of life. A folk tale, as recorded from the informant in Udayarpalayam area, is given below. The theme of the tale is that *"with tireless effort one can achieve even the impossible"*.

### பானத்தலராசாக் கதை

ஒரு ஊர்ல ஒரு ராசா இருந்தாராம். அவருக்கு ரொம்பநாளா பிள்ளை இல்லை, தவமா தவமிருந்து ஒரு குழந்தைய பெத்தெடுத்தாராம். அந்தக் குழந்தைக்கு தல மனித தலையாவும் உடல் மண்பான மாதிரியும் பொறந்தது. ராசா ரொம்ப வருத்தப்பட்டாரு. எப்படி இந்த நாட்ட ஆளப்போவுது இந்தக் கொளந்த — கொளந்த நாளொரு மேனியும் பொழுதொரு வண்ணமா வளந்து பருவ காலத்து அடையிராரு,

எல்லா இளவரசர்களும் தேசாந்தரம் போறாங்க. நானும் போனா என்ன— பானதலெ ராசாவுக்கு ஆச வந்தது. தாய் தகப்பன கேட்டான்.

"எல்லாரும் ரதகஜ, திரக பதாதிகளோட போறாங்க. நீ பானையாட்டம் இருக்க. எப்படி போன" என்று சொல்ல இளவரசன் அழுது புலம்பி தேசாந்தரம் கெளம்புனான். ஒன்னோட எதயும் அனுப்ப முடியாது. ஒனக்கு என்னா வேணும்?" ஒருகொட்டாங்கச்சிலே சோறும் நத்தக் கூட்ல தண்ணியம் வச்சிக் கொடுங்க, போறேன். ராஜா வழியனுப்பி விட, காடு மல வனாந்தரங்களெ கடந்து பானதலெ ராசா வர்ரான்.

அங்க ஒரு பெருங்கடல்; முன்ன போன இளவரசர்கள் கடலெ கடக்க முடியாமல் அமர்ந்திருக்க, பானெ தலெராசா உருட்டிக் கொண்டு சென்று கடலில் விழுகிறார். கடல்ல மெதந்துகிட்டே போறார். எழு கடலயும் தாண்டி திருப்பாற்கடலுக்குப் போறார். அங்க போன உடனே எம்பெருமான் பள்ளி கொண்ட இடத்துக்குப் போறார். அங்க மச்ச கன்னி, மாயக் கன்னி என்ற ரெண்டு கடல் கன்னிகள், மாயக் கன்னி கண்ணுக்குத் தெரிய மாட்டா மச்சக் கன்னி பொண்ணுருவிலே தெரிய பானதலெ ராஜா ஏழு கடல தாண்டி யாரும் வரமுடியாத இடத்துற்கு வந்ததாலெ, இவர் எவ்வளவு பராக்கிரமசாலியா இருப்பார்ன்னு மச்சக்கன்னி நெனச்சி, அடஞ்சா இவர மாதிரி ஒரு புருஷன அடயணும் இல்லேன்னா கல்யாணமே பண்ணிக்க கூடாதுன்னு சபதம் போட்டுக்கிறா. மாயக்கன்னி பானெதலெ ராசாவெ பாத்து அதைப்போலவே நெனக்கிறா. பானெதலெ ராசாவுக்கு இது தெரியாது. ஒரு சுறாமீனு வாலால அவர அடிக்குது. அலையானது எழும்பி வானத்துக்குப் போவுது. அப்ப மச்சக்கன்னி பாத்து "உங்களே மாதிரி வீரபராக்கிரமசாலிய பாக்கல...... வாங்க போகலாம்" என்று கீழ் லோகத்துக்கு அழைச்சிக்கிட்டு செல்கிறாள்.

தேவர்கள் விருந்தொபசாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். மச்சக்கன்னி கல்யாணம்பண்ணிக்கக் கூறுகிறாள்: நான் பானெவடிவத்துலெ இருக்கிறேன். நீங்க என்ன கல்யாணம் பண்ணி என்ன சுகத்தெ காணப் போறீங்க "என்று சொல்ல" உங்க அரும உங்களுக்குத் தெரியாது. நீங்க கல்யாணம் பணிக்குங்க என்று கூறுகிறாள்.

மாயகன்னி தன் மாய உருவத்த நீக்கி, சுய ருபத்திலே வந்து, நானும் உங்கெளெ காதலிக்கிறேன். என்னெயும் கல்யானம் பண்ணிக்கணும் என்கிறாள்.

ஒரு பொண்டாட்டிய கட்டிக்கவே தயங்கிய நிலையில் இரண்டுபெண்டாட்டியா என்று தயங்கி குழம்ப——

"என்ன பானெதல ராசனே என்ன குழப்பம்? என நானோ உடல் பானெயாகவும் தல மனித ருபமாகவும் பிறந்த, ஒன்றுக்கும் ஒதவாத சடம். ஒரு கல்யாணம் பண்ணிக்கிட்டாலே பெரிசு. ரெண்ட பேரு கல்யாணம் பண்ணிக்கச் சொல்றாங்களே, என்ன செய்ய? அதான் குழப்பம். "நடக்கறது நல்லதுக்குதான்" நீ கட்டிக்க என.

"சரி உங்க பெற்றோர்களோட சம்மதத்தோட கல்யாணம் பண்ணிக்கிறேன்" என்றான்.

கன்னிகள் பெற்றோர்களிடம் பானெதலெ ராசனோடே பராக்கிரமத்தபத்திச் சொல்லி மன்றாடுகிறார்கள். பெற்றோர்கள் பெண்களின் ஆசைக்கு இணங்கி திருமணத்துக்கு சம்மத்திக்க,தேவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் திருமணம் நடக்கிறது. மாமனார் வீட்டில் விருந்து முடிந்து தன் நாட்டுக்கு திரும்புகிறான். திருப்பாற்கடல் தாண்டி வெளியில் விட, மனைவிகள் கழுத்தைத் பிடித்துக் கொள்ள, ஏழு கடலெயும் தாண்டி கரைக்கு வருகிறார். இளவரசர்கள் பானெதலெ ராசாவே பாத்து பொறாமப்படுறாங்க. தன்னுடைய நாட்டுக்குச் சென்று தாய் தகப்பனிடம் நடந்ததைக் கூறி மனைவியரை அறி முகப்படுத்துகிறான்.

கன்னிகள் அரன்மனக் காளி கோவிலுக்குச் சென்று பூஜை செய்ய, காளி பூசைக்கு மயங்கி நேரில் தோன்றி "உங்களுக்கு என்ன குறை?" என வீரபராக்கிரமத்தக் கொடுத்த இவர ஏன் இப்படிப் படைச்சீங்க? எங்களுக்கு

விமோசனம் கொடுங்க என காளிதேவி "என்னுடைய மைந்தனே ஏன் இப்படி படைச்சே யென்றால்_ எத்தனையோ பேரை யௌவனத்தோட படைச்சிருந்தும், ஏழு கடலையும் தாண்டி திருப்பாற்கடல் வந்து உங்களைக்கவர்ந்து திருமணம் செய்து கொள்ளவில்லை. தன்னுடைய முயற்சியாலேயும், தன்னம்பிக்கையாலேயும் இவன் செய்தான். **உடல் ஊனம் என்பதால் தன்னம்பிக்கையெ இழக்காதே, முயற்சி செய்தால் முடியாதது ஒன்றுமில்லை** என்ற மக்களுக்கு உணர்த்தவே இப்படி படைச்சேன். இன்று முதல் உங்களது கணவர் ஈரேழு பதினாலுலோகத்திலும் எவரும் இல்லாத அழகுடைய யௌவன புஷனாக தோன்றுவார்" என்று காளிவிமோசனம் கொடுக்க - பானதலெ ராசன் அவ்வாறே மாறினார்.

**Riddles:**

Riddles are commonly known as "vedi" or "Vidu Kathai" in this district. There are three types of riddles such as (1) story riddles, (2) arithmetic riddles and (3) true riddles, Story riddles are those where a story or a song is told. When a story is told in conversation form, the answer is in the form of a few sentences. When the story riddle is in the form of a song, the answer is always hidden in the song itself. Arithmetic riddles are mathematical sums presented to the opponent. He is expected to solve the sum and give the answer. The other varieties of riddles are called 'true riddles' by folklorists. A few riddles collected in the district are given below.

An arithmetic riddle popular in Manapparai region is as follows:-

*கட்டியால் எட்டுக்கட்டி*
*காலரை முக்கால் மாத்து*
*செட்டியார் இந்தபோனால்*
*சிறு பிள்ளை மூன்று பேரு*
*கட்டியை உடைக்காமல்*
*கணக்குடன் பிரிக்க வேண்டும்.*

The meaning of the riddle is that a Chettiar dies leaving eight gold bars as his property. The eight bars are of different sizes such as one fourth, half and three fourth. He had three sons who should divide the bars in equal weight without breaking any bar. How can it be done?

The answer is derived as follows. There are two half-sized bars, five quarter-sized bars and one three-fourth sized bar. If the eldest takes two half-sized bars and the second son takes four quarter-sized bars, the youngest will take one three-fourth sized bar and one quarter-sized bar. Thus the eight bars are divided among the three sons equally.

The following is a true riddle which was collected from Manapparai.

*பொரி பொரித்தேன்*
*பொட்டியில் வைத்தேன்*
*பொழுது விடிந்தவுடன்*
*காணவில்லை*
*அது என்ன?*

Parched rice which was kept in the box disappears in the dawn. What is that? The answer is"stars" which look like parched rice in the dark night sky but disappear in the morning.

## APPENDIX-II

***List of Scheduled Castes relating to Madras State as given in The Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order 1950:-***

1. Adi-Andhra
2. Adi-Dravida
3. Adi-Karnataka
4. Ajila
5. Arunthathiyar
6. Baira
7. Bakuda
8. Bandi
9. Bariki
10. Bavuri
11. Bellare
12. Byagari
13. Chachati
14. Chakkiliyan
15. Chalavadi
16. Chamar
17. Chandala
18. Cheruman
19. Dandasi
20. Devendrakulathan
21. Dom or Dombara Paidi and Pano
22. Chasi or Haddi Relli and sachandi
23. Godagali
24. Godari
25. Bodda
26. Gosangi
27. Hasla
28. Holeya
29. Jaggali
30. Jambuvulu
31. Kadan
32. Kalladi
33. Kanakkan
34. Karimpalan
35. Kodalo
36. Koosa
37. Koraga
38. Kudubi
39. Kudumban
40. Kuruvan
41. Kurichchan
42. Madari
43. Madiga
44. Maila
45. Mala (including Agency Malas)
46. Mala Dasu
47. Malasar
48. Matangi
49. Mavilan
50. Moger
51. Muchi
52. Mundala
53. Nalakeyava
54. Nayadi
55. Pagadi
56. Painda
57. Parky
58. Pallan
59. Pambada
60. Pamidi
61. Panan
62. Panchama
63. Panniandi
64. Paraiyan
65. Paravan
66. Pulayan
67. Puthirai Vannan
68. Raneyar
69. Samgara
70. Samban
71. Sapari
72. Somman
73. Thoti
74. Tiruvalluvar
75. Valluvan
76. Valmiki
77. Vettuvan

## APPENDIX - III

**Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe population (taluk wise) in Tiruchirappalli district from 1951 to 1991 :-**

| | | 1951 | | | 1961 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the taluk* | *Total Population* | *Scheduled Caste* | *Scheduled Tribe* | *Total Population* | *Scheduled Caste* | *Scheduled Tribe* |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* |
| 1. | Musiri | 3,63,680 | 57,692 | 1,059 | 3,22,129 | 62,023 | 5,681 |
| 2. | Perambalur | 2,66,569 | 64,678 | Nil | 2,70,933 | 77,363 | 753 |
| 3. | Udayarpalayam | 3,98,231 | 76,846 | Nil | 4,03,979 | 79,682 | 1,904 |
| 4. | Lalgudi | 2,38,931 | 32,115 | Nil | 2,25,796 | 44,175 | Nil |
| 5. | Karur | 3,24,801 | 43,905 | 1 | 2,67,817 | 52,202 | Nil |
| 6. | Kulithalai | 4,05,847 | 70,433 | Nil | 4,19,956 | 80.055 | 174 |
| 7. | Tiruchirappalli | 4,69,145 | 32,881 | Nil | 1,63,859 | 32,026 | 8 |
| 8. | Thuraiyur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 9. | Ariyalur | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 10. | Manapparai | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| | District total | 24,67,204 | 3,78,550 | 1,060 | 20,74,469 | 4,27,526 | 8,520 |

## APPENDIX - III (Contd.)

| 1971 | | | 1981 | | | 1991 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Total Population 9 | Scheduled Caste 10 | Scheduled Tribe 11 | Total Population 12 | Scheduled Caste 13 | Scheduled Tribe 14 | Total Population 15 | Scheduled Caste 16 | Scheduled Tribe 17 |
| 2,34,438 | 45,927 | 24 | 2,56,492 | 51,128 | 2,848 | 2,84,047 | 56,739 | 209 |
| 3,40,306 | 97,119 | 1,394 | 3,82,499 | 1,11,434 | 8,890 | 4,51,032 | 1,35,480 | 3,473 |
| 2,63,758 | 53,262 | 4,317 | 2,93,352 | 59,741 | 4,774 | 3,24,672 | 68,354 | 5,511 |
| 3,05,292 | 55,639 | NIL | 3,26,907 | 61,570 | 1,490 | 3,70,906 | 70,553 | 752 |
| 3,96,307 | 67,640 | 15 | 4,32,678 | 79,002 | 114 | 4,86,563 | 90,869 | 209 |
| 2,91,049 | 61,232 | 10 | 3,24,079 | 69,502 | 2,139 | 3,67,599 | 79,504 | 2,034 |
| 6,61,710 | 69,537 | 55 | 8,13,534 | 90,145 | 2,755 | 9,87,241 | 1,22,066 | 3,475 |
| 2,25,074 | 46,116 | 7,731 | 2,35,237 | 49,681 | 23,376 | 2,54,887 | 54,722 | 9,973 |
| 2,50,346 | 49,889 | 1,145 | 2,79,146 | 56,760 | 1,307 | 3,11,709 | 65,372 | 1,608 |
| 2,24,254 | 35,850 | NIL | 2,66,396 | 44,234 | 601 | 2,99,392 | 51,344 | 1,058 |
| 31,92,534 | 5,82,211 | 14,331 | 36,10,320 | 6,72,697 | 27,294 | 41,38,048 | 7,95,058 | 28,302 |

## APPENDIX-IV

**List of Scheduled Tribes relating to Madras State (Tamil Nadu) as given in The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 :-**

1. Aranadan
2. Bagata
3. Bhottadas - Bodo Bhottada, Muria Bhottada and Sana Bhottada
4. Bhumias - Bhuri Bhumia and Bodo Bhumia
5. Chenchu
6. Gadabas - Boda Godaba, Cerllam Gadaba, Franji Gadaba, Jodia Gadaba, Olaro Gadaba, Pangi Gadaba and Pranga Gadaba.
7. Gondi - Modya Gond and Rajo Gond
8. Goudus - Bato, Bhirithya, Dudnokouria, Hato, Jatako and Joria
9. Kosalya Goudus - Bosothoriya Godus
10. Magatha Goudus - Bernia Goudu, Boodo Magatha, Dongayath Gouda, Lagya Goudu, Ponna Magatha and Sana Magatha
11. Palva
12. Jadapus
13. Jatapus
14. Kammara
15. Kattunayakan
16. Khattis - Khatti, Kammarao and Lohara
17. Kodu
18. Kommar
19. Konda Dhoras
20. Konda Kapus
21. Kondareddis
22. Kondhs - Desaya Kondhs, Dongria Kondhs, Kuttiya Kondhs, Tikiria Kondhs and Yenity Kondhs.
23. Kota
24. Kotia - Bartika, Benthe Oriya, Dhulia or Dulia, Halva Paiko, Putiya, Sanrona and Sidho Paiko.
25. Koya or Goud, with its sub-sects - Raja or Rasha Koyas, Lingadhari Koyas (ordinary) and Kottu Koyas.
26. Kudiya
27. Kurumans
28. Manna Dhora
29. Maune
30. Mukha Dhora - Nooka Dhora
31. Muria
32. Paigarupu
33. Palasi
34. Paniyan
35. Porjas - Bodo Bonda, Daruva, Didua, Jodia, Mundili, Pengu, Pydi and Saliya.

36. Reddi Dhoras.
37. Savaras - Kapu Savaras, Khutte Savaras, and Maliya Savaras
38. Sholaga
39. Toda
40. Inhabitants of the Luccadive, Miniocy and Amindivi islands who, and both of whose parents were born in these islands.

## APPENDIX- V

## LIST OF DEITIES WORSHIPPED BY THE PEOPLE OF TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT

**(A) List of male deities of great tradition in Tiruchirappalli district.**

| *Name of the deity* *(1)* | | *No. of centres* *(2)* |
|---|---|---|
| Agatheeswarar | (அகத்தீஸ்வரர்) | 2 |
| Agneeswarar | (அக்னீஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Ankureswarar | (அங்குரேஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Abishekanathar | (அபிஷேக நாதர்) | 1 |
| Appar Swami | (அப்பர் சுவாமி) | 1 |
| Appar Madam | (அப்பர் மடம்) | 1 |
| Amnathakadeswarar | (அம் நாதகடேஸ்வார்) | 1 |
| Ayyappan | (அய்யப்பன்) | 1 |
| Alagar | (அழகர்) | 3 |
| Hanumantharayar | (அனுமந்தராயர்) | 2 |
| Hanuman | (அனுமான்) | 3 |
| Anjaneyar | (ஆஞ்சநேயர்) | 15 |
| Athimoolapperumal | (ஆதிமூலப்பெருமாள்) | 1 |
| Aladiyan | (ஆலடியான்) | 2 |
| Aladiyan Swami | (ஆலடியான் சுவாமி) | 1 |
| Alamarathadiyan | ஆலமரத்தடியான்) | 1 |
| Avudaiyar | (ஆவுடையார்) | 2 |
| Alwar | (ஆழ்வார்) | 1 |
| Erakkatheeswarar | (இரக்கதீஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Rathinakireeswarar | (இரத்தினகிரிஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Ragavendra Madam | (இராகவேந்திர மடம்) | 1 |
| Rasilingam | (இராசிலிங்கம்) | 1 |
| Ramar | (இராமர்) | 3 |
| Ramalingaswami | (இராமலிங்கசுவாமி) | 8 |
| Lakshmi Perumal | (இலக்குமி பெருமாள்) | 1 |
| Eswaran | (ஈஸ்வரன்) | 29 |
| Urchavamurthy | (உற்வசமுர்த்தி) | 1 |
| Erumappeeswarar | (எருமப்பிஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Ekampareeswarar | (ஏகாம்பரிஸ்வரர்) | 2 |
| Ekarinathar | (ஏகரிநாதர்) | 2 |
| Elumaliyan | (ஏழுமலையான்) | 7 |
| Kathirnarasingaperumal | (கதிர்நரசிங்கப் பெருமாள்) | 2 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Kamalananda Narasimhan | (கமலநந்த நரசிம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kampap Perumal | (கம்பப்பெருமாள்) | 2 |
| Kampap Perumal | (கம்பப்பெருமாள்) | 2 |
| Tharunagiri Perumal | (தருணகிரிப் பெருமாள்) | 1 |
| Kalinga Vinayagar | (கலிங்க வினாயகர்) | 1 |
| Kasi Viswanathar | (காசி விஸ்வநாதர்) | 4 |
| Kaman | (காமன்) | 9 |
| Kamandi | (காமண்டி) | 1 |
| Kamutti | (காமுட்டி) | 2 |
| Kalakasthi Nathar | (காலகஸ்திநாதர்) | 1 |
| Krishnan | (கிருஷ்ணன்) | 21 |
| Guhaneswarar | (குகனேஷ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Kuppilimalai Ramar | (குப்பிரிமலை ராமர்) | 1 |
| Kumpadam Pillayar | (கும்படம் பிள்ளையார்) | 1 |
| Kaiyendhi Perumal | (கையேந்திப்பெருமாள்) | 1 |
| Kailasanathar Swemi | (கைலாசநாதர் சுவாமி) | 1 |
| Kombalingam | (கொம்பலிங்கம்) | 1 |
| Kollan Pillaiyar | (கொல்லன் பிள்ளையார்) | 1 |
| Kothanda Ramar | (கோதண்டராமர்) | 1 |
| Gopala Krishna Perumal | (கோபால கிருஷ்ண பெருமாள்) | |
| Gopalakrishnan | (கோபால கிருஷ்ணன்) | 1 |
| Sankara Narayanan | (சங்கரநாராயணன்) | 1 |
| Sankaran | (சங்கரன்) | 2 |
| Sankara Madam | (சங்கரமடம்) | 2 |
| Sadaiyappar | (சடையப்பர்) | 1 |
| Sadaiyappan | (சடையப்பன்) | 1 |
| Sadaiyanar | (சடையனார்) | 3 |
| Sadasiva Piramanthirar | (சதாசிவ பிரமந்திரர்) | 2 |
| Saneeswaran | (சனீஸ்வரன்) | 1 |
| Samavedheeswarar | (சாம வேதிஸ்வரர்) | 4 |
| Sambakamurthi | (சாம்பகமூர்த்தி) | 1 |
| Singampillaiyar | (சிங்கம் பிள்ளையார்) | 1 |
| Chidambareshwarar | (சிதம்பரேஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Chimmapureeswaran | (சிம்மபுரிஸ்வரன்) | 1 |
| Sivan | (சிவன்) | 382 |
| Siva Vaithiyanar | (சிவா வைத்தியனார்) | 1 |
| Chiruthonda Nayanar | (சிறுதொண்ட நாயனார்) | 1 |
| Sundaramurthy | (சுந்தரமூர்த்தி) | 1 |
| Sundar Raja Perumal | (சுந்தர்ராஜ பெருமாள்) | 1 |
| Supparayaswami | (சுப்பராய சுவாமி) | 1 |
| Subramaniyar | (சுப்பிரமணியர்) | 8 |
| Suyamburakasa Nathaswami | (சுயம் புரகாசநாதசுவாமி) | 2 |
| Suruliandavar | (சுருளியாண்டவர்) | 2 |

| *(1)* | | *(2)* |
|---|---|---|
| Suvarnapureeswarar | *(சுவர்ணபுரீஸ்வரர்)* | *2* |
| Chokkanathar | *(சொக்கநாதர்)* | *5* |
| Chokkalinganathar | *(சொக்கலிங்கநாதர்)* | *1* |
| Sornapurigeswarar | *(சொர்ண புரிகேஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Somasundareswarar | *(சோமசுந்தரேஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Sozhieswarar | *(சோழிஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Thandayuthapani Kovil | *(தண்டாயுதபாணிக் கோயில்)* | *1* |
| Thampiran | *(தம்பிரான்)* | *1* |
| Dharmaraja Kovil | *(தர்மராஜக் கோயில்)* | *1* |
| Thayumanavar Swami | *(தாயுமானவர் சுவாமி)* | *1* |
| Theagaraja Perumal | *(தியாகராஜப் பெருமாள்)* | *1* |
| Thirusangu | *(திரிசங்கு)* | *1* |
| Thirukkanmaleeswarar | *(திருக்கண் மாலிஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Thirunavukkarasu | *(திருநாவுக்கரசு)* | *1* |
| Thirumal | *(திருமால்)* | *2* |
| Thirumoolanathaswami | *(திருமூலநாதசுவாமி)* | *1* |
| Theerkkaperesurar | *(தீர்க்கபிரிச்சுரர்)* | *1* |
| Tholeeswarar | *(தோளிஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Natarajar | *(நடராஜர்)* | *3* |
| Nandigeswarar | *(நந்திகேஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Narasimhan | *(நரசிம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Neelavaneswarar | *(நீலவனேஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Pandarinathan | *(பண்டரிநாதன்)* | *1* |
| Pazhamalaiyan | *(பழமலையான்)* | *1* |
| Pazhaniandavar | *(பழணியாண்டவர்)* | *9* |
| Pazhaniandi | *(பழனியாண்டி)* | *2* |
| Pandurangan | *(பாண்டுரங்கன்)* | *2* |
| Balasubramanian | *(பாலசுப்ரமணியன்)* | *1* |
| Balambigai Srimathyar Jineswarar | *(பாலாம்பிகை ஸ்ரீமத்யார் ஜீனேஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Pitchandeswarar | *(பிச்சாண்டேஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Pinkala Vinayagar | *(பிங்கள வினாயகர்)* | *1* |
| Pitchandavar | *(பிச்சாண்டவர்)* | *1* |
| Pirakatheeswarar | *(பிரகதீஸ்வரர்* | *2* |
| Prasanna Venkatachalpathi | *(பிரசனன வெங்கடாசலபதி)* | *1* |
| Birammapureeswarar | *(பிரம்ம புரிஸ்வரர்)* | *1* |
| Birammanar | *(பிரம்மனார்)* | *1* |
| Brahmman | *(பிரமமன்)* | *2* |
| Pillaiyar | *(பிள்ளையார்)* | *1666* |
| Bhuddar | *(புத்தர்)* | *1* |
| Betha perumal | *(பெத்தப் பெருமாள்)* | *1* |
| Pethnachi Periyasamy' | *(பெத்தனாச்சி பெரியசாமி)* | *1* |
| Perumal | *(பெருமாள்)* | *451* |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Ponnambalasamy | (பொன்னம்பலசாமி) | 1 |
| Bogeeswaran | (போகிஸ்வரன்) | 2 |
| Mathana Gopalasamy | (மதனகோபாலசாமி) | 1 |
| Marakatheswarar | (மரகதேஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Maruthartha Natheswaran | (மருதர்த்த நாதேஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Malai Perumal | (மலைப்பொருள்) | 1 |
| Manma thasamy | (மன்மதசாமி) | 4 |
| Manma than | (மன்மதன்) | 1 |
| Manganeeswarar | (மாங்கனீஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Mayavan | (மாயவன்) | 1 |
| Mayavan Sami | (மாயவன்சாமி) | 1 |
| Markkandan | (மார்க்கண்டன்) | 1 |
| Markkandeyan | (மார்க்கண்டேயன்) | 1 |
| Meenachi Sundareswarar | (மீனாட்சி சுந்தரேஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Muppareeswarar | (முப்பரிஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Murugan | (முருகன்) | 203 |
| Melmaruvathur Athiparasanar | (மேல் மருத்துார் ஆதிபராசனார்) | 1 |
| Yoga Narasimhan | (யோக நரசிம்மன்) | 1 |
| Ramakrishnar | (ராம கிருஷ்ணர்) | 1 |
| Ramar Madam | (ராமர் மடம்) | 1 |
| Ragulingaswamy | (ராகுலிங்கசுவாமி) | 1 |
| Rengasami | (ரெங்க சாமி) | 1 |
| Ranganathar | (ரெங்க நாதர்) | 1 |
| Ranganathaswami | (ரெங்கநாத சுவாமி) | 1 |
| Vadajambunathar | (வடஜம்புநாதர்) | 1 |
| Varadharajaperumal | (வரதராஜப் பெருமாள்) | 6 |
| Vigneswarar | (விக்னேஸ்வரர்) | 2 |
| Viswanathar | (விசுவநாதர்) | 1 |
| Viswanathaswamy | (விசுவநாதசுவாமி) | 1 |
| Vishnu | (விஷ்ணு) | 3 |
| Veerapandeeswarar | (வீரபாண்டீஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Venkatachalapathy | (வெங்கடஜலபதி) | 1 |
| Venkatesaperumal | (வெங்கடேசப் பெருமாள்) | 2 |
| Velayuthasamy | (வேலாயுதசாமி) | 3 |
| Jaganatha (Madam) | (ஜெகநாத (மடம்) | 1 |

**(B) List of female deities of great tradition in Tiruchirappalli District:-**

| *Name of the deity* (1) | | *No.of centres.* (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Agneshthiamman | (அக்னேஷ்டியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Ariyanatchi | (அரிய நாச்சி) | 1 |
| Alaganatchiamman | (அழக நாச்சியம்மன்) | 7 |
| Alavatchiamman | (அழவாச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Athiparasakthi | (ஆதிபாராசக்தி) | 1 |
| Rama Thevathai | (இராம தேவதை) | 1 |
| Ulaganatchiamman | (உலகநாச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Ulaganayaki | (உலக நாயகி) | 1 |
| Ulaganayakiamman | (உலக நாயகியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kannika Parameswari | (கன்னிகா பரமேஸ்வரி) | 1 |
| Kasi Vishalatchi | (காசி விசாலாட்சி) | 1 |
| Kanchiamman | (காஞ்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kamatchiamman | (காமாட்சியம்மன்) | 5 |
| Kamuttiamman | (காமுட்டியம்மன்) | 70 |
| Samundeeswari | (சாமுண்டீஸ்வரி) | 5 |
| Samundeeswariamman | (சாமுண்டீஸ்வரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Thaiyalnayaki | (தையல்நாயகி) | 7 |
| Narasingamman | (நரசிங்கம்மன்) | 1 |
| Nagappa Eswari | (நாகப்ப ஈஸ்வரி) | 1 |
| Natchiyaramman | (நாச்சியாரம்மன்) | 15 |
| Pasupathiamman' | (பசுபதியம்மன்) | 7 |
| Mahalakshmi | (மகாலெட்சுமி) | 1 |
| Meenatchiamman | (மீனாட்சியம்மன்) | 10 |
| Mekkalatchiamman | (மெக்கலாட்சியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Lakshmi | (லெட்சுமி) | 1 |
| Valliamman | (வள்ளியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Valliammai | (வள்ளியம்மை) | 2 |
| Valliyayi | (வள்ளியாயி) | 1 |
| Vathalai Natchiamman | (வாத்தலைநாச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Vali Periya Nayaki | (வாலிபெரிய நாயகி) | 1 |
| Valeeswari | (வாலீஸ்வரி) | 1 |
| Vishalatchi | (விசாலாட்சி) | 2 |
| Venkatachalapathiamman | (வெங்கடாஜலபதியம்மன்) | 1 |

**(C) List of male deities of little / folk tradition in Tiruchirappalli district:-**

| *Name of the deity* (1) | | *No. of centres* (2) |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Achappan | (அச்சப்பன்) | 1 |
| Anchuthambiran | (அஞ்சுதப்பிரான்) | 1 |
| Annanmar | (அண்ணன்மார்) | 1 |
| Ayyadaiyan | (அய்யடையான்) | 1 |
| Ayyanar | (அய்யனார்) | 25 |
| Aruchunan | (அர்ச்சுனன்) | 1 |
| Annamalaiyana | (அண்ணாமலையான்) | 2 |
| Akasakarupu | (ஆகாசகருப்பு | 1 |
| Adiyappan | (ஆடியப்பன்) | 3 |
| Andavar | (ஆண்டவர்) | 1 |
| Andichami' | (ஆண்டிச்சாமி | 1 |
| Adhali | (ஆதாலி) | 1 |
| Athiras | (ஆத்திராஸ்) | 1 |
| Appiran | (ஆப்பிரான்) | 1 |
| Alanduraiyur | (ஆலந்துறையூர்) | 1 |
| Avasara | (ஆவசார) | 1 |
| Idumban | (இடும்பன்) | 1 |
| Erattaimalaian | (இரட்டைமலையான்) | 1 |
| Erattaimamaram | (இரட்டைமாமரம்) | 1 |
| Irchiyali | (இர்சியாலி) | 1 |
| Iluppakudiyan | (இலுப்பக்குடியான்) | 1 |
| Ilupadiyan | (இழுபடியான் | 1 |
| Udayanathar | (உடையநாதர்) | 1 |
| Udaiyavar | (உடையவர்) | 1 |
| Udayar | (உடையார்) | 1 |
| Udhiraikaruppu | (உதிரைக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Uthamar | (உத்தமர்) | 1 |
| Oorkalasami | (ஊர்கலசாமி) | 4 |
| Oorkoil | (ஊர்க்கோயில் | 1 |
| Oorsuthiyan | (ஊர் சுத்தியான்) | 3 |
| Oorsutrikaruppu | (ஊர் சுற்றிக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Oorthuraisuti | (ஊர்த்துறைச் சுத்தி) | 2 |
| Ettadiyan | (எட்டியான்) | 1 |
| Erudhumathal | (எருதுமாத்தல்) | 1 |
| Ellaikaruppu | (எல்லைக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Ellaikaval Deivam | (எல்லைக் காவல் தெய்வம்) | 8 |
| Emaakaruppu | (ஏமக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Aimbili | (ஐம்பிலியவர்கள்) | 1 |
| Ayyathan | (ஐயத்தான்) | 1 |
| Ottathiyan | (ஒட்டத்தியான்) | |
| Ondikaruppan | (ஒண்டிக்கருப்பன்) | 1 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Ondikarruppu | (ஒண்டிக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Ondiveera Chami | (ஒண்டிவீராச்சாமி) | 1 |
| Olakattan | (ஒலக்காட்டான்) | 1 |
| Kada Kada Nathar | (கடகடநாதர்) | 1 |
| Kannanur Karuppu | (கண்ணனூர்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Kannuman | (கண்ணுமான்) | 1 |
| Kambakaruppan | (கம்பக்கருப்பன்) | 1 |
| Kambarayan | (கம்பராயன்) | 1 |
| Karukachiyar | (கருக்காசியார்) | 1 |
| Karuppanna swamy | (கருப்பண்ணசாமி) | 42 |
| Karuppannan | (கருப்பண்ணன்) | 15 |
| Karupanar | (கருப்னார்) | 9 |
| Karuppukoil | (கருப்புக் கோயில் | 34 |
| Karuppusamy | (கருப்புச் சாமி) | 56 |
| Karupiah | (கருப்பைய்யா) | 55 |
| Karumbandavar | (கருப்பாண்டவர்) | 1 |
| Karumbayiram | (கரும்பாயிரம்) | 1 |
| Karumbayiram Kondayar | (கரும்பாயிரம்) கொண்டவர்) | 1 |
| Kalankani | (கலங்காணி) | 1 |
| Kalingadiyan | (கலிங்கடியான்) | 1 |
| Kalingayi | (கலிங்காயி) | 1 |
| Kalkaran | (கற்காரன்) | 1 |
| Kallukuliyan | (கல்கத்குலியான்) | 1 |
| Kalluttiyan | (கல்லாட்டியான்) | 1 |
| Kavundappan | (கவுண்டப்பன்) | 1 |
| Karuvudaiyan | (கருவடையான்) | 1 |
| Kazhavan | (கழவன்) | 1 |
| Kannivadi Karuppu | (கன்னிவாடிக் கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Kasi Muniyanar | (காசி முனியனார்) | 1 |
| Kattumavadiyan | (காட்டுமாவடியான்) | 1 |
| Kattaiyan | (காட்டையான்) | 1 |
| Kathavarayan | (காத்தவராயன்) | 1 |
| Kathaveerachami | (காத்தவீரச்சாமி) | 1 |
| Kathandar Karuuppu | (கர்த்தாண்டார் கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Kathan | (காத்தான்) | 2 |
| Kilikudu | (கிளிச்கூடு) | 1 |
| Kunkuma Karuppu | (குங்குமக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Kuppusami | (குப்புசாமி) | 1 |
| Kurunikkaruppu | (குருவிக் கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Kullakkaruppu | (குள்ளக் கருப்பு) | 3 |
| Kailan | (கைலான்) | 2 |
| Kokkuvettikkaruppu | (கொக்குவெட்டிக் கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Kodiyarasu | (கொடியரசு) | 1 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Kondaka Naicker | (கொண்டகநாயக்கர்) | 2 |
| Kothalam | (கொத்தலம்) | 2 |
| Koraichayi | (கொறைச்சாயி) | 1 |
| Kottakkaruppu | (கோட்டக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Kotta Muniappan | (கோட்ட முனியப்பன்) | 1 |
| Kottaiyappa | (கோட்டையப்பா) | 1 |
| Kottaiyarappan | (கோட்டையாரப்பன்) | 1 |
| Kopudaiyan | (கோப்புடையான்) | 1 |
| Komali (Kovil) | (கோமாளி) (கோயில்) | 1 |
| Kombaikkaruppan | (கோம்பைக்கருப்பன்) | 1 |
| Sankili Andavar | (சங்கலி ஆண்டவர்) | 7 |
| Sankilikkaruppu | (சங்கிலிக்கருப்பன்) | 15 |
| Sankiliyan | (சங்கிலியன்) | 1 |
| Sankenthi Andavar | (சங்னேந்தி ஆண்டவர்) | 1 |
| Sanjiveerappan | (சஞ்ஜீவி வீரப்பன்) | 5 |
| Sadaimuni | (சடைமுனி) | 2 |
| Sattampillai | (சட்டாம் பிள்ளை) | 1 |
| Santha Karuppan | (சந்தக் கருப்பன்) | 2 |
| Santhana Karuppannan | (சநதனக் கருப்பண்ணன்) | 1 |
| Santhanakkaruppu | (சந்தனக் கருப்பு) | 2 |
| Santhikkaruppu | (சந்திக் கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Santhiappan | (சந்தியப்பன்) | 4 |
| Santhiveerappan | (சந்தி வீரப்பன்) | 4 |
| Sapthamathangan | (சப்தமாதாங்கன்) | 1 |
| Sappani | (சப்பானி) | 7 |
| Sappanikkaruppu | (சப்பாணிக்கருப்பு) | 3 |
| Sowrimalaiyan | (சவுரி மலையான்) | 1 |
| Sannari | (சன்னாரி) | 2 |
| Sannasiyar | (சன்னாசியார்) | 2 |
| Sakkiyan | (சாக்கியன்) | 1 |
| Sathamuthu | (சாத்தமுத்து) | 1 |
| Sathiappan | (சாத்தியப்பன்) | 1 |
| Santhivanam | (சாந்திவனம்) | 1 |
| Samayi (Kovil) | (சாமாயி (கோயில்) | 1 |
| Samuvandaiyar | (சாமுவாண்டையார்) | 1 |
| Sampan | (சாம்பான்) | 1 |
| Siddhamalaisamy | (சித்தமலைஸ்வாமி) | 1 |
| Sidhuraiyan | (சித்துரையன்) | 1 |
| Siraimeetar Swamy | (சிறைமீட்டர் சுவாமி) | 1 |
| Sinnappar | (சின்னப்பர்) | 1 |
| Sinnaiya | (சின்னயா) | 2 |
| Sundaiyan | (சுன்டையன்) | 1 |
| Suttha Rathinasamy | (சுத்திரத்தினசாமி) | 1 |
| Sundara Chola Ayyanar | (சுந்தரச் சோழ அய்யனார்) | 1 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Choolakkal | (சூலக்கல்) | 1 |
| Chekkadik Karuppannasamy | (செக்கடிக்கருப்பண்ணசாமி) | 1 |
| Chengamalai Andavar | (செங்கமலையாண்டவர்) | 5 |
| Chengamalaiyar | (செங்கமலையார்) | 6 |
| Chengamalaiyan | (செங்கமலையான்) | 3 |
| Chengamamunivar | (செங்காமாமுனிவர்) | 1 |
| Chengamuni | (செங்காமுனி) | 3 |
| Chengamunivar | (செங்காமுனிவர்) | 1 |
| Chenjimunivar | (செஞ்சிமுனிவர்) | 1 |
| Chembadavan | (செம்படவன்) | 1 |
| Chembanaar | (செம்பனார்) | 3 |
| Chembaiyan | (செம்பையன்) | 1 |
| Chemmalaiyappar | (செம்மலையப்பர்) | 3 |
| Chellandiappan | (செல்லாண்டியப்பன்) | 1 |
| Chennappan | (சென்னப்பன்) | 1 |
| Semakkaruppu | (சேமக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Seriyar | (சேரியர்) | 1 |
| Soman Karuppu | (சோமன் கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Chozha Rajan (Kovil) | (சோழராஜன் கோயில்) | 4 |
| Chozha Rajan | (சோழராஜன்) | 1 |
| Sowrimalaiyan | (சௌரிமலையான்) | 1 |
| Thadikaran Muniyan | (தடிகாரன் முனியன்) | 1 |
| Thalakkaruppu | (தாலக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Thirukkumpalaiyam | (திருக்கும் பாளையன்) | 1 |
| Thirunedungulanathar | (திருநெடுங்குலநாதர்) | 1 |
| Thiruvai | (திருவாய்) | 1 |
| Thiruvali | (திருவாளி) | 1 |
| Thuraikkaruppu | (தூரைக் கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Thoongan | (துங்கான்) | 1 |
| Thennamalaikkovi | (தென்னமலைக் கோயில்) | 1 |
| Thekkamalai Swamy | (தேக்கமலை சுவாமி) | 9 |
| Thekkamalai Andavar | (தேக்கமலையாண்டவர்) | 3 |
| Thesikar | (தேசிகர்) | 2 |
| Theththriyan | (தேத்திரியான்) | 1 |
| Theradiyan | (தேரடியான்) | 1 |
| Therthini | (தேர்த்தினி) | 1 |
| Thonkadikkaruppu | (தொங்கடிக்கருப்பி) | 1 |
| Thottanthiyan | (தொட்டந்தியான்) | 1 |
| Thondamankovil | (தொண்டமாங்கோயில்) | 2 |
| Natthamattin | (நத்தமட்டின்) | 1 |
| Nandamalaiyan | (நந்தமலையான்) | 1 |
| Nayinar | (நயினார்) | 1 |
| Nalakkannikal | (நலக்கண்ணிகள்) | 1 |
| Nallakulavai | (நல்லக்குலவாய்) | 1 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Nallappar | (நல்லப்பர்) | 2 |
| Nallandavar | (நல்லாண்டவர்) | 3 |
| Nallusamy | (நல்லுச்சாமி) | 3 |
| Nallaiyan | (நல்லையன்) | 1 |
| Naganathaswamy | (நாகநாதஸ்வாமி) | 2 |
| Nagappaswamy | (நாகப்பஸ்வாமி) | 4 |
| Nagar | (நாகர்) | 2 |
| Nappanar | (நாப்பனார்) | 1 |
| Pachai Vellaiyar | (பச்சை வெள்ளையர்) | 1 |
| Panchavarnasamy | (பஞ்சவர்ணசாமி) | 1 |
| Padakathar | (படாகாத்தார்) | 1 |
| Padichinan | (படிச்சினான்) | 1 |
| Pattam | (பட்டம்) | 1 |
| Pattavar | (பட்டவர்) | 1 |
| Pattavan | (பட்டவன) | 6 |
| Pattuvannan | (பட்டுவண்ணன்) | 1 |
| Pattaiyan | (பட்டையன்) | 3 |
| Paramandavar | (பரமாண்டவர்) | 1 |
| Parayaththurai Nathar | (பராயத்துறைநாதர்) | 1 |
| Panaiyadiyan | (பனையடியான்) | 3 |
| Pajanaikoil | (பஜனைக்கோயில்) | 1 |
| Pajanai Madam | (பஜனை மடம்) | 4 |
| Pakkuthappan | (பாக்குத்தப்பன்) | 1 |
| Pattappar | (பாட்டப்பர்) | 1 |
| Pandian | (பாண்டியன்) | 1 |
| Parpannasamy | (பார்ப்பண்ணசுவாமி) | 1 |
| Piravatham | (பிரவதம்) | 1 |
| Piriyar | (பிரியர்) | 1 |
| Pillai Karuppu | (பிள்ளைக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Pukkarandi | (புக்கராண்டி) | 6 |
| Pudaiyar | (புடையர்) | 1 |
| Puttavan | (புட்டவன்) | 1 |
| Puthukkaruppu | (புதுக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Pulimukathan | (புலிமுகத்தான்) | 1 |
| Boomibalan | (பூமிபாலன்) | 1 |
| Boologanathar | (பூலோகநாதர்) | 1 |
| Poovandi | (பூவாண்டி) | 1 |
| Peththan | (பெத்தான்) | 2 |
| Perambanan | (பெரம் பனான்) | 1 |
| Periya Karuppu | (பெரியக்கருப்பு) | 2 |
| Periyasamy | (பெரிய சாமி) | 8 |
| Periyanna Samy | (பெரியண்ணசாமி) | 2 |
| Periyannan | (பெரியண்ணன்) | 4 |
| Periyandavar | (பெரியாண்டவர்) | 23 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Periyandavan | (பெரியாண்டவன்) | 2 |
| Pekkattan | (பேக்காட்டான்) | 1 |
| Bommath Thever | (பொம்மத்தேவர்) | 5 |
| Bommi Samy | (பொம்மிச் சாமி) | 1 |
| Bommi Naicker | (பொம்மிநாயக்கர்) | 1 |
| Ponnadiyan | (பொன்னடியான்) | 1 |
| Ponnadaikka | (பொன்னடைக்கா) | 1 |
| Ponnar Sankar | (பொன்னர் சங்கர்) | 1 |
| Ponnur Sankar | (பொன்னூர் சங்கர்) | 1 |
| Ponnaiya | (பொன்னையா) | 2 |
| Madathimadam | (மடாதிமடம்) | 2 |
| Madugaiyan | (மடுகையன்) | 1 |
| Manavalan | (மணவாளன்) | 1 |
| Mananeethiyan | (மணநீதியான்) | 1 |
| Mandukaruppu | (மண்டுக்கருப்பு) | 5 |
| Mathavanai | (மதவானை) | 3 |
| Mathurai samy | (மதுரை சாமி) | 1 |
| Mathurai Veeran | (மதுரை வீரன்) | 75 |
| Manthakkaruppu | (மந்தக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Mariyamatha Thiruthalam | (மரியமாதா திருத்தலம்) | 1 |
| Maruthaiyan | (மருதையன்) | 8 |
| Malaikkottai | (மலைக்கோட்டை) | 1 |
| Malaiyandi | (மலையாண்டி) | 2 |
| Malaiyalan Karuppu | (மலையாளன் கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Malayala swamy | (மலையாள சுவாமி) | 1 |
| Malaiyalathan | (மலையாளத்தான்) | 2 |
| Malaiyalan | (மலையாளன்) | 3 |
| Mallan | (மல்லன்) | 4 |
| Mallang Koil | (மல்லாங்கோயில்) | 4 |
| Mallandan | (மல்லாண்டான்) | 1 |
| Mallukkuruchiyan | (மல்லுக்குருச்சியான்) | 1 |
| Mannar | (மன்னார்) | 1 |
| Mannarsamy | (மன்னார்சாமி) | 2 |
| Masalakaruppu | (மாசாளக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Masikkaruppu | (மாசிக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Masimalaiyan | (மாசிமலையான்) | 1 |
| Madamadiyan | (மாடமடியான்) | 1 |
| Mamundi | (மாமுண்டி) | 1 |
| Mamundisamy | (மாமுண்டிச்சாமி) | 1 |
| Marappan | (மாரப்பன்) | 2 |
| Marththandar | (மார்த்தாண்டர்) | 1 |
| Malaikoil | (மாலைக் கோயில்) | 3 |
| Mavadikkaruppu | (மாவடிக்கருப்பு) | 5 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Mavadiyan | (மாவடியான்) | 1 |
| Muniappasamy | (முனியப்பசுவாமி) | 4 |
| Muniappan | (முனியப்பன்) | 72 |
| Munianar | (முனியனார்) | 4 |
| Muniyangkaruppu | (முனியாங்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Muniyandavar | (முனியாண்டவர்) | 2 |
| Muniyandi | (முனியாண்டி) | 1 |
| Munisweran | (முனிஸ்வரன்) | 20 |
| Mundanan | (முண்டனான்) | 1 |
| Mundikkaruppu | (முண்டிக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Mundimuniappan | (முண்டிமுனியப்பன்) | 1 |
| Muthukkaruppu | (முத்துக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Muthukumar | (முத்துக்குமார்) | 1 |
| Muthusamy | (முத்துசாமி) | 5 |
| Muthumani | (முத்துமணி) | 2 |
| Mupiliyan | (முப்பிலியான்) | 5 |
| Mudaiyan | (முடையன்) | 1 |
| Moopanar | (மூப்பனார்) | 26 |
| Meiyappan | (மெய்யப்பன்) | 1 |
| Mekamuniappan | (மேகமுனியப்பன்) | 1 |
| Mekaneeswarar | (மேகானீஸ்வரர்) | 1 |
| Melakkoil | (மேலக்கோயில்) | 1 |
| Modaiyan | (மோடையான்) | 1 |
| Monakattakayee | (மோனகாட்டகாயி) | 1 |
| Rangavandaiyar | (ரங்கவாண்டையார்) | 1 |
| Rakkiyanna Swamy | (ராக்கியன்ன சுவாமி) | 1 |
| Rangammal | (ரெங்கம்மாள்) | 1 |
| Vannangal | (வண்ணன்கல்) | 1 |
| Vanniyadi Karuppu | (வன்னியடிக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Vaniyakan | (வாணியகன்) | 1 |
| Vyasaraja (Madam) | (வியாசராஜ (மடம்)) | 1 |
| Vilangandavan | (விலங்காண்டவன்) | 1 |
| Vinaiyan | (வினையான்) | 1 |
| Veerakumar | (வீரக்குமார்) | 2 |
| Veerasamy | (வீரசாமி) | 1 |
| Veerapathrasamy | (வீரபத்ரசாமி) | 3 |
| Veerapatharayar | (வீரபாத்தராயுர்) | 1 |
| Veeraputhraswamy | (வீரபத்திரசுவாமி) | 3 |
| Veeraputhiran | (வீரபுத்திரன்) | 6 |
| Veerappan | (வீரப்பன்) | 1 |
| Veeramuthaiya | (வீரமுத்தையா) | 2 |
| Veeranar | (வீரனார்) | 18 |
| Veeran | (வீரன்) | 9 |
| Vellanthangi | (வெள்ளந்தாங்கி) | 4 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Vellanthurai | (வெள்ளந்துறை) | 1 |
| Vellaikkaruppu | (வெள்ளைக்கருப்பு) | 2 |
| Vellaisamy | (வெள்ளிச்சாமி) | 1 |
| Vengaiyan | (வேங்கையன்) | 1 |
| Vettaikkaruppu | (வேட்டைக்கருப்பு) | 1 |
| Vettaikaran | (வேட்டைக்காரன்) | 1 |
| Vethian | (வேதியன்) | 1 |
| Vembarasu | (வேம்பரசு) | 1 |

**(D) List of female deities of little / folk tradition in Tiruchirappalli district:-**

| *Name of the deity* (1) | | *No. of centres* (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Angammal | (அங்கம்மாள்) | 1 |
| Angamuthu | (அங்கமுத்து) | 1 |
| Angalaparameswari | (அங்காளபரமேஸ்வரி) | 5 |
| Angalamman | (அங்காளம்மன்) | 52 |
| Adaikalathamman | (அடைக்கலத்தம்மன்) | 2 |
| Adaikalam Kathayi | (அடைக்கலம் காத்தாயி) | 1 |
| Athinor Amman | (அத்தினோர் அம்மன்) | 1 |
| Amman | (அம்மன்) | 65 |
| Ammayi | (அம்மாயி) | 2 |
| Ammayi Amman | (அம்மாயி அம்மன்) | 1 |
| Ayyallamman | (அய்யாளம்மன்) | 1 |
| Arasayi | (அரசாயி) | 2 |
| Arasayi Nallendran | (அரசாயி நல்லேந்திரன்) | 1 |
| Arasayiamman | (அரசாயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Aravandiyamman | (அறவாண்டியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Aravayichengamottal | (அறவாயி செங்கமோட்டால்) | 1 |
| Aravayiamman | (அறவாயியம்மன்) | 5 |
| Annapooraniyayi | (அன்னபூரணியாயி) | 1 |
| Acharaiyamman | (ஆசாரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Achiyamman | (ஆச்சியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Achiramavalli | (ஆச்சிராமா வள்ளி) | 1 |
| Aya Amman | (ஆய்யா அம்மன்) | 1 |
| Avuthiyamman | (ஆவுத்தியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Iduppulaya Amman | (இடுப்புலாயயம்மன்) | 1 |
| Iruchammal | (இருச்சம்மாள்) | 1 |
| Irugnachiamman | (இருஞ்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Elamadichiamman | (இலமாடிச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Elangachiamman | (இளங்காச்சியம்மன்) | 3 |
| Elankaliamman | (இளங்காளியம்மன்) | 2 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Elaiyandiamman | (இளையாண்டியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Eurchiamman | (ஈருச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Ellaiamman | (எல்லையம்மன்) | 14 |
| Agiriamman | (ஏகிரியம்மன்) | 5 |
| Aenthanjiamman | (ஏந்தாஞ்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Aevuriamman | (ஏவுரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Orangapuliamman | (ஓரங்காபுலியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kakkuvayi | (கக்குவாயி) | 1 |
| Gangayiamman | (கங்காயியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Gangaiamman | (கங்கையம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kachchamman | (கச்சம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kadaipidithalamman | (கடைப்பிடித்தலம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kattiyanga Mariamman | (கட்டியங்கா மாரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kandiamman | (கண்டியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kambalaamman | (கம்பலயம்மன்) | 1 |
| Karuppayi | (கருப்பாயி) | 2 |
| Karumariamman | (கருமாரியம்மன்) | 3 |
| Karumbayiamman | (கரும்பாயியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Kallanaiamma | (கல்லணையம்மா) | 1 |
| Kallichayi | (கல்லிச்சாயி) | 1 |
| Kallanachi | (கள்ளநாச்சி) | 2 |
| Kalunthiyamman | (கழுந்தியாயம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kannikoil | (கன்னிக் கோயில்) | 2 |
| Kannimara Amman | (கன்னிமாரம்மன்) | 10 |
| Kanni Mariamman | (கன்னிமாரியம்மன்) | 5 |
| Kannimar | (கன்னிமார்) | 13 |
| Kanniyamman | (கன்னியம்மன்) | 5 |
| Kathayiamman | (காத்தாயியம்மன்) | 3 |
| Kaveriamman | (காவேரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Karaiyur amman | (காரையூர் அம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kali Karuppu | (காளிக்கருப்பு) | 2 |
| Kaliamman | (காளியம்மன்) | 445 |
| Killaiamman | (கிள்ளையம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kunkuliamman | (குங்குளியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kungumakkaliamman | (குங்குமக்காளியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kunguma Valli | (குங்கும வள்ளி) | 1 |
| Kungumayiamman | (குங்குமாயியம்மன்) | 3 |
| Kungnaniamman | (குஞ்ஞானியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kuttakkali | (குட்டக்காளி) | 1 |
| Kudimiamman | (குடிமியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kuppayiamman | (குப்பாயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kulappiamman | (குலப்பியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kuzhanthayi | (குழந்தாயி) | 1 |
| Kuzhamayiamman | (குழமாயியம்மன்) | 1 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Kullayiamman | (குள்ளாயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Koottathamman | (கூட்டாத்தம்மன்) | 1 |
| Koothayiamman | (கூத்தாயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kongalachiamman | (கொங்களச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kongalamman | (கொங்களம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kothalayi | (கொத்தலாயி) | 1 |
| Koppattiyamman | (கொப்பாட்டியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kokunthalamman | (கொகுந்தாலம்மன்) | 1 |
| Konnachiamman | (கொன்னாச்சியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Kollaiamman | (கொள்ளையம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kodangiamman | (கோடங்கியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kottaiyam | (கோட்டையம்) | 1 |
| Kodaiamman | (கோட்டையம்மன்) | 1 |
| Kottaiannai | (கோட்டையன்னை) | 1 |
| Chachayiamman | (சச்சயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Chadachiamman | (சடச்சியம்மன்) | 3 |
| Santhanathaiamman | (சந்தனத்தையம்மன்) | 1 |
| Santhanamman | (சந்தனம்மன்) | 1 |
| Samudra Amman | (சமுத்திர அம்மன்) | 1 |
| Sannasi Amman | (சன்னாசியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Samayi Amman | (சாமாயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Salai Mariamman | (சாலைமாரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Chinna Ponnachi Amman | (சின்னப்பொன்னாச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Chinnammal Nalla Poravi | (சின்னம்மாள் நல்லபொறவி) | 1 |
| Seeyazhiamman | (சீயாழியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Seerkazhiamman | (சீர்காழியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Sundarakanchinai | (சுந்தரக்காஞ்சினை) | 1 |
| Sundarandiamman | (சுந்தராண்டியம்மன்) | 4 |
| Sumbayi | (சும்பாயி) | 1 |
| Sula Amman | (சூலஅம்மன்) | 2 |
| Sekkalamman | (செக்காலம்மன்) | 2 |
| Chettiamman | (செட்டியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Chenthamarai | (செந்தாமரை) | 1 |
| Cembai | (செம்பாய்) | 1 |
| Chellandiamman | (செல்லாண்டியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Chellai | (செல்லாயி) | 16 |
| Chellai Amman | (செல்லாயி அம்மன்) | 6 |
| Chelliamman | (செல்லியம்மன்) | 140 |
| Chelveliamman | (செல்வேலியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Soliamman | (சோளியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Thangayi | (தங்காயி) | 10 |
| Thappoorichiam | (தாப்பூரிச்சியம்) | 1 |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Thirumangiliamman | (திருமாங்கிலியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Thirapathai amman | (திரௌபதையம்மன்) | 94 |
| Thillaikkali | (தில்லைக்காளி) | 1 |
| Theeppatchiamman | (தீபாச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Theeppanjali | (தீப்பாஞ்சாலி) | 2 |
| Theepanji amman | (தீப்பாஞ்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Thur avuthayamman | (துரவதயம்மன்) | 6 |
| Thuriyothamman | (துரியோதம்மன்) | 1 |
| Thurkkai amman | (துர்க்கையம்மன்) | 9 |
| Devi Karumariamman | (தேவிகருமாரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Thottammal | (தொட்டம்மாள்) | 1 |
| Thottichiamman | (தொட்டிச்சியம்மன்) | 3 |
| Thoniamman | (தோனியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Nangai Amman | (நங்கையம்மன்) | 1 |
| Nallakalathamman | (நல்லகாலத்தாயம்மன்) | 2 |
| Nallath Thayar | (நல்லத்தாயார்) | 3 |
| Nallayi | (நல்லாயி) | 1 |
| Nagammal | (நாகம்மாள்) | 2 |
| Neeliamma | (நீலியம்மா) | 5 |
| Neeliamman | (நெல்லியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Nondi Aruna | (நொண்டி அருணா) | 1 |
| Bagavathi Amman | (பகவதியம்மன்) | 308 |
| Pakuthi Amman | (பகுதியம்மன்) | 5 |
| Pachchakatchi amman | (பச்சகாச்சியம்மன்) | 4 |
| Pachchayi | (பக்சாயி) | 7 |
| Pachai amman | (பச்சையம்மன்) | 8 |
| Pattanam Mariamman | (பட்டணம் மாரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Pattatharasiamman | (பட்டத்தரசியம்மன்) | 5 |
| Pattathalachiamman | (பட்டத்தலச்சியம்மன்) | 6 |
| Pattathalayatchiamman | (பட்டதலையாச் சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Patalayi | (படலாயி) | 1 |
| Pattayi | (பட்டாயி) | 2 |
| Pattayi Amman | (பட்டாயி அம்மன்) | 1 |
| Pattalamman | (பட்டாளம்மன்) | 3 |
| Pattalayi | (பட்டாளாயி) | 1 |
| Pattiyayi | (பட்டியாயி) | 1 |
| Panathayi | (பணத்தாயி) | 1 |
| Patharakaliamman | (பத்தரகாளியம்மன்) | 10 |
| Panthalamman | (பந்தாளம்மன்) | 1 |
| Panchaliamman | (பாஞ்சாலியம்மன்) | 2 |
| Pappathi amman | (பாப்பாத்தியம்மன்) | 10 |
| Pampalammal | (பாம்பலம்மாள்) | 2 |
| Pamparamman | (பாம்பரம்மன்) | 4 |

| *(1)* | | *(2)* |
|---|---|---|
| Pampalamman | *(பாம்பலம்மன்)* | *54* |
| Pampayi | *(பாம்பாயி)* | *3* |
| Palakkattu Amman | *(பாலக் காட்டு அம்மன்)* | *5* |
| Palakkattayi | *(பாலக்காட்டாயி)* | *1* |
| Pitchayi | *(பிச்சாயி)* | *1* |
| Pidari | *(பிடாரி)* | *156* |
| Pidari amman | *(பிடாரியம்மன்)* | *3* |
| Piradi amman | *(பிரடியம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Pirunka Nayaki | *(பிருங்கநாயகி)* | *1* |
| Punniyavathi Amman | *(புண்ணியவதியம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Poochiamman | *(பூச்சியம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Boothanatchiamman | *(பூத நாச்சியம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Poothamma Amman | *(பூத்தம்மா அம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Poopalamman | *(பூபாலம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Poornaththamman | *(பூர்ணத்தம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Poornambal | *(பூர்ணம்பாள்)* | *1* |
| Poovadaiamman | *(பூவாடையம்மன்)* | *2* |
| Poonatchiyalaiyathal | *(பூணாச்சியாளையத்தாள்)* | *1* |
| Poonatchiamman | *(பூணாச்சியம்மன்)* | *4* |
| Bethaiamman | *(பெத்தையம்மன்)* | *2* |
| Bempuli Amman | *(பெம்புலியம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Periya Kandiamman | *(பெரிய காண்டியம்மன்)* | *9* |
| Periyakkal | *(பெரியக்காள்)* | *11* |
| Periya Nayaki | *(பெரியநாயகி)* | *3* |
| Periya Nayaki Amman | *(பெரிய நாயகியம்மன்)* | *4* |
| Periya Mariamman | *(பெரியமாரிம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Periyamman | *(பெரியம்மன்)* | *2* |
| Periyathal | *(பெரியத்தாள்)* | *1* |
| Pechiamman | *(பேச்சியம்மன்)* | *2* |
| Pechiyayi | *(பேச்சியாயி)* | *3* |
| Pechiamman | *(பேச்சியம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Pongalayi | *(பொங்கலாயி)* | *3* |
| Pongayi | *(பொங்காயி)* | *1* |
| Pongalamman | *(பொங்கலம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Pommakka | *(பொம்மக்கா)* | *3* |
| Ponnachiamman | *(பொன்னாச்சியம்மன்)* | *3* |
| Ponnayi | *(பொன்னாயி)* | *1* |
| Ponniamman | *(பொன்னியம்மன்)* | *3* |
| Pouthiamman | *(பௌதியம்மன்)* | *10* |
| Polathiyayi | *(பொளதியாயி)* | *6* |
| Maharani | *(மகாராணி)* | *1* |
| Manakkayiamman | *(மணக்காயியம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Mathavayiamman | *(மாதவாயியம்மன்)* | *1* |
| Madurai Kaliamman | *(மதுரை காளியம்மன்)* | *4* |

| (1) | | (2) |
|---|---|---|
| Manthira Kali | (மந்திரக்காளி) | 1 |
| Manthaiyamman | (மந்தையம்மன்) | 3 |
| Maruthayiamman | (மருதாயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Malai Kolanthayi | (மலைக் கொழந்தாயி) | 1 |
| Malaiamman | (மலையம்மன்) | 3 |
| Malaiyandi Amman | (மலையாண்டியம்மன்) | 3 |
| Malayala Mariamman | (மலையாள மாரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Malaivalarthamman | (மலைவளர்த்தம்மன்) | 1 |
| Malavanthai | (மளவந்தாய்) | 1 |
| Mannariamman | (மன்னாரியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Makaliamman | (மாகாளியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Manicka Nachiyar | (மாணிக்கநாச்சியார்) | 2 |
| Manicka Nayaki | (மாணிக்க நாயகி) | 1 |
| Manickayi | (மாணிக்காயி) | 1 |
| Mariamman | (மாரியம்மன்) | 1891 |
| Mavudaiyayi | (மாவுடையாயி) | 2 |
| Mudiyalamman | (முடியாலம்மன்) | 5 |
| Muthalammal | (முத்தாலம்மாள்) | 107 |
| Muthalayi | (முத்தலாயி) | 1 |
| Muthayi | (முத்தாயி) | 1 |
| Muppiliyayi | (முப்பிலியாயி) | 1 |
| Melachiamman | (மேலாச்சியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Mondiamman | (மொண்டியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Rasathi amman | (ராசாத்தியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Ramayi | (ராமாயி) | 2 |
| Renuga Devi | (ரோணுகா தேவி) | 2 |
| Lakshumayi | (லெட்சுமாயி) | 1 |
| Vachchayi Amman | (வச்சாயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Vaduthamman | (வடுத்தம்மன்) | 1 |
| Varuvamthai | (வருவம்தாய்) | 1 |
| Vallathamman | (வள்ளத்தம்மன்) | 2 |
| Vanathai | (வனத்தாய்) | 3 |
| Vanathayi amman | (வனத்தாயியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Vanniyayi | (வன்னியாயி) | 1 |
| Vangalamman | (வங்காளம்மன்) | 1 |
| Veeramakaliamman | (வீரமாகாளியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Veeramathi | (வீரமாத்தி) | 1 |
| Vekkaliamman | (வெக்காளியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Venkittuamman | (வெங்கிட்டு அம்மன்) | 1 |
| Vellanthankiamman | (வெள்ளந் தாங்கியம்மன்) | 1 |
| Vaiyakkaramman | (வையக்காரம்மன்) | 1 |
| Jakkamman | (ஜக்கம்மா) | 7 |
| Jakkalamma | (ஜக்காளம்மா) | 1 |
| Jathalayi | (ஜததலாயி) | 1 |

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## CHAPTER-4

# AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Tiruchirappalli district is primarily an agrarian area whose economy is mainly dependant on the agricultural development. It is one of the prime rice producing districts in the state. Cauvery belt area and other areas have wet, garden and rainfed cultivation noted for its traditional agriculture. It has a wide coverage of agricultural and horticultural crops and a change in cropping pattern brings a change in the proportion of area under different crops. The stretches of fertile alluvium on both sides of the Cauvery are grown with paddy, banana and sugarcane besides coconut, betelvine and korai for mat weaving. The southern and northern parts beyond the alluvial belt are more or less hard rock areas with less ground water potential and hence, are naturally rainfed lands with intermittently scattered gardens. Occurrence of Alfisol and Entisol soils in these parts provides scope for diversified cropping pattern. The crops grown in these areas include oilseeds, pulses, millets and vegetables. In the Vertisol belt of Perambalur cotton is cultivated. The normal rainfall in the district (840 mm.) is considerably lower than in the state (940 mm.). The mean annual temperature is 29.0°C [1]

**Land reclamation:**

The concurrence of the Government of India, as required by the Forest Conservation Act, is necessary for clearing forests for non-forestry purposes. Due to difficulties to obtain such concurrence, the forest clearing activity has been curbed drastically.[2]

**Land utilisation pattern in Tiruchirappalli district:**

The total geographical area of the district in the year 1975-76 was 1112090 ha. and it continued to be so till 1978-79. A negligible decline was noticed in the year 1979-80, the area totalled to 1112089 ha. and it was the same during the year 1980-81 also. The total geographical area increased to 1112563 ha. in 1981-82 and continued to be so till 1988-89. During the year 1989-90, the total are a decreased by 0.08 per cent and again during 1990-91 the area, further decreased by 1.14 per cent, and it was 1099011 ha.

The area under forests in 1975-76 was 77974 ha. which decreased to 55391 ha. in 1980-81 *i.e.* by 30.96 per cent. The area under forest showed an increasing trend from 1980-81 to 1986-87, which stood at 79630 ha. During the years 1987-88 and 1988-89, the area was the same with 79341 ha. and in 1990-91, the forest area was 67722 ha.[3] The major forest areas, most of which are dry tropical and thorny, are in the hilly regions of Perambalur and Thuraiyur taluks. Firewood is the main commercial product of the forests, others being cashewnut, casuarina, eucalyptus, bamboo, sandalwood, etc.

Manapparai, Perambalur, Udayarpalayam and Kulithalai taluks too have some forest areas.[4]

Area under barren and unculturable land was 40528 ha. in 1975-76 which was the same till 1977-78. Then there was a mixed trend in the total area. In 1990-91, the area under barren and unculturable land was 32790 ha. Similar fluctuations in area under land put to non-agricultural uses, culturable waste, permanent pastures and other grazing lands, miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown are seen between the years 1975-76 and 1990-91.

The area under current fallows which was 133498 ha. in 1975-76 showed fluctuations between 1975-76 and 1990-91. The area under current fallows was large in the year 1988-89, *i.e.* 228739 ha. and it decreased to 10290 ha. in 1990-91. Areas under other fallow lands, net area sown, area sown more than once, and total cropped area showed a rise and fall during the periods between 1975-76 and 1990-91.

Details on 'classification of land' in Tiruchirappalli district between 1975-76 and 1990-91 are tabled in *appendix-1*.

## SOILS

Soil is an important factor for agricultural production. The inherent soil characteristics and external land features in combination with environmental factors are the determinants of land use.[5]

In Tiruchirappalli district, 41 soil series and five more unclassified soil types available are described below:-[6]

1. *Tulukkanur series :-* These soils are moderately deep to very deep fine loamy calcareous, well drained, reddish brown to dark greyish brown soils occurring on weathered gneiss mixed with lime and feldspathic materials.

2. *Irugur series:-* Red to dark red, deep, fine loamy, non calcareous, well drained, slightly acid to neutral soils with quartz gravels present in the surface and subsurface and developed over weathered gneiss.

3. *Palaviduthi series:-* Red to dark reddish brown, very deep, fine loamy, slightly acid to neutral, well drained soil occurring on pediments of the hills with gentle to moderate slopes. The soil is of colluvial origin deposited on gneiss by hill wash from Kadavur hill ranges.

4. *Vylogam series:-* Yellowish red to red moderately deep to deep fine loamy to fine, well drained soils with quartz mixed iron gravel present in the soil. It occurs on very gently sloping lands subjected to moderate to very severe sheet erosion.

5. *Alathur Series:-* Dark brown to very dark grayish brown, very deep, fine textured calcareous, imperfectly drained and neutral to moderately alkaline soils, developing cracks to a depth of 60 cm. They

occur in low lying tank-fed areas and develop alkalinity due to ill drained conditions.

6. *Kallanpatty series:-* Reddish brown to dark brown, coarse loamy, moderately deep to very deep, moderately well drained, neutral to alkaline, calcareous soils.

7. *Solampatty series:-* The Solampatty series consist of dark yellowish brown to dark gray, very deep, calcareous, moderately well drained soils derived from gneiss with calcium carbonate. These soils occur mostly in ayacut areas of the tanks.

8. *Thondipatty series:-* These are dark red, moderately deep to very deep, calcareous, well drained soils derived from weathered gneiss calcium carbonate. The soil reaction is mildly to moderately alkaline. It occurs generally in gently sloping to level lands.

9. *Tholurpatty series:-* Reddish brown, deep to very deep, coarse loamy, well drained, medium textured moderately well developed soils derived from weathered gneiss, occurring in gently sloping up lands. The reaction of the soil is neutral to moderately alkaline.

10. *Thinnakonnam series:-* Grayish brown to very dark grayish brown, very deep, calcareous, moderately well drained, fine textured soils distributed in flood plains of river Cauvery.

11. *Mangaraipatty series:-* Gray, moderately deep to very deep, calcareous, moderately well drained, fine textured, developed over weathered gneiss with calcium carbonate. The soils generally occur in low elevations and develops cracks during summer. The reaction varies from moderately alkaline to very strongly alkaline.

12. *Ayichavadi series:-* Very dark grayish brown, deep, calcareous, clayey soils developed over a calcareous gneiss. The soils occur on nearly level lands. Moderately well drained with moderately slow permeability.

13. *Alangudi series:-* Dark grayish brown, very deep, calcareous, alluvial soils, fine textured, salinity and alkalinity prevalent, occur on nearly level lands.

14. *Nayakkanpalayam series:-* Yellowish brown to reddish brown, non-calcareous soils lying over a very dark grayish brown calcareous soils. The reddish brown surface soils might have been deposited by the higher lateritic zone over the already existing grayish brown soils.

15. *Anganur series:-* Very deep, dark gray colluvial soils, fine textured moderately drained with moderately slow permeability occurs on level to very gently sloping lands.

16. *Ariyalur series:-* Gray to dark gray, very deep, calcareous, colluvial soils, fine textured, moderately slow permeability and moderately drained. Soils occur in almost level lands.

17. *Syamalakavandapudur series:-* Yellowish brown, moderately deep, coarse loamy, calcareous, well drained, moderately alkaline soil occurring on gneissic material mixed with lime nodules. Soil occurs on gently sloping lands and is subjected to moderately severe sheet erosion.

18. *Palladam series:-* Dark brown, shallow, coarse loamy, calcareous, mildly alkaline well drained soils occur on lime nodules, interbedded with gneissic materials. Soils occur on gently sloping uplands with lime nodules distributed over the surface. They are susceptible to moderate to severe erosion.

19. *Vannapatti series:-* Reddish brown to red, moderately deep, coarse loamy, non-calcareous, well drained neutral soil occurring on very gently sloping lands of undulating topography and are developed over gneiss.

20. *Padalur series:-* Yellowish red to dark reddish brown, shallow to moderately deep, non-calcareous, well drained soil developed on gneiss. Soil is neutral to mildly and occur on very gently sloping lands and is subjected to moderate to severe erosion.

21. *Kurumbalur series:-* Yellowish red to dark red, deep to very deep, fine loamy, non-calcareous, well-drained soil developed on weathered gneiss. Soil is neutral to mildly alkaline.

22. *Tevaiyur series:-* Dark brown to dark reddish brown, moderately deep to deep, fine loamy, slightly calcareous, moderately well drained soil developed on gneiss mixed with calcium carbonate. The soil is mildly to moderately alkaline.

23. *Puvalur series:-* Dark grayish to very dark gray, very deep, fine textured, calcareous, moderately well drained, neutral to moderately alkaline soil, develop very deep soil cracks during summer.

24. *Omandur series:-* Dark brown to reddish brown, moderately deep to deep coarseloamy, calcareous, well drained soil, neutral to mildly alkaline.

25. *Kallakudi series:-* Dark gray to very dark brown, very deep, fine textured, moderately well drained, calcareous, neutral to alkaline, develop deep soil cracks during summer.

26. *Uppilipalayam series:-* Shallow to moderately deep, well drained, coarseloamy, red soils developed from weathered gneiss. These soils occur on comparatively elevated lands and are subjected to sheet and gully erosion in slopy areas.

27. *Manmalai series:-* Reddish brown, moderately deep to deep, medium textured, neutral to alkaline, calcareous soil developed from weathered gneiss. The soils generally occur in basins and in the upper slopes.

28. *Turaiyur series:-* Shallow to moderately deep, calcareous, moderately well drained, fine clayey soils derived from weathered gneiss. These soils occur on comparatively level lands or plains.

29. *Govindapuram series:-* Deep to very deep, calcareous, moderately well drained, medium to heavy textured black soil derived from weathered gneiss mixed with calcium carbonate.

30. *Padugai series:-* Very deep alluvial soils occurring along the river and stream courses with stratified layers.

31. *Kalugur series:-* Grayish brown, moderately deep to deep, fine loamy, calcareous, moderately drained soil occurring on weathered gneiss with calcium carbonate. Soil reaction is moderately to strongly alkaline.

32. *Vallam series:-* These are laterite soils. Yellowish red to red,sandy to sandy loam surface and sandy clay loam to gravelly clay foam sub soils below which a gravelly laterite layer and kaoline clay are met with. Soils occur on comparatively higher elevation.

33. *Mudukulam series:-* Very deep, red laterite soils having sandy loam surface and clay sub soil developed from sand stone. The soil occupy a gently sloping terrain in the high elevation.

34. *Kallagam series:-* Red to dark reddish brown, very deep, fine loamy, non calcareous, moderately well drained soil developed on sand stone. The sub surface have distinct mottlings. Soil is strong to slightly acid in reaction.

35. *Adanur series:-* Very dark gray to dark yellowish brown, very deep moderately well drained, mild to moderately alkaline, calcareous soils occurring on flat lands of the Cauvery delta. The soil is fine textured up to one metre and sandy textured thereafter.

36. *Palathurai series:-* Dark red to dark brown, moderately deep to deep, fine loamy, neutral to mildly occurring over weathered gneiss mixed with calcium carbonate.

37. *Pilamedu series:-* Dark brown to very dark grayish brown, deep to very deep, fine calcareous, moderately well drained, moderately alkaline soils occurring on flat to very gently sloping lands.

38. *Pattukottai series:-* Yellowish brown to reddish brown, deep to very deep, fine loamy to fine, slightly acidic, well drained soils occurring on laterite parent material.

39. *Kalathur series:-* Brown to very dark grayish brown, very deep, fine textured, calcareous, moderately alkaline, moderately well drained alluvial soils. They develop deep soil cracks during summer.

40. *Madukkur series:-* Yellowish brown to reddish brown, very deep, fine loamy textured, moderately well drained soil. Iron concretions present in sub soil, soils have plenty of yellow, brown, gray, black and bluish mottles.

41. *Periyanaickenpalayam series:-* Dark grayish brown to very dark gray, very deep, fine textured, calcareous, mild to moderately alkaline soil occurring on loose, calcareous colluvial material. Soils develop deep cracks during summer.

Five more types namely mixed alluvium, colluvium, river bed, M.L.T. and rock cuts are also found in Tiruchirappalli district.

Suitability of crops for each series is tabled hereunder.

**Crop suitability classification** [7]

| *Sl no.* | *Soil series* | *Highly suited* | *Moderately suited* | *Poorly suited* | *Unsuited* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1. | Irugur | Groundnut | Cholam<br>Cumbu | Paddy | Sugarcane |
| 2. | Tulukkanur | Tobacco | Groundnut | Paddy | - |
| | | Vegetables | Cotton<br>Cholam<br>Cumbu | Sugarcane | |
| 3. | Pilamedu | Cotton | Cholam<br>Cumbu<br>Pulses | Paddy | Groundnut |
| 4. | Madukkur | - | Paddy<br>Groundnut<br>Cholam,<br>Cumbu | Paddy<br>Sugarcane | - |
| 5. | Pattukottai | Cholam<br>Cumbu | Groundnut<br>Maize,<br>Vegetables<br>Chillies,<br>Fruit trees | Paddy<br>Sugarcane<br>Cotton | - |
| 6. | Mixed Alluvium | Paddy<br>Banana | Sugarcane | - | - |
| 7. | Kallukudi | Cotton | Pulses | Vegetables | Paddy |
| | | Coriander | Soyabean<br>Chillies<br>Ragi | Maize,<br>Sunflower<br>Cholam | |
| 8. | Vylogam | Groundnut<br>Fruit trees | Cholam<br>Cumbu | Paddy<br>Sugarcane<br>Cotton | - |

**Crop suitability classification**- *contd.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 9. | Turaiyur | Cotton<br>Cholam | Pulses<br>Coriander<br>Sunflower<br>Chillies,<br>Vegetables | Ragi<br>Sugarcane<br>Groundnut<br>Maize,<br>Soyabean | - |
| 10. | Kalathur | Paddy | Pulses<br>Sugarcane<br>Cotton | Cholam<br>Cumbu | Groundnut |
| 11. | Palathurai | Groundnut<br>Cholam<br>Cumbu | Paddy<br>Sugarcane<br>Cotton | - | - |
| 12. | Govinda-<br>puram | Cotton | Cholam<br>Cumbu | Paddy | Sugarcane<br>Groundnut |
| 13. | Palladam | Sunflower<br>Pulses<br>Cumbu | Flowers<br>Groundnut<br>Cotton | - | - |
| 14. | Vallam | Groundnut | Cholam<br>Cumbu | Sugarcane | Cotton<br>Paddy |
| 15. | Uppiliya-<br>puram | -do- | -do- | - | Sugarcane<br>Cotton |
| 16. | Kallanpatty | Cholam<br>Pulses | Groundnut,<br>Paddy,<br>Ragi,<br>Banana | Chillies<br>Vegetables | - |
| 17. | Anganur | Pulses<br>Coriander | Sunflower<br>Soyabean<br>Cholam<br>Maize | Cotton<br>Ragi,<br>Chillies<br>Vegetables | Sugarcane<br>Groundnut |
| 18. | Palaviduthi | Groundnut | Fruit trees<br>Cholam,<br>Pulses,<br>Paddy,<br>Sugarcane | - | - |
| 19. | Alathur | - | Paddy,<br>Maize<br>Pulses | Sugarcane<br>Cholam<br>Cumbu | Groundnut |
| 20. | Puvalur | Pulses<br>Soyabean | Paddy<br>Sugarcane<br>Cotton<br>Maize<br>Cholam | Groundnut<br>Vegetables | - |

**Crop suitability classification**- *contd.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Padalur | Sunflower<br>Pulses | Groundnut<br>Cumbu | Flowers | Sugarcane |
| 22. | Vannapatti | Groundnut | Cholam<br>Cumbu | - | Paddy<br>Sugarcane<br>Cotton |
| 23. | Mudukulam | Fruit crops<br>Cotton<br>Cholam,<br>Cumbu | Sugarcane<br>Groundnut<br>Chillies<br>Vegetables | Paddy | - |
| 24. | Solampatty | Blackgram<br>Coriander | Paddy<br>Sugarcane<br>Groundnut<br>Vegetables | Cotton<br>Ragi<br>Chillies<br>Cholam | - |
| 25. | Kurumbalur | Cholam<br>Pulses<br>Tapioca | Groundnut<br>Maize<br>Cumbu | Vegetables | - |
| 26. | Thondipatty | Cholam<br>Pulses | Sugarcane<br>Chillies | Cotton<br>Groundnut<br>Vegetables | - |
| 27. | Ariyalur | Blackgram<br>Coriander | Sunflower<br>Soyabean | Cotton<br>Ragi<br>Chillies<br>Vegetables | Sugarcane |
| 28. | Tholurpatty | Sunflower<br>Pulses | Cumbu<br>Flowers | Groundnut | - |
| 29. | Kallagam | Cholam<br>Pulses | Tapioca<br>Cumbu<br>Maize | Paddy<br>Sugar | - |
| 30. | Thinna-<br>konam | Blackgram<br>Coriander | Paddy<br>Sugarcane<br>Vegetables | Groundnut<br>Cotton<br>Ragi | - |
| 31. | Adanur | Sugarcane<br>Cotton | Paddy<br>Cholam | Groundnut | - |
| 32. | Ayichavadi | Blackgram<br>Coriander | Sunflower<br>Soyabean | Paddy<br>Sugarcane | Groundnut |
| 33. | Tevaiyur | Cholam<br>Pulses | Groundnut<br>Chillies | Cotton<br>Vegetables | - |
| 34. | Mangarai-<br>patti | Cholam<br>Pulses | Paddy<br>Groundnut | Cotton<br>Chillies<br>Vegetables | - |

Crop suitability classification- *contd.*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 35. | Shyamala-Kavundan-pudur | Tobacco Chillies Onion | Cholam Maize | Pulses Millets | - |
| 36. | Kalugur | Cotton Cholam | Ragi Paddy Pulses | Banana Vegetables | - |
| 37. | Manmalai | Groundnut Cholam Pulses | Tapioca Fruit trees Vegetables | Sugarcane Cotton Coconut Banana | - |
| 38. | Omandur | Cholam Blackgram | Chillies Cotton Groundnut | Banana Paddy Ragi | - |
| 39. | Alangudi | Paddy Pulses Coriander | Flowers Soyabean | Sugarcane Cholam Cumbu | Groundnut |
| 40. | Padugai | Groundnut Banana Vegetables Chillies | Paddy Sugarcane Cholam Cumbu | Cotton | - |
| 41. | Periyanaick-enpalayam | Sugarcane Cotton Paddy | Cholam Cumbu | Groundnut | - |
| 42. | Nayakkan-palayam | Cholam Pulses | Tapioca Fruit trees | Groundnut Banana Vegetables | - |

Alluvial sandy loam and loamy soil constitute major portion of the deltaic regions bordering the river Cauvery. Sandy loams are found mainly in Lalgudi, Manachanallur and Andanallur blocks. In dry tracts, red soil is predominant followed by black soil. The red soil is light in nature and found in different forms like red soil in Karur, red sandy soil in Ariyalur and gravelly red soil in Manapparai areas. Black soil in Perambalur, Thuraiyur, and parts of Ariayalur taluks is heavy in nature and alkaline in certain pockets.[8]

**Size of agricultural holdings:** [9]

The size groupwise distribution of agricultural holdings according to agricultural census 1985-86 in Tiruchirappalli district is as follows:-

| | | Holdings | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *S.no.* | *Size class* | *No.* | *area*(ha.) |
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* |
| 1. | 0.02-0.50 | 242551 | 62454.56 |
| 2. | 0.50-1.00 | 153200 | 105476.03 |
| 3. | 1.00-2.00 | 127657 | 181074.88 |
| 4. | 2.00-3.00 | 49074 | 119004.16 |
| 5. | 3.00-4.00 | 23526 | 80733.51 |
| 6. | 4.00-5.00 | 12530 | 55944.54 |
| 7. | 5.00-7.50 | 13165 | 78963.36 |
| 8. | 7.50-10.00 | 4613 | 39199.53 |
| 9. | 10.00-20.00 | 3470 | 44926.08 |
| 10. | 20.00-30.00 | 307 | 7236.10 |
| 11. | 30.00-40.00 | 41 | 1359.91 |
| 12. | 40.00-50.00 | 12 | 525.50 |
| 13. | 50 and above | 12 | 1027.63 |
| | District total | 630158 | 777929.79 |

In the district, there are about 6.30 lakh holdings operating nearly 7.78 lakh hectares, the average size of holding being 1.23 hectares. Over 83 per cent of the agricultural holdings are below two hectares and they operate 45 per cent of the total area.

## AGRICULTURAL ENGINEERING[10]

The agricultural engineering department is engaged in conservation, development and management of soil and water resources. The department helps farmers in soil protection from erosion hazards in creation / stabilisation of irrigation potentials and optimisation of water use by introducing micro irrigation system. It assists farmers in water management in the well, tank and river command areas. It helps in providing farm power for land development and to carry out timely agricultural operations. The department takes up massive employment generation programme to provide rural employment. The tasks mentioned above are accomplished by implementing soil and water conservation, land development, command area development schemes and Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam in Tiruchirappalli district.

**1. Soil conservation:-**

(a) *In hills and plains.-*

The dry land in the district is subjected to severe soil erosion and land degradation problems which are solved by the execution of soil and water conservation programmes. Works relating to soil protection and moisture conservation in dry lands are undertaken on watershed basis. Works such as contour bunding vegetative barriers, construction

of checkdams along the gullies in order to stabilise them, plantation of trees, under afforestation and farm forestry. Farmers are provided with a subsidy at the rate of 25 per cent and 40 per cent on cost of works on plains and hills respectively. The balance amount is treated as loan and recovered in 10 equal annual instalments after a moratorium period of two years.

(b) *In tribal areas.-*

Soil Conservation Programme in tribal areas is implemented in Tiruchirappalli district to benefit the areas belonging to tribal people. Pachamalai hills is the only tribal area, which is in Uppiliapuram union in Thuraiyur taluk. Under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme, soil conservation works such as construction of contour stone walls, check dams and land levelling works are carried out in this hill area for the benefit of tribal people. The above works enable the farmers to take up cultivation in the area and provide employment. This scheme is implemented with 100 per cent subsidy.

**2. Minor Irrigation:-**

Dependence on underground water for irrigating the crops to increase food production is on the increase. For this purpose, the Agricultural Engineering Department maintains a fleet strength of 13 drilling rigs, 7 rock blasting units, 1 long hole equipment, 28 hand boring sets, 1 air compressor and 1 resistivity meter and 1 electrical logger unit in Tiruchirappalli district. These machineries are kept at Tiruchirappalli and Ariyalur sub-divisions of agricultural engineering department and are utilised by the farmers for locating the potentials of ground water extraction and construction of tube wells, filter point tube wells and revitalisation of dried up wells for extending the area under irrigation as well as stabilising the existing irrigated area.

**3. Popularisation of Drip / Sprinkler Irrigation System:-**

With a view to optimise water use and effect economy a new thrust has been given for popularisation of micro irrigation systems like drip and sprinkler irrigation system. This scheme has drawn good response among the farmers. Agricultural Engineering Department has evolved systems and procedures to ensure installation of quality products and system performance. The farmers in Tiruchirappalli district are enthusiastically constructed to instal the drip irrigation system and avail the subsidy provided by the department.

**4. Special Foodgrains Production Programme:-**

Under the Special Foodgrains Production Programme, Agricultural Engineering Department provides subsidy to small, marginal and tribal farmers for construction of tube wells. Filter point tube wells, deepening of wells and boring in well (revitalisation of wells).

**5. Land Development:-**

Land and water are the two basic natural resources to sustain agriculture. Levelling, grading and shaping of cultivable lands for bringing more area under cultivation as well as to make them irrigable form part of land development works. Under land development scheme, the Agricultural Engineering Department hires out bulldozers and tractors to farmers to carry out land levelling, shaping and mechanised cultivation operations respectively. For this purpose, the Agricultural Engineering Department maintains 11 bulldozers and 7 tractors in the district.

**6. Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam:-**

Special programme known as 'Jawahar Velai Vaippu Thittam' is implemented by the Agricultural Engineering Department. Under this programme, construction of percolation ponds is taken up. Percolation ponds have proved to facilitate ground water recharge, generate employment and serve as multipurpose community assets. Earlier, these ponds were constructed under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme and drought relief works. The Agricultural Engineering Department implements these schemes in Tiruchirappalli district with a Divisional office headed by an Executive Engineer (Agricultural Engineering).

**7. Employment Assurance Scheme:-**

In Tiruchirappalli district, eight blocks have been brought under Employment Assurance Scheme. The agricultural engineering department is vested with soil conservation and minor irrigation works and the funds are provided by District Rural Development Agency. The programme is under implementation from 1994-95.

**8. Command Area Development Programme:-**

Agricultural engineering department has been implementing the Command Area Development Programme in Tiruchirappalli district through its divisional office, which functions exclusively for this scheme, headed by an Executive Engineer (Agricultural Engineering) supported by five sub-divisional officers. The command areas in Tiruchirappalli district were fully covered under this programme and these sub-divisions were shifted to Thanjavur district. However, a new sub division has been created at Karur for Amaravathy command area.

On farm development, works are executed under this programme to enable optimal flow of water and to ensure equitable sharing of available water both at times of surplus and scarcity conditions through rotational water supply. Under this scheme, farmers have been motivated for group action. Farmers have formed associations to take up the responsibility of ensuring equitable sharing of water and to manage the system. On farm development, works have been executed with the full involvement of farmers. Management subsidy is provided to the farmers, associations.

**9. Agricultural Engineering Training Centre:-**

A training centre is functioning at Tiruchirappalli to provide necessary training to the officers and subordinates of the agricultural engineering department.

**10. Tractor Workshop:-**

A tractor workshop is located at Tiruchirappalli which is headed by an Assistant Executive Engineer (Agricultural Engineering). It carries out major overhauling of machineries of Agricultural Engineering Department and also attend breakdown repairs then and there.[10(a)]

**Total area, production and normal yield of principal crops:**

Paddy, cholam, cumbu, varagu, samai and ragi are important cereals being cultivated during kharif and rabi seasons in the district. Maize is also cultivated as a single crop. Korra is mainly grown in certain pockets of the Cauvery river bed and is raised during kharif and rabi seasons.

Red gram, black gram, green gram, mochai and Bengal gram are important pulses crops grown during kharif season. Horsegram is an important crop grown during rabi season. Avarai is a minor crop cultivated during rabi season. Under condiments and spices, coriander and chillies are important crops followed by turmeric and tamarind. Garlic is cultivated in small areas.

Under sugar crops, sugarcane is an important crop cultivated in large areas. More areas are cultivated under sugarcane planted over the sugarcane ratoon. Other sugar crop is palmyrah which is grown in small areas. Under fresh fruits, banana occupies major areas followed by mangoes. Jack fruits, guava, grapes and pineapple are other fresh fruits grown in small areas. Under dry fruits cashewnut is cropped in large areas. Sweet potato, tapioca and onion are cultivated in sizeable areas. Lady's finger and beans are also grown.

Under fibre, cotton is grown in large areas. Other fibre crop is sunhemp, which is grown in negligible areas. Under edible oil crops, groundnut and gingelly are cultivated in large areas. Groundnut is grown in large areas during winter period. Mustard, sunflower and soyabean are minor crops. Among non-edible oil seeds, castor is cultivated in large areas. Under dyes category, indigo is cultivated here and there. Betelvine and tobacco are raised in some areas in the district. Manure crops such as sunhemp, indigo, daincha, etc., are cultivated. Flowers are also grown in the district.

Eucalyptus, casuarina, bamboo, mulberry, babul crops which were not popular in the district till 1985, are being cultivated as a result of various schemes introduced by Government.

Paddy is cultivated in three seasons in a year from 1987-88 onwards. Kar / Kuruvai / Sornavari / comes under first season, Samba / Thalady / Pishanam and Navarai / Kodai come under second and third seasons respectively. Total area under Paddy during the year 1975-76 was 160482 ha. and it increased to 187325 ha. in 1979-80. The total area decreased to 102077 ha. and 92682 ha. during the years 1985-86 and 1990-91 respectively. Cholam, another major crop, was cultivated in 145192 ha. The area decreased to 106086 ha. in 1980-81 and showed a fluctuation in area and it was 142713 ha. in 1985-86 and 129013 in 1990-91. The total area under cumbu during 1970-71 was 94300 ha. and it decreased to 73179 ha. in 1980-81 and 67914 ha. in 1985-86 and it was 61012 ha. in 1990-91. Ragi was cultivated in an area of 7479 ha. in 1975-76 and the area decreased to 3952 ha. in 1980-81 after variations in area, it decreased to 1199ha. in 1990-91.

Varagu, a millet, was cultivated in area of 46268 ha. in 1975-76 and the area came down to 42734 ha. in 1980-81. The area under the crop varied between 1980-81 to 1990-91 and it was 16450 ha. in 1990-91. The total area under Cereals was 460063 ha. in 1975-76 which decreased to 377324 ha. in 1980-81; 358085 ha. in 1985-86 and 303546 ha. in 1990-91. Total area under pulses during 1975-76 was 34341 ha. and it decreased to 21755 ha. in 1980-81. After variations in area between 1981-82 and 1989-90, the total area was 43157 ha. in 1989-90 and 39476 ha. in 1990-91. Total area under foodgrains during 1970-71 was 494404 ha. and it decreased to 3990979 ha. in 1980-81; 380661 ha. in 1985-86 and 343022 ha. in 1990-91. Total area under condiments and spices was 24622 ha. in 1975-76; 31378 ha. in 1980-81 and 31350 ha. in 1990-91. Area under fresh fruits in 1975-76 totalled 11277 ha. which increased to 15428 ha. and 18661 ha. during the years 1980-81 and 1990-91 respectively. Area under food crops totalled 566646 ha. in 1975-76 and it decreased to 485208 ha. in 1980-81. After fluctuations in area, between 1980-81 and 1990-91, the total area was 450670 ha. in 1990-91. Area under both edible and non-edible oilseeds totalled 83638ha. in 1975-76. After variations in cultivation, the area was 66751ha. in 1980-81 and 80318 ha. in 1985-86. During 1990-91, the total area under oilseeds was 102100 ha.

During 1975-76, the total area under food crops was 566646 ha. and non-food crops was 91382 ha. The area during 1980-81 was 485208 ha. under food crops and 75006 ha. under non-food crops. In 1990-91, the area under food crops was 450670 ha. and 124241 ha. in 1990-91. Area cropped more than once and net cropped area during 1975-76 were 79368 ha. and 578660 ha. respectively. The area cropped more than once was 29338 ha. and net cropped area 545578 ha. in 1990-91.

Total area under different crops cultivated between 1975-76 and 1990-91 are exhibited in *appendix-2*.

**Area under crops irrigated :**[11]

Major crops cultivated under irrigation are paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi, black gram, etc. Area irrigated under paddy, cholam, cumbu, ragi was 144913 ha., 12604 ha., 11740 ha., 4809 ha. and 144 ha. respectively during 1975-76. The total irrigated areas under cereals during 1975-76 was 174128 ha. it increased to 199184 ha. in 1979-80 but the area decreased to 84296 ha. in 1990-91. The total irrigated area for pulses during the year 1975-76 was 294 ha. and it increased to 1201 ha. in 1979-80. The irrigated area varied between 1981-82 and 1985-86 and afterwards it showed an upward trend. Actually, the irrigated area in 1990-91 was 5367 ha. The total irrigated area under food grains during 1975-76 was 174422 ha. which increased to 200385 ha. in 1979-80. The total irrigated area varied between 1980-81 and 1990-91. The area during the years 1983-84, 1986-87, 1989-90 and 1990-91 was 138218 ha., 94401 ha., 106919 ha. and 89663 ha. respectively.

Particulars of area under various crops irrigated in the district between 1975-76 and 1990-91 are given in *appendix-3*.

**Yield of crops per hectare:**

The yield of rice under first, second and third season, respectively was 1973 kg. 2138 kg. 2016 kg. and 2016 kg. during the year 1975-76. This shows that the normal yield was high during the second season. The yield under rice-combined was 2016 kg. in 1975-76. The yield of cholam and cumbu was high during the rabi season. The yield of cholam and cumbu during the rabi crop season was 1774 kg. and 1225 kg. respectively during 1975-76. The yield of the above crops during the kharif season was 638 kg. and 535 kg. respectively. The yield of ragi was high under irrigated condition which was 932 kg. and 796 kg. under unirrigated condition during 1975-76. The yield of maize was 1064 kg. in 1975-76 and Korra yield was the same during kharif and rabi seasons which was 727 kg. in 1975-76.

The yield of rice under first season during the years 1985-86 and 1990-91 was 2540 kg. and 4080 kg. respectively; under second season, it was 2739 kg. and 3118 kg. and under the third season it was 2573kg. and 3527 kg.

The yield of cholam under kharif season was 944 kg. and under rabi season it was 1315 kg. during 1985-86 and 933 kg. and 1500 kg. under kharif and rabi seasons respectively during the year 1990-91. The yield of cumbu under kharif and rabi seasons were 792 kg. and 2093 kg. respectively during 1985-86 and during 1990-91, it was 518kg. and 2380 kg.

Particulars (yearwise) regarding the yield of crops between 1975-76 and 1990-91 are tabled in *appendix-4.*

Details regarding the total outturn of various between 1975-76 and 1990-91 are shown in *appendix-5.*

## HORTICULTURE

Tiruchirappalli district has good potential for horticulture development. Wide range of horticultural products such as mango, guava, sapota, acidlime, banana, cashew, chillies, coriander and all types of plain vegetables are cultivated in the district. The district is famous for banana cultivation. Rasthali, poovan and nendran are popular varieties. Neelam and Bangalora are mango varieties and cricket ball, oval, Pkm are the varieties of sapota. Vegetables crops grown in the district are tomato, brinjal, bandi, chillies, gourds, onion, tapioca, etc. For increasing the production of horticultural crops, government are implementing Integrated Horticulture Development Programme from 1989 onwards and Integrated Tribal Development since 1980.

Out of the total cultivable land 20 per cent is under horticultural crops in the district. Out of 5.30 lakh. ha. of cultivable land, 0.13 lakh. ha. comes under horticultural crops. Failure of monsoon and non-involvement of farmers render more than 1.75 lakh ha. as current fallow. Horticulture Department is taking steps to convert the permanent fallow lands as well as the possible current fallow under productive one through horticultural crops.

Area under horticultural crops from 1980-81 to 1989-90 is tabled below:-

**Area under cultivation of horticultural crops from 1980-81 to 1989-90** *(in hectares)*:-

| *Year* | *Chillies* | *Coriander* | *Turmeric* | *Banana* | *Mango* | *Jack* | *Guava* | *Grapes* | *Acidlime* | *Cashew* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* | *8.* | *9.* | *10.* | *11.* |
| 1930-81 | 26626 | N.A. | N.A. | 32403 | 3776 | 384 | 182 | 72 | 1199 | 42176 |
| 1981-82 | 11233 | 14237 | 941 | 10855 | 1573 | 113 | 73 | 44 | 533 | 17203 |
| 1982-83 | 13381 | 27856 | 556 | 10425 | 1459 | 139 | 76 | 35 | 552 | 11572 |
| 1983-84 | 10436 | 21957 | 719 | 10444 | 1459 | 144 | 76 | 34 | 602 | 17841 |
| 1984-85 | 11750 | 22040 | 1300 | 12115 | 1522 | 150 | 79 | 32 | 662 | 18862 |
| 1985-86 | 14239 | 21689 | 1595 | 12611 | 1587 | 161 | 85 | 30 | 751 | 20908 |
| 1986-87 | 11197 | 13666 | 17782 | 12587 | 1570 | 151 | 74 | 33 | 731 | 21882 |
| 1967-88 | 10342 | 25166 | 997 | 12557 | 1063 | 540 | 70 | 31 | 777 | 23427 |
| 1988-89 | 11848 | 18850 | 1280 | 12740 | 1145 | 555 | 71 | 36 | 605 | 24068 |
| 1989-90 | 16103 | 17539 | 751 | 13259 | 1253 | 540 | 76 | 30 | 607 | 24453 |
| 1990-91 | 10948 | 18752 | 457 | 16092 | 1287 | 522 | 78 | 30 | 585 | 25204 |
| 1991-92 | 12272 | 16077 | 585 | 14388 | 1390 | 484 | 87 | 21 | 590 | 25394 |

Deputy Director of Horticulture, Tiruchirappalli, report, dated 21 September 1992 and Director of Horticulture and Plantation Crops, report dated 3 September 1994.

**Area under cultivation of horticultural crops from 1980-81 to 1989-90** *(Contd.):-( in hectares)*

| *Tapioca* | *Sweet Potato* | *Onion* | *Brinjal* | *Bhendi* | *Lab-lab* | *Greens* | *Tomato* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *12.* | *13.* | *14.* | *15.* | *16.* | *17.* | *18.* | *19.* |
| 4102 | 1918 | 26285 | 1578 | 195 | 332 | 36 | 266 |
| 922 | 779 | 2092 | 550 | 52 | 94 | 112 | .. |
| 838 | 582 | 2963 | 840 | 33 | 72 | 137 | .. |
| 1648 | 816 | 3611 | 366 | 60 | 125 | 19 | 115 |
| 2498 | 976 | 5278 | 265 | 67 | 123 | 116 | 205 |
| 1420 | 717 | 4109 | 385 | 112 | 175 | 114 | 209 |
| 2228 | 900 | 3854 | 409 | 54 | 171 | 112 | 300 |
| 3141 | 856 | 4553 | 341 | 73 | 131 | 16 | 247 |
| 2967 | 621 | 4710 | 242 | 93 | 46 | 140 | 202 |
| 3038 | 736 | 5163 | 346 | 50 | 37 | 16 | 304 |
| 3478 | 527 | 5629 | 354 | 57 | .. | 194 | .. |
| 6318 | 415 | 5874 | 368 | 71 | .. | 18 | .. |

Deputy Director of Horticulture, Tiruchirappalli, report, dated 21 September, 1992, and Director of Horticulture & Plantation Crops, report dated 3 September 1994.

The two programmes, *viz.* Integrated Horticulture Development Programme (IHDP), and Integrated Tribal Development Programme in the Government Horticultural Farm at Mudalaipatti are monitored by the Deputy Director of Horticulture at Tiruchirappalli, functions from 20 April 1988. Two Assistant Directors of Horticulture, - one having headquarters at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Thuraiyur, man this office.

Integrated Horticultural Development Programme in Tiruchirappalli jurisdiction, is implemented by the Horticultural Officers at Tiruchirappalli and Karur. A Horticultural Officer is in-charge of Government Horticulture Farm, Mudalaipatti. Under Thuraiyur jurisdiction, horticultural schemes are supervised by the Horticultural Officers working at Thuraiyur, Musiri and Ariyalur. The Horticultural Officer for implementing the Integrated Tribal Development Programme in Pachamalai Hills is functioning at Melsengattupatti.[12] Under the Integrated Horticultural Development Programme, good quality fruit saplings are also distributed for forming orchards, at 50 pert cent subsidy to the small and marginal farmers. Technical advice on the maintenance of the orchards in a better way is offered.

**Integrated Tribal Development Programme :**

This scheme is implemented in the Pachamalai hill area. One Horticultural Officer and one Field Officer, - with headquarters at Melsengattupatti, are incharge of this scheme under which tribal farmers are selected and offered farms one acre land each to pave way for their perennial income. Under the scheme , inputs are supplied through LAMP society. Fruit saplings, pesticides and agricultural implements worth Rs.1000/- are distributed to the selected farmers. Facilities to farmers to visit other government horticultural farms, research stations under the control of Agricultural University, etc., are made.

To improve the production of vegetables, government have planned to supply vegetable minikit containing high yielding variety. It helps those who grow various kinds of spices to produce improved varieties of spices. Schemes such as Demonstration-*cum*-Seed Multiplication Plot, distribution of sprayers, nutritional garden in rural areas, fruit development etc., are implemented.

**Varieties of horticultural crops cultivated in the district:**[13]

*Fruit crops:-*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Mango | Neelam,Bangalora |
| 2. Guava | Lucknow 46,Lucknow 49 |
| 3. Banana | Rasthali, Poovan,Nendran |

*Vegetable crops:-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tomato | PKM, Co.3, Hybrid - Bubali, Vaighali. |
| 2. | Brinjal | Annamalai, Co-1, Palam, M.D.O. |
| 3. | Bhendi | Pusa Savani, Pusa Pabainkirandi |
| 4. | Chillies | K1, K2 |
| 5. | Gourds | Co.1 and local varieties |
| 6. | Onion | Co.1, Co.2 andCo.3 |
| 7. | Tapioca | Local |
| 8. | Turmeric | BSR.1 |

*Horticultural crop seasons and crops rotation:-*

| *Sl. no.* | *Crop* | *Season* | *Crop rotation* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chillies | June - July | Tomato and |
| | | September - October | Pulses |
| | | January - February | |
| 2. | Bhendi | June - July | Coriander |
| | | November - December | and |
| | | January - February | Onion |
| 3. | Brinjal | May-June | |
| | | June - July | Greens |
| | | December - January | |
| 4. | Tomato | April - May | |
| | | June -Jully | Bhendior |
| | | September - October | Brinjal |
| | | December - January | |
| 5. | Onion | June - July | - |
| 6. | Tapioca | September - October | - |
| 7. | Turmeric | June - July | Vegetable crop |
| | | Inter Crop Onion. | |

**Horticultural Crops:** [14]

*Yield per hectare :-*

| *Sl. no.* | *Crop* | | *Tonnes* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Banana | - | 40-50 |
| 2. | Mango | - | 10-20 |
| 3. | Guava | - | 25-00 |
| 4. | Sapota | - | 12-25 |

| *Sl. no* | *Crop* | | *Tonnes* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Acid lime | - | 20-28 |
| 6. | Jack | - | 30-40 |
| 7. | Pomegranate | - | 20-25 |
| 8. | Cashew | - | 750-1000 Kg./ha/ |
| *Vegetables :-* | | | |
| 1. | Tomato | - | 28-50 |
| 2. | Brinjal | - | 20-30 |
| 3. | Chillies | - | 2-00-2.5 Dry pods |
| 4. | Bhendi | - | 7-10 |
| 5. | Gourds | - | 15-20 |
| 6. | Onion | - | 30-40 Irrigation |
| 7. | Tapioca | - | 15-20 Rainfed |
| *Spices :-* | | | |
| 8. | Turmeric | - | 25-30 |

**Implements used for horticultural operation:**

Secature, pruning saw, hand and power rocker, sprayers, grafting knife, budding knife, etc., are the important implements used for agricultural operations.

1. *Secature:-* It is used for pruning purposes and for removing the old shoot, dried twigs, unwanted branches and pest and disease attacked branches.

2. *Pruning Saw:-* It is used for removing the past season branches in the trees especially Mango, Sapota, Jack and dried branches.

3. *Hand and Power Rocker, Sprayers:-* Hand and power sprayers are used for spraying pesticides. Hand sprayers are used for small plants like rose, hibiscus and ornamental plants. Power sprayers are used for vegetable crops. Rocker sprayers are used for trees like mango and sapota.

4. *Grafting Knife :-* It is used for grafting the plants like mango, guava, sapota, etc.

5. *Budding Knife :-* It is used for budded purpose especially roses and ornamental plants.

**Pests and diseases and controlling measures taken :**[15]

| Fruit crop | Symptoms | Controlling measures |
|---|---|---|
| *Mango:-* | | |
| *Pest.-* | | |
| 1. Hopper | Withering and shedding of flower buds. | Phosalone 1.5 ml/litre of water. |
| 2. Fruit fly | Decayed spot on the fruit and premature fruit drop. | Fenthion or Malathion 1 ml.or 2 ml./litre of water. |
| 3. Nut Weevil | Tunnelled and Oripositional injuries on fruits. | Fenthion 1 ml./litre of water. |
| *Disease.-* | | |
| 1. Powdery mildew | White powdery growth cover leaves, panicles and gloree. | Dust Wetable sulphur 0.2 per cent. |
| *Guava :-* | | |
| *Pest .-* | | |
| 1. Tea Mosquito Bug | Corky scab-formation on fruits. | Malathion 4 ml/litre litre of water. |
| 2. Triphid | Yellowing of tender Shoots. | Monocroto phos 1ml/litre of water. |
| *Disease .-* | | |
| 1. Wilt | Branches wither and die one after another | Affected branches must be remove and burnt. |
| 2. Rust | Raddish spots on Cepee surface of leaves. | Bordeanx mixture. |
| *Sapota :-* | | |
| *Pest .-* | | |
| 1. Bud worm. | Buds with bore holes and webbed with silken threads. | Endosulphan 2 ml./ litre. |
| *Disease : -* | | |
| Sooty mould | Black fungal growth on leaves. | Insecticide with starch solution. |
| *Citrus - Acid lime :-* | | |
| *Pest .-* | | |
| 1. Leaf Minor | Irregular twisted galleries are seen on the leaves. | Monocroto phos 1.5 ml/ litre of water. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Citrus Butterfly. | Defoliation of tender leaves. | Endtosulphan 2 ml./ litre of water. |
| 3. Fruit | Rotting at the feeding site and fruit dropping. | Malation. |

*Disease .-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Cancker | Irregular Corky spots on the leaves twigs fruits. They become warty and erupt with cracks. | Streptomycin sulphate 500 ppm. |
| 2. Decline | Vein cleaning leaf cupping. | Systematic insecticides be sprayed. |
| 3. Root rot | Wilting of plans stems bearers soft and rots. | Swabbing the trunk with Bordeanx paste. |

*Pomegranate :-*

*Pest.-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Fruit borer | Fruit with bore hole. | Endosulphan 2 ml/ litre of water. |
| 2. Castor Semilopper | Fruit rotting and dropping. | Malathion 2 ml./ litre. |
| 3. Bacterial leaf spot. | Several minute dark coloured irregular spots on the leaves. | Agrinuyin or Streptomycin 2000 pm. |

*Vegetables :-*

*Pest .-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. Fruit borer : Tomato Brinjal, Bhendi | Bore hole on the fruits. | Endoculphan 2ml./ litre of water. |
| 2. Epilacana Beetle (Brinjal) | Leaves skeletonized and dry | Carboryl 2 g. litre of water. |
| 3. Thrips (Chillies and onion). | Leaves become crinkled curled upward and shed. | Methyl demoton 2 ml./litre of water. |
| 4. Leaf Hopper (Bhendi) | Yellowing of leaves followed by crinkling and backward airling of water. | Monocroto phos 2 ml./ litre of water. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Diseases .-* | | |
| 1. Early blight (Tomato) | Irregular dark brown coloured spots are see on leaves. | Zineb 2 g./litre of water. |
| 2. Root Rot (Brinjal) | Growth is stunted. | Any funficide may be sprayed. |
| 3. Powdery Mildew (Chillies) | White powdery growth seen on the leaves. | Wetable sulphur 2 g./litre of water. |
| 4. Yellow Vein Mosaic (Bhendi) | Leaves and base of Sheaths attacked causing reduction in the yield. | Mangozeb 2 gm./ litre of water. |
| *Banana :-* | | |
| *Pest .-* | | |
| 1. Rhizome Weevil | Grubs feed and tunnel into the corm- decay and death of plant. | Suckers must be trimmed and dipped in solution of Aldrin 1 pre cent. |
| 2. Nematode | Small dark spots on the leaves and chlorosis of leaves. | Dip the Corm in mud slury solution 4 parts (lay + 5 parts of water) and sprinkle carbo-furan over 1 litre of water. |
| *Disease.-*[16] | | |
| 1, Panama Wilt | Sudden wilting of plant leaves turn yellow and Chlorotic, leaf peticle breaks off and the leaf blade hangs down and | Destroy the affected plants by corm injec-tion method. A small portion of soil is re moved to expose the upper portion of the Corm, a hole at 45$^{0}$ angle is made to depth of 10 cm. litre 3 ml. of baviston solution or baviston capsule is inserted into the corm. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 2. Bunchy top | Leaves show marginal chlorosis and curling leaves are brittle, leaves become smaller and eventually the crown exhibits rosetta of stunted leaves the bunches reduced in size. | Destroy the injected plants and injection of 4 ml. of 2, 4 D. into the pseudostem. |
| 3. *Cashew :-* | | |
| 1. Stem borer | The stem is badly riddle the tree dries up power would be oozing from the hole bored by the grub. | Swab the trunk with BHC 50 per cent and duench the soil around the base of the tree. |
| 2. Tea/ Mosquito bug | Tender twigs are scanned and leaves of such shoots dry up. | Endosulphan 0.05 percent. |
| *Diseases .-* | | |
| 1. Die back and pink disease. | The shoots fade and die from the tips. The leaves of such shoots dry up there would be pinkish growth. | Prune the affected shoots just below the affected portion and apply Brodeaux paste. |

**State Horticultural Farm, Mudalaipatty:** [17]

This farm was started on 1 February 1978 in an area of 23.96 ha. It is situated 20km. away from Tiruchirappalli towards west in the Tiruchirappalli - Ettarai road. An area of 22.52 ha. is suitable for cultivation and the rest are gully rocky areas, roads and channels. Soil type is clay. The farm is under the control of the Assistant Director of Horticulture, Tiruchirappalli who is assisted by one Horticultural Officer, one Assistant Horticultural Officer and one Field Demonstration Officer. This farm serves as a source for production and supply of good quality fruit plant flowers, ornamental plants and certified vegetable seeds to farmers. Coconut, casuarina, babul, guava, and paddy seeds are cultivated in the farm.

## FLORICULTURE

The red and loamy soil in many parts of the district offer, tremedous scope for floriculture cultivation in Tiruchirappallli district. Nearer home farmers have gradually started switching over to floriculture from traditional crops like paddy and sugarcane. A variety of flowers like rose, jasmine, *Crossandra* (Kanakambaram), lotus, *Chrysanthumum* samanthi) tube rose (sampangi) *nerium* (Arali) marikolundu, maruvu, *bachlors button*, Vaadamalli),etc., are being raised by the farmers in Tiruchirappalli, Manapparai, Karur, Musiri, Thuraiyur and Srirangam, taking full advantage of the new techniques in floriculture. Greenhouses for supply of Soundarya crossandra (Kanakambaram) and terminal cuttings of the variety which flowers throughout the year are much sought after by floriculturists from many parts of the state have been established by the local farmers in Ethumalai village about 15 kilometres from Tiruchirappalli and Chinnamareddipalayam near Ethumalai. A high tech nursery has been established by a floriculturist, at Nachalur 25k.m. from Tiruchirappalli, Kentia palms (Arica lutacen), is exported to a middle East Country, and Murroga exotica (Kattu Karuveppilai) to Australia. The Kattu Karuveppilai has a highly scented flower, having a good market in Australia, and also in European and is used as an ornamental plant in the drawing room in many European homes. Automatic sprinkler systems have been established for raising the cuttings etc. Issue culture production centres for fruit trees like mango, guava, tamarind, sappota, banana etc., have been formed in the areas to cater to the needs of farmers. Flowers are exported in boxes of different sizes using thermacole with proper openings etc., to facilitate quarantine examination of the root portion of the plants.

Though initially one has to spend about rupees one lakh on levelling of the land, proper irrigation facilities, and for about 5,000 cuttings per acre, the net profit per annum is about Rs. 50,000 which is far more than paddy and sugarcane could fetch. The return from floriculture, more over, is spread over a much longer period in the year. During the peak season, the price falls but higher output ensures income, and during the lean season the production is low, but the price is very high. Banks including co-operative institutions advance loans for raising floriculture. The high price that the flowers fetch would ensure prompt repayment of the loans. In Tiruchirappalli district, the area under flower cultivation is only about 1,000 acres, and the total turnover of the flower business in the district is around Rs. 20 crores. In addition to offering employment opportunities to hundreds of boys and girls everyday, it gives a very good income to the rural folk. About 10,000 families, mostly owning less than one hectare are engaged in flower cultivation in the district.

Betelvine Cultivation, Sirugamani

The Srirangam flower market is the biggest of its kind in the district, attracting flowers from villages within a distance of about 30 km. The average sales in the Srirangam flower market is around Rs. 2 lakh per day. While the flowers produced in and around Tiruchirappalli are absorbed by the Srirangam and Tiruchirappalli markets, Chrysanthumum, produced in Manapparai region, is sent to Chennai and Madurai.

**Betelvine cultivation :**

Betel leaves occupy a pride of place in Indian cultural heritage, and are associated with all auspicious occasions and festivals in India from time immemorial. Betelvine is cultivated in the Cauvery bank in the Tiruchirappllai district. It is cultivated both in wet land and garden land, and the crop requires plenty of water supply, high humidity, cold shade, and a vast labour force, which acquires special skills by constant practice. Since it is a vine (creeper), there should be an ideal support plant for betelvine, and normally sesbania is the live plant grown in most parts of the country. About 36,000 cuttings can be planted in one acre on the raised bunds in the betelvine farm. The bunds are ideal storage place for splash irrigation of each and every plant from top to bottom daily. Betelvine grows daily, and each and every vine has to be delicately tied to the support plant using banana fibre. The need for expert farm labour in large number to manage a betelvine farm is important, The bunds have to be plastered at regular interval of three-four days, lest any crack affect the root system of the tiny and delicate vine. The popular varieties of betelvine raised by the farmers are Karpuri, with an average of 88,86 lakh leaves per hectare per annum, 80 lakh leaves per hectare per annum in Vellaikodi, and 70.4 lakh per hectare per annum in Pachakodi.

The average investment for the cultivation of betelvine is about Rs.2 lakh per acre. which gives a return of about Rs.3.5 lakh per annum, a net profit of Rs.1.5. lakh. Betelvine is an extremely delicate crop, demanding constant attention to each and every plant, every day and hence, betelvine cultivation is taken up by farmers in small plots of 20 to 25 cents only, though some big farmers take up five to six acres. Betelvine is propagated vegetatively by planting cuttings from healthy vines. Being a dioecious plants in India, betelvine is propagated only vegetatively planting cuttings from healthy vines. Being a dioecious plants in India, betelvine is propogated from the male plant by cuttings.

In Tiruchirappalli district, Sirugamani Research Farm, a Betelvine Project has been sanctioned to carry out research activities on betelvine. In 1994, Sirugamani Research Station released Sirugamani-1 (SGM-1) the first hybrid betelvine plants in South India. This hybrid variety

helps increase the income of lakhs of small betelvine farmers. The female vines in SGM-1 plants are noted in the farm for the first time in India, and about a dozen flowers have been produced in one-year-old SGM-1 and such appreciable production of female flowers throws out tremendous potential for research and development in the years to come. The new SGM-1 yields 105.56 lakh leaves per hectare per annum, and the yield of SGM-1 is about 18.79 to 50 per cent more than the conventional varieties raised by the farmers. SGM-1 developed as a pure line selection from Palghat type, is erect, bushy, short statured, multilateral with thick stem and attractive yellowish green leaves. The internodes are shortened with profuse leaf production. The new variety, with a pungent taste, had been accepted very fast by farmers of Tamil Nadu.

## SERICULTURE[18]

Though mulberry cultivation was introduced in the district in 1970's, it was stabilised only in 1984. At first, mulberry was cultivated in 21 acres and during 1991-92 about 600 acres were under mulberry with the involvement of 875 sericulturists in silkworm rearing. Tiruchirappalli district is one of the ten World Bank project districts selected for the implementation of sericulture scheme. This project which was started during the year 1989-90 envisages to bring additional 1000 acres under mulberry cultivation in the district. The year-wise area under mulberry from 1984-85 to 1991-92 is as follows :-

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | | *Area under mulberry* (in acres) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1984-85 | - | 421.00 |
| 2. | 1985-86 | - | 456.00 |
| 3. | 1986-87 | - | 422.00 |
| 4. | 1987-88 | - | 313.75 |
| 5. | 1988-89 | - | 423.75 |
| 6. | 1989-90 | - | 415.70 |
| 7. | 1990-91 | - | 590.35 |
| 8. | 1991-92 | - | 597.65 |

Mulberry cultivation is gradually stabilised in Musiri, Thuraiyur, Manapparai and Karur taluks. Cultivation of mulberry in each taluk, area-wise, during the year 1991-92 is stated below (in Udayarpalayam taluk, being a dry area, mulberry cultivation has not been taken up).

| *Sl.no.* | *Name of the taluk* | Area in acres |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Musiri | 80.95 |
| 2. | Kulithalai | 37.90 |
| 3. | Manapparai | 70.10 |
| 4. | Perambalur | 39.15 |
| 5. | Karur | 213.40 |
| 6. | Tiruchirappalli | 23.65 |
| 7. | Thuraiyur | 91.20 |
| 8. | Lalgudi | 23.30 |
| 9. | Ariyalur | 18.00 |
| | Total | 597.00 |

The planting of mulberry commences in the month of June and it leads up to November every year. The district gets maximum rainfall during September and October when mulberry plantation is cultivated in large areas. In hot summer, the temperature in this district is maximum and most of the farmers are advised to adjust the pruning schedule of mulberry garden so as to avoid silkworm rearing in the months of April and May.

There are 25 field staff in this department for expansion of sericulture activities. They identify the farmers with suitable land with irrigation facilities, and guide them in getting better cocoon yield. After planting mulberry, the farmers are given training in silkworm either in the nearby government farms or private mulberry garden. After that, they are allowed to rear the silkworm in their own rearing house. New sericulturists are guided by the field staff in getting good cocoon harvest. Sericulturists are given training and is given Rs.150/- as stipend and Rs.150/- worth rearing tools. Improved varieties of mulberry rooted saplings are given to the sericulturists on subsidised rate. The eligible new farmers are provided with credit assistance through banks every year. All sericulture works are under the control of one Assistant Director, whose headquarters remains at Tiruchirappalli, who is under the control of the Regional Deputy Director, Tiruchirappalli.

**Sericulture demonstration - *cum-* training centres:**

There are three Demonstration - *cum-* Training centres located at Uppiliapuram, Manikandam and K. Paramathy. These centres impart training to the new farmers in mulberry cultivation as well as in silk worm rearing, besides supplying the mulberry rooted saplings to the new farmers.

There are two model mulberry plantation farms functioning at Kalingampatty and Karukkamadai. These farms help the new farmers in mulberry cultivation and supply them seed cuttings. They act as a demonstration farm for the new farmers and impart practical training in improved package of practices. Government of Tamil Nadu have set up a cross breed grainage in June 1991 to supply the silkworm layings to the Tiruchirappalli Sericulturists. Government have also established a cocoon market in Tiruchirappalli in June 1990 and a realing unit with four basins. Since 1990, the Woraiyur Women Co-operative Silk Reelers and Twisters' Co-operative Society functions. There is one Tiruchirappalli District Sericulturists and Silk Reelers Industrial Co-operative Society which was established in September 1990. This society helps the sericulturists in procuring inputs such as layings, tools, fertilisers and other disinfectants. Cocoon produced from 1983-84 to 1990-91 is tabled below:

**Table showing the cocoon production in the district:**

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *Cocoon Production* (in K.G.) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1983-84 | 24277 |
| 2. | 1984-85 | 63174 |
| 3. | 1985-86 | 79753 |
| 4. | 1986-87 | 175646 |
| 5. | 1987-88 | 53952 |
| 6. | 1988-89 | 61492 |
| 7. | 1989-90 | 85063 |
| 8. | 1990-91 | 96361 |

Three technical service centres have been established at Palaiyur, Musiri and Karur.

**Kumaraperumal Farm Science Centre**[19] *(Krishi Vigyan Kendra) :*

This Farm Science Centre was started in the year 1977 when the Kumaraperumal Junior Polytechnic Trust donated a sum of Rs.2,00,000/- and was named after the founder of the trust. The Tamil Nadu Agricultural University provided necessary infrastructural facilities for the establishment of Krishi Vigyan Kendra under the aegis of Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICHR) with 100 per cent assistance. This is the first Krishi Vigyan Kendra established in Tamil Nadu.

The Farm Science Centre (Krishi Vigyan Kendra) is situated on the Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul National Highway (N.H.45) in Navalur Kuttapattu village, 14 km. away from Tiruchirappalli.

The farm attached to the centre has 60 ha. of land divided into north and south blocks. Wet and garden land crops, orchard and forage

crops are raised in the northern block spreading over 40 ha. whereas in the southern block which spreads over 20 ha. rainfed crops are raised.

Sandy loam to clayey loam in texture non-saline sodic in nature with pH ranging from 6.8. to 9.5 low in nitrogen, low to medium in phosphorous and medium to high in potash are available nutrients. New high level Kattalai canal, fed from the river Cauvery supplies water for one season (August- December) to major part of northern block fields. Six open wells in northern block have sodic water with pH ranging from 7.9. to 9.1 and EC 0.9. to 2.2 m. mohos/cm. They are used for the rest of the period for irrigation.

Rice,maize, millets like sorghum, pearl, finger, millet, fingermillet, fox tail, millet, etc., pulses like cowpea, blackgram, green gram and oil seeds like Sunflower, caster, gingelly. etc., and different types of grass and leguminous fodder are grown. A model orchard in an area of 7.5 ha., is maintained. Mango, guava, sapota, pomegranate, jack, acid lime, west Indian cherry, wood apple, etc., are grown. A model dairy Jellicherry goat and a poultry unit are maintained on scientific lines along with a model biogas plant.

**Sugarcane Research Station, Sirugamani:[20]**

The Sugarcane Research Station was originally started in Kumaramangalam village in Kulithalai taluk on 5 September 1957 in an area of six acres and the area was expanded to 24.93 ha. in stages. The alkaline nature of soils and lack of proper drainage facilities necessitated the shift of the site to Sirugamani from December 1959. The research station located in the Cauvery Delta zone is the only station in Tamil Nadu to cater to the needs of flow irrigation tract. Periavaikkal and Kalluvaikkal are the main irrigation sources which irrigate an area of 22.66 ha. here.

The Sugarcane Research Station caters to the needs of the sugarcane growers in the deltaic zone by evolving sugarcane varieties suitable for cultivation in the heavy soils of this region. This station continues its research on breeding and selection of new varieties evolving new agronomic practices for delta area, plant protection measures etc., and this helps the farmers increase their production.

The research, station has engaged in research on betelvine diseases too. The all India coordinated Research Project on betelvine diseases came into existence from July 1981. The scheme originally, started functioning in Vellore of Salem district, which is a potential betelvine growing area. Subsequently, the Research Project was attached to Sugarcane Research Station, Sirugamani in April 1988. The research station has introduced some of the improved varieties of crops in the areas of sugarcane and banana.

*Sugarcane crop :-* COSI. 86071 and COSI. 776 are the two cane varieties released from the Research Station. COSI 86071 is suited to early drought and late water logging conditions and the cane variety COSI 776 is highly suitable for saline areas. The cane variety COSI 86071 occupies around 30 per cent areas of this region.

*Banana Crops:-* Research to increasing the yield of important cultivars, *viz.* nendram, poovan and rasthali is done. For achieving high yields, the following fertiliser composition is adopted.

a) *Nendram :-* N,P and K at 210, 35 and 450 g/ plant in 3 splits on 3rd, 5th and 7th months after planting.

b) *Rasthali :-* N,P and K at 210 , 50 and 390 g/ plant in 3 splits on 3rd, 5th and 7th months after planting.

c) *Poovan :-* N,P and K at 160 , 50, and 390 g/ plant in 3 splits on 3rd, 5th and 7th months after planting.

Foliar spraying of P as 2 per cent DAP on 4th month along with 110 gN and 330 gK per plant on 3rd, 5th months by soil application registered higher yield and better quality fruits in Nendram than the normal recommended fertiliser application of N, P and K at 110, 35 and 330 g/plant through soil. Ethrel 250 ppm as sucker dipping for 20 mts. produced more suckers, the highest leaf area, precosity in flowering were observed in Cycocel 250 ppm sucker dipping. Foliar spray of 1 per cent Urea + 2 per cent MOP at 15 days interval during pre-flowering stage was found to be effective in preventing mature ripening . Studies on the epidemiology of major pests and diseases in banana under wet land conditions revealed that lace wing bug incidence was recorded to the tune of 32 per cent to 53 per cent in Rasthali, 45 per cent Poovan and 32 per cent in Nendram. In general, leaf spot disease occur during September to March. Major incidence occur in November to February. The low temperature promotes growth and development of the pathogen.

If timely prophylatic measures are not taken up in November and December, the intensity is glaringly noticed in January - February. The disease spreads mainly through droplets and aerial transport of Conidia and ascospores.

*Betelvine crop:-* Drenching of Bordeaux mixture through basin or furrow method of application has been advocated among the betelvine growers. Prophylactive application of fungicide just before commencement of rains has been found to be very effective in the control of Phytophthora wilt. Agathi, the lift support plant for betelvine, is found to be susceptible to insect pests like stem borers and most of the early season pests can be avoided by the spot application of carbofuran granules. Raising the nursery of rooted cuttings in polythene

A view of Banana-Coconut Groves, Tiruchirappalli

bags, and transplanting the same in the field after a certain period of growth has been found to ensure 95 per cent establishment even under adverse conditions.

The head of this research institute feels that this method is useful for taking up gap filling in the betel gardens. The cost of seed material can be reduced by 50 per cent as the three noded cuttings are used against six noded cuttings in the traditional method of planting. The optimum dose of potash required for the maximum yield of betel leaves was found to be 75 kg. $k_2o$ per ha. The first split dose was given 45 days after planting and subsequent applications at 45 days interval. Potassium improved the keeping quality of leaves significantly. Application of either carbofuran 1.5.kg. ai/ha. or a combined treatment of need cake at 0.5 t/ha. and carbofuran 0.75 kg. ai/ha. in addition to the normal NPK level of 150:100:50 was found to reduce the population of parasitic nematodes significantly. A waiting period of 60 to 75 days was found to be necessary between the aplication of carbofuran and harvesting of leaves. The above treatment was also found to give increased yield of betel leaves.[21]

**National Research Centre on Banana, Podavur :**

The water from the Cauvery makes this district fertile which facilitates banana cultivation to a large extent, even bringing it to the top in banana cultivation. The district is noted for popular varieties like nendran, poovan, rasthali, karpuravalli, robusta etc., which are raised in abundance with a total area of 22,000 hectares and with the highest productivity of 40-45 tonnes per hectare it proves its standing. Considering the vital role that the district plays in banana cultivation, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, (ICAR) established the National Research Centre on Banana in 1993 in an area of 90 acres at Podavur, 15 km. from Tiruchirappalli. Long periods of domestication and varying growing conditions resulted in the development of a wide range of banana varieties in the country. The first task of National Research Centre of Banana, (NRCB) is to collect and conserve the valuable genetic resources which are not fully utilised and well documented and use them for improvement through conventional breeding and biotechnology. Many commercial varieties have faced serious threats from diseases like wilt, bunchy, top, leaf spot, etc., apart from pests and bad weather. The centre concentrates on the development of varieties with high yields and quality fruits and ability to withstand the above threats. The NRCB has been recognised as one of the centres in the world for testing the hybrids developed at international level in collaboration with the International Network for Improvement of Banana and Plantation (INIBAP), France. Initially four hybrids from Honduras are resistant to major diseases like panama wilt and sigatoka leaf spot are being multiplied for testing at NRCB. The centre also aims at enhancement of productivity by developing cost

effective production technology through inter-disciplinary approaches including scientific spacing, canopy management, recycling of nutrients, efficient water management, bio-control and integrated management of pest and diseases. The use of tissue culture techniques has the unique advantages of faster multiplication of elite and high yielding banana mother plants, developing disease-free plants with uniform flowering and overall reduction in the crop duration by 30 to 40 days.

A biotechnology laboratory at a cost of Rs.15 lakh established initially at NRCB is utilised for multiplication of plants through tissue culture. The NRCB also serves as national repository for germplasm and information on banana.

**Model farm:**[21(a)]

The National Research Centre on banana intends establish a model farm for realising popular varieties by adopting the latest practices to reap the benefits of research by the farmers. Ten popular varieties are to be planted in the model farm and the latest technologies and culture plants, organic farming, drip irrigation, fertilization, canopy and plant management, minimum use of pesticides, use of bio-pesticides and post harvest technologies are to be practised.

The ten varieties to be planted in the model farm, each under half-an acre are: nenthran, poovan, rasthali, karpooravalli, neipoovan, robusta, madukkar, kenthali, Fhia-1 and Fhia-3 varieties. The Fhia-1 variety also known as gold finger brought from Houndras has proved to be disease-reistant, high yielding and an ideal replacement for the indigenous "Pachanadan". The Fhia-1 bunch weighs about 40 kg. as against 25 kg of the Pachanadan bunch. It is also resistant to nemotode, wilt disease etc.

**College of Agricultural Engineering, Kumulur:**[22]

The changing socio-economic situations prevailing in the state warrants the selective mechanisation of agricultural operations to increase the production as well as productivity. In order to develop technical manpower and improved agricultural technology in this fields, the College of Agricultural Engineering has been established. This is the only institutution of its kind in the whole of Tamil Nadu. The under graduate degree programme in Agricultural Engineering conducted since 1972 in Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore was shifted to Kumulur in Tiruchirappalli from the academic year 1992-93. It is located at Kumulur, on Lalgudi-Padalur road, which is 7 km. from Lalgudi and 26 km. from Tiruchirappalli. Research activities on crop improvement, crop management and crop protection in sorghum, cumbu, varagu, redgram, blackgram, greengram, groundnut, banana, ber, pomegranate, jamun, phalse, carissa phyllanthus, sweet orange, acidlime, tomato, brinjal, bhendi, onion, cluster bean, tuber crops, roses, jasmine, aromatic and medicinal plants, are in full swing.

**Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute:[23]**

A training and testing institute started functioning from April 1993 at Tiruchirappalli to impart training to farm youth in operation and maintenance of agricultural equipments and provide testing facilities for new farm machineries manufactured in the state. Wholly funded by the centre, the Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institute has come up in a 50 acre site at a cost of Rs.4 crore. It was started with the objective of removing the difficulties hither to faced by Tamil Nadu manufacturers of agricultural equipment and machineries in getting their tools tested. The institute would issue quality certificates for the equipment and machineries found fit, so that the Agricultural Department would be able to recommend them to the farmers.

**Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Agro Service Society Limited:[24]**

The objective of this organisation is to provide a package of Agricultural Engineering and other services to the farmers. It generates employment potential for unemployed engineers and other technically skilled workers. The Agro Engineering and Co-operative Societies have (i) State level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Federation; (ii) District level Co-operative Agro Service Society, and, (iii) Block level Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres. The Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Agro Service Society has its head office at M. Pudupatty in Musiri taluk. Its objectives are :-

1. To acquire, hire and undertake repairs of pumpsets, electrical equipment, oil engines, drills and drilling rigs and other agricultural machinery equipment to own or hire, processing plants like rice hullers, flour mills, oil crushers, decorticators, gins, and improved machinery like tractors, mechanised ploughs, and for the benefit of the members. To maintain godowns for the benefit of the members; 2. to manufacture oil engines, pumpsets, electric motors and other agricultural machinery like power tillers, threshers, etc., and spare parts of other agricultural implements; 3. to act as agents for the government agro industries corporation or *semi* government bodies, manufacturers and dealers of agricultural machinery; to undertake subsidiary and allied industries conducive to the development of agriculture; to arrange for training facilities for the member artisans and workers and staff members and also to undertake research for the development of agriculture.

Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centres in the district and their dates of establishment are as follows :-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Alathur Agro-Engineering and Service Co-operative Centre, Limited. | | 1975-76 |
| 2. | Ariyalur | -do- | 4 June 1974 |
| 3. | The Kulithalai | -do- | |
| 4. | Lalgudi | -do- | 11 August 1974 |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | Manapparai | -do- | | 18 February 1972 |
| 6. | The Perambalur | -do- | | |
| 7. | The Pullambadi | -do- | | 15 March 1972 |
| 8. | Sendurai Agro Engineering and Service Co-operative Ltd., Jayankondam | | | |
| 9. | Thanthoni | -do- | Karur | 24 February 1972 |
| 10. | Thirumanur | -do- | Thirumanur | 26 May 1974 |
| 11. | The Thiruvera-mbur | -do- | Thiruverambur | 30 March 1974 |
| 12. | Thottiam Agro-Engg. | -do- | Thottiam | 30 March 1974 |
| 13. | Uppiliyapuram | -do- | Uppiliya-puram | 26 August 1974 |
| 14. | Vaiyampatti | -do- | Vaiyampatti | |
| 15. | Velayutham-palayam | -do- | Velayutham-palayam | |
| 16. | Veppur | -do- | Veppur | |

**Agricultural machineries and implements:**

The distribution of agricultural machineries and implements in Tiruchirappalli district is furnished in the following table.

**Agricultural Machineries and Implements in Tiruchirappalli district during 1974, 1977 and 1982 :-** [25]

| *Sl.no.* 1. | *Particulars* 2. | *1974* 3. | *1977* 4. | *1982* 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | All type of tractors | 437 | 502 | 799 |
| 2. | Tractor operated- | | | |
| | 1) Mould board and disc ploughs | 73 | 89 | 42 |
| | ii) Disc harrows | 53 | 101 | 80 |
| | iii) Cultivators | 116 | 171 | 150 |
| | iv) Levelers | 71 | 128 | 129 |
| | v) Seed-*cum*-fertiliser drills | 2 | .. | 1 |
| | vi) Trailers | 240 | 214 | 317 |
| 3. | Power operated implements | 38 | 87 | 92 |
| 4. | Bullock operated implements | | | |
| | i) Wooden plough | 306735 | 318200 | 326739 |
| | ii) Iron plough | 23629 | 28892 | 4969 |
| | iii) Blade harrows | 1193 | 1323 | 2051 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | iv) Wetland puddlers | 1153 | 1804 | 1344 |
| | v) Earth levellers | 1097 | 2157 | 3736 |
| | vi) Seed drill | 7 | 7 | 6 |
| | vii) Bullock carts | 46827 | 51141 | 45816 |
| 5. | Sprayers and Dusters | 1261 | 1439 | 2893 |
| 6. | Oil engines (total) | 20104 | 26297 | 93958 |
| 7. | Electrical pumpsets | 49700 | 56822 | 72455 |
| 8. | Sugarcane crushers | 2867 | 2103 | 923 |
| 9. | Oil ghanis | 482 | 536 | 148 |

It could be seen from the table that the number of tractors has increased significantly. In general, tractor operated implements except disc plough/ mould board plough and fertilizer-*cum*-seed drills, have also increased. There is a significant increase in power operated implements. While the bullock operated implements have increased over the years, the use of iron plough, seed, drill and bullock carts have considerably came down. The reduction in bullock operated iron plough might be due to the substitution by tractor plouging. Similarly, the bullock cart population showed a declining trend due to use of tractors for transporting goods, and electrical pumpsets have shown an increasing trend. Sugarcane crushers and oil ghanis declined over the period.

**Animal Husbandry:**

Animal husbandry plays a vital role in the rural economy. The rearing of animals and poultry for production of milk, meat, eggs, hides and skins, and wool and bullocks for agricultural operations and transportation and draught power is their primary avocation. Government implement several animal husbandry schemes to raise the living standard of the people and to make available livestock products of high nutritive value in abundance. These schemes benefit the weaker sections of the society especially small and marginal farmers, agricultural landless labourers and tribals who can enhance their income and improve their standard of living conditions.

Tiruchirappalli region of Animal Husbandry Department with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli is functioning since 22 June,1981. It comprises Tiruchirappalli and Periyar districts. Tiruchirappalli region is under the control of the Regional Joint Director of Animal Husbandry. The Tiruchirappalli district has four revenue divisions, each under the control of an Assistant Director of Animal Husbandry.

*Veterinary Health Services:-*

A well organised health cover forms the basis for the improvement of livestock resources. Various diseases of bacterial and viral origin and systematic disorders affect the livestock and cause considerable mortality in them. Clinician centres, veterinary hospitals, veterinary dispensaries, animal husbandry sub centres, and clinical laboratories have been established to provide health cover to them.

**Animal Disease Intelligence Unit, Tiruchirappalli:**

With a view to control the incidence of the dreadful diseases like Rinderpest, H.S. and to avoid huge losses to the farmer by way of loss of livestock and livestock products, one Disease Intelligence Unit has been established at Tiruchirappalli. Various diseases, seasonal variations, their occurrence, their geographical distribution and effect of climate are studied by the unit, which is equipped with a clinical laboratory. Clinical materials collected from various parts of the district are examined and diagnosed for suggesting suitable preventive measures.

*Mobile Veterinary Units :-*

Four Mobile Veterinary units, one each at Tiruchirappalli, Musiri, Karur and Ariyalur, function in this district, under Infrastructure Assistance of Integrated Rural Development Programme. The Mobile veterinary units visit remote villages periodically to provide health cover.

*Rinderpest Squad:-*

To prevent insurgence of Rinderpest disease in the district, Rinderpest Squad is operating with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli. The squad headed by a Veterinary Assistant Surgeon, conducts prophylactic vaccination against Rinderpest in various panchayat unions.

**Role of Animal Husbandry Department in Public Health:**

Some diseases like zoonotic are communicable from animals to human beings. They are prevented by various measures taken by the Veterinarians of this department. Elimination of stray dogs which are potential source of Rabies is given prompt attention. Availability of wholesome meat and meat products to the public is ensured by adequate meat inspection (ante-mortem and post-mortem) by the staff of this departments.

*Cattle development:-*

For increasing the milk production, an integrated approach is made in the sphere of artificial insemination, dairying, fodder development, disease control, etc. To achieve this, government sanctioned the Intensive Cattle Development Projects and key village blocks which provide better genitive make up to the breedable cows and buffaloes through cross breeding with superior Germ Plasm so as to improve their individual capacity for milk production. The technical and para technical staff of this department carry out all technical and animal husbandary activities like artificial insemination, pregnancy verification, calf verification, fodder development, etc. Through mass contact programmes, the farmers are educated on the need to grow green fodder and encouraged to feed their cattle with these feeds to enhance their milk production. Semen is harnessed from Exotic Bulls and Superior Buffaloe Bulls, diluted and distributed to the centres for artificial insemination work, where liquid semen is used; in most other places, frozen semen is used.

**Cattle Development Programme under World Bank Assisted Tamil Nadu Project for Agricultural Development:**

Government have implemented an Integrated and Comprehensive programme of livestock under Tamil Nadu Project for Agricultural Development in each district. Under the " Livestock Development Component" of the World Bank Assisted Tamil Nadu Project for Agricultural Development, coverage with Frozen Semen Technique of Artificial Insemination is provided to all veterinary institutions. A district level unit for cattle breeding and fodder development has been created with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli. This unit looks after breed development improvement of milk production potentials of cow and buffaloes, fodder development, etc.

*Sheep Development:-* sheep rearing is one of the subsidiary occupations for agriculturists of weaker sections. Animal Husbandry Department implements Special Central Assistance Programme and Integrated Tribal Development Programme for sheep development in Tiruchirappalli district. Sheep units are distributed to the tribals to supplement their income. This programme aims at enabling the selected Adi dravida beneficiaries to supplement their income. There are 67 sheep breeders co-operative societies in the district.

*Poultry Development :-* The Animal Husbandry Department through its poultry extension centres provide necessary facilities by supplying quality birds, giving technical assistance, etc., and encourage them to take poultry farming. Poultry breeders co-operative societies have also been organised.

*Piggery Development:-* Animal Husbandry Department imparts the local pig breeders to go in for scientific rearing of white pigs, like Yorkshire to upgrade the local breed and enhance their income.

**Special Central Assistance Programme:**

Special Central Assistance Programme is implemented for the welfare of the Adi dravidars in Musiri, Ariyalur and Karur divisions. Under this programme, sheep units are established on 50 per cent subsidy basis. Each unit consists of 20 ewes and one Ram. The entire unit cost is met as bank loan and 50 per cent of it is given as Special Central Assistance subsidy. Apart from 50 per cent subsidy on unit cost subsidy is also provided for insurance, health cover, training for sheep farmers, etc., 50 per cent of the beneficiaries are 100 men.

**Integrated Tribal Development Programme:**

This scheme is implemented for the welfare of tribal people in Pachamalai hills, which forms part of Thuraiyur taluk on the northern boundary. The inhabitants are Malayalees, a hill tribe. For the welfare of tribals, two animal husbandry sub centres, one at top- Sengattupatti and another at Thonur, have been established in the tribal area. Under the Integrated Tribal Development Programme, funds as 50 per cent

(subsidy) are provided every year for the distribution of various classes of livestock units to the tribals to alleviate their poverty.

**Fodder development:**

The district produces surplus fodder. Total quantity of fodder produced in the district is 2166958 mt. as against the total fodder requirement of 19,45,050 mt. for the district.

**Cattle population:**

The district has 54,44,97 white cattle, 241686 buffaloes, 404743 goats, 479925 sheeps, 175 ponnies, 31,507 dogs. 1268 donkeys, 60159 pigs and 871159 poultry.[26]

**Poultry Research and Development Centre, Navaloor Kuttapattu:[27]**

The Poultry Research and Development Centre was started on 13 November 1980 to help the farmers start poultry farm and manage it on scientific lines. It offers technical assistance for establishment of poultry farms, health cover for birds and provides self employment opportunities among rural women folk and *semi*-urban population. It also finds out the poultry disease problems and formulates vaccination schedule. The centre is now located in the premises of Kumaraperumal Farm Science Centre, 15 km. away from Tiruchirappalli on the Tiruchirappalli-Manapparai road. The centre was under the control of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University and from 19 September 1989, it functions under the control of the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University. It attends to disease outbreaks, computes low cost feed with locally available feed ingredients, tests the feed quality and the methods of reducing feed cost, cost of production of egg and broiler for the development of poultry industry in the area. Causes for the diseases are studied and suitable preventive measures suggested.

Free poultry training programme for a duration of one month is conducted in the centre since Februrary 1986 for school drop outs, farmers women, employed and unemployed personnel. The centre which undertakes research programmes on field oriented problems is equipped with a laboratory. It organises periodically, the 'Poultry Farmers Meet' at Tiruchirappalli to monitor the field problems and solve them. A model quailery with Japanese quails is available in the centre to start more number of Japanese Quail Units in Tiruchirappalli district.

**Duck Research and Development Centre, Navaloor Kuttapattu:**

This centre, started on June 1, 1989 by the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore came under the control of the Tamil Nadu Veterinary and Animal Sciences University, Chennai, from 19 September 1989. Tiruchirappalli district ranks second in duck population in Tamil Nadu. Ducks are reared under free range system by the farmers who are below the poverty line. Hatching, growing and laying operations are undertaken individually as well as jointly, by adopting the old traditional methods. It formulates the vaccination schedule to help the

farmers to avert the disease incidence. It teaches the farmers on scientific lines of management, feeding and rearing practices; it studies on emerging new diseases and solves the problem by periodical vaccination. Farmers are advised on establishment of new duck units and their management.[28]

**The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited (TAPCO) :**

The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited, popularly known as 'TAPCO', fully owned by Government of Tamil Nadu was established on 12 July 1973. It is engaged in the production, marketing and supply of poultry feed, hybrid, broiler chicks, marketing of eggs, chicken, day old chick, quail eggs, quail meat, etc. The production of poultry feed and eggs and broiler chicks are made through the Feed Mixing units and hatchery units of the company respectively. Similarly, marketing activities are carried out through its marketing units throughout the state.

In Tiruchirappalli district, the TAPCO has started its marketing activities from the date of its inception. Besides the extension activity through the extension centre, quality poultry feed was produced and supplied to the poultry farmers who were engaged in poultry farming through its Feed Mixing Unit at Kuttapattu where one hatchery and a marketing unit function. The hatchery started operation from July 1991, caters to the needs of poultry farmers. Around 5200 parent stock egger birds are under rearing. Through marketing unit, eggs are being supplied to the government hospitals and hostels. Particulars on sale of eggs, meat, chicks and poultry feed are tabled below.

*Particulars on sale of eggs, meat, chicks and poultry feed:-*[29]

| *Year* | *Eggs* (in lakhs) | *Meat* (in kg.) | *Chicks* (in thousands) | *Poultry feed* (in tonnes) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* |
| 1986-87 | 25.24 | 9349 | 0.30 | 89 |
| 1987-88 | 17.31 | 7767 | 15.80 | 49 |
| 1988-89 | 18.83 | 7985 | - | - |
| 1989-90 | 81.96 | 6444 | 12.88 | 2 |
| 1990-91 | 138.61 | 6167 | 27.64 | 39 |
| 1991-92 | 85.19 | 2818 | 88.00 | - |

## DAIRY DEVELOPMENT

**The Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd:[30]**

The Tiruchirappalli - Srirangam Co-operative Milk Supply Union, registered in the year 1939 was converted into Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., by an enbloc amendment in September 1980. Thereafter, the milk procurement and distribution activities have been taken over by the Milk Producers' Union. At the beginning, there were 120 village level milk producers' societies in Tiruchirappalli district. Subsequently these village level societies were taken over by the producers' societies in Tiruchirappalli district. Subsequently these village level "societies were taken over by the producers" union, the number of producers societies increased to 499 of which only 407 societies are functioning in the district.

Particulars on the year-wise average daily procurement of milk from 1984-85 to 1993-94 are as follows:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | | *Average daily procurement of milk* (in litres) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | | *3.* |
| 1. | 1984-85 | ... | 29127 |
| 2. | 1985-86 | ... | 35953 |
| 3. | 1986-87 | ... | 37684 |
| 4. | 1987-88 | ... | 38806 |
| 5. | 1988-89 | ... | 54122 |
| 6. | 1989-90 | ... | 69200 |
| 7. | 1990-91 | ... | 68466 |
| 8. | 1991-92 | ... | 79642 |
| 9. | 1992-93 | ... | 78168 |
| 10. | 1993-94 | ... | 104427 |

Particulars on the average daily milk sales from 1985-86 to 1993-94:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | | *Average daily milk sales* (in litres) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | | *3.* |
| 1. | 1985-86 | - | 37065 |
| 2. | 1986-87 | - | 37018 |
| 3. | 1987-88 | - | 35544 |
| 4. | 1988-89 | - | 34432 |
| 5. | 1989-90 | - | 35691 |
| 6. | 1990-91 | - | 40768 |
| 7. | 1991-92 | - | 40785 |
| 8. | 1992-93 | - | 41082 |
| 9. | 1993-94 | - | 43095 |

**Average daily milk procurement and milk sales:**

In 1985-86, the average daily milk procurement was 35953 litres as against 37,065 litres of milk sold during that period. In 1986-87, the average daily procurement was 37,684 litres and the average daily milk sales stood at 37,018 litres. The total milk procurement showed a steady upward trend from 1984-85 to 1993-94 except for the years 1990-91 and 1992-93. The procurement touched 69,200 litres per day in 1989-90 and 104,427 litres per day in 1993-94 as against the average daily sale of 35,691 litres and 3,095 litres during that period.

Particulars on number of milk societies membership from 1980 to 1990 are tabled below:-[31]

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *No. of societies* | *Membership* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Males* | *Females* |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* |
| 1. | 1980 | 210 | 45508 | 21900 |
| 2. | 1981 | 260 | 56344 | 27100 |
| 3. | 1982 | 292 | 63278 | 30437 |
| 4. | 1983 | 313 | 67829 | 32626 |
| 5. | 1984 | 371 | 80398 | 38672 |
| 6. | 1985 | 353 | 81483 | 39982 |
| 7. | 1986 | 306 | 63932 | 40682 |
| 8. | 1987 | 295 | 59737 | 38964 |
| 9. | 1988 | 309 | 62843 | 39683 |
| 10. | 1989 | 351 | 67194 | 41748 |
| 11. | 1990 | 429 | 82132 | 46884 |

There are three milk Chilling plants in the district located at Perambalur, Karur and Jayamkondam. The capacity of Perambalur and Karur plants is 14,000 LPD and 12,000 LPD respectively and the Jayamkondam Plant has 2,000 LPD. At present, this milk Producers Cooperative Union supplies milk in Tiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Golden Rock, BHEL Township, Ordnance factory and other surrounding urban areas. Government organisations also get the milk supply under special schemes. During the year 1992, there were 67 dairy farms under private sector in the district.

**Foot and Mouth Disease Control Project:**

Foot and Mouth Disease Control Project is implemented by the Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union from 9 August 1987. Three rounds of vaccination have been completed and done on free of cost. The number of animals vaccinated in the first, second and third rounds are 13,25,441, 12,39,959 and 10,99,049 respectively. At present the union is implementing the scheme, under-tapering basis. During Tapering Vaccination, a nominal amount of Rs. 2.50 and Rs. 0.50 is charged for large and small animals respectively. The amount collected is deposited in

the union under Foot and Mouth Diseases Control Project Tapering basis account. A senior veterinary officer assisted by one accountant, is in charge of the project. The Foot and Mouth Disease Control Project is implemented only in the Milk Producers' Co-operative Societies villages.

Foot and Mouth Diseases Vaccination done during the 8 rounds are as follows :-

| *Round* | *Free / Tapering* | *F.M.D. Vaccination done Total* |
|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* |
| 1st | Free | 1325441 |
| 2nd | Free | 1239959 |
| 3rd | Free | 1099049 |
| 4th | Tapering | 42313 |
| 5th | " | 40170 |
| 6th | " | 32489 |
| 7th | " | 39039 |
| 8th | " | 22846 |

**New Dairy Project:** To cope with the increased handling of milk and to serve the consumers of the entire district, a new dairy unit with a handling capacity of 1.5 lakh litres per day is under construction at Tiruchirappalli. The dairy is located in an area of 20 acres on the Tiruchirappalli- Pudukkottai road opposite to the Tiruchirappalli Airport . The National Dairy Development Board with the assistance from the World Bank under Operation Flood- III Scheme develops the New Dairy Project at Tiruchirappalli and also to increase the capacity of chilling centres *viz.*, Perambalur and Karur.

| | *Dairy / chilling centre* | *Existing capacity LPD* | *Increased capacity at the end of the project (LPD)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1.* | *2.* | *3.* |
| 1 | Tiruchirappalli Dairy | 45,000 | 1,50,000 |
| 2. | Perambalur Chilling Centre | 14,000 | 50,000 |
| 3. | Karur Chilling Centre. | 10,000 | 30,000 |

The total cost of the New Dairy Project is assessed at Rs. 1098.32 lakh which include Technical inputs and Animal Health Coverage and Infrastructure facilities to milk societies so as to educate the farmers to get more milk production. The assessment of Rs. 1098.32 lakh is arranged by National Dairy Development Board under World Bank *i.e.*, by loan Rs.729.76 lakh and by grant Rs. 368.56 lakh which is repayable by the Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Milk Producers Union, under long term basis with interest.

In design and execution of new dairy at Tiruchirappalli, the work is carried out by the National Dairy Development Board with the assistance of TATA Consultant services. The design and execution work of chilling centres at Perambalur and Karur are done by the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Milk Producers' Federation Ltd., Chennai.*

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Managing Director, Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union Limited, Tiruchirappalli, report dated 19 May and 30 August 1994.

Achievements of the Tiruchirappalli District Milk Producers' Union Limited from 1986-87 to 1993-94:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Particulars* | *86-87* | *87-88* | *88-89* | *89-90* | *90-91* | *91-92* | *92-93* | *93-94* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* | *9* | *10* |
| 1. | No. of functional district cooperative societies | 310 | 320 | 358 | 356 | 373 | 385 | 400 | 407 |
| 2. | No. of mobile veterinary route | 2 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 3. | No. of emergency route | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 3 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 4. | No. of cases treated in mobile veterinary route | 10526 | 112088 | 11810 | 20165 | 18001 | 17660 | 17796 | 5599 |
| 5. | No. of emergency cases treated | 311 | 963 | 269 | 217 | 287 | Nil | Nil | Nil |
| 6. | Cattle feed sales (Metric tonnes) | 481 | 497 | 1132 | 2028 | 1557 | 1397 | 1655 | 1500 |
| 7. | No. of Artificial Insemination centre | -- | 26 | 70 | 81 | 11813 | 11582 | 17583 | 108 |
| 8. | Artificial Insemination centre | | | | | | | | |
| | (a) -- Cows -- | -- | 2451 | 7256 | 11712 | 15592 | 17599 | 22818 | 33165 |
| | (b) -- Buffaloes -- | -- | 2113 | 2892 | 4937 | -- | -- | -- | -- |
| 9. | Area under fodder | -- | -- | -- | 97 | 92 | 88 | 88 | 74 |

Managing Director, Tiruchirappalli District Cooperative Milk Producers' Union Ltd., Tiruchirappalli, - report dated 19 May 1994.

**Seed certification:** [32]

This specialised manpower intensive technical process, begins with the verification of authenticity of seed source and continues till tagging and scaling of the seed container. This department, under seed inspection, enforces Seeds Act 1966 and Seeds Rules 1968 rigidly and ensures quality certified seeds to farmers. To ensure only supply of good quality seeds, the Seed Inspection Wing inspects the selling points and send the seeds for analysis. If the seeds are found to be sub-standard, distribution is stopped and the defaulters are subjected to legal action.

The seed certification department scrutinises sowing reports; verifies the seed source; undertakes field inspection to verify confirmity to the prescribed field standards as per "Indian Minimum Seed Certification" and supervises the post-harvest seed crops; it is also engaged in seed processing and seed sampling besides analysis.

**Details of area registered, seed processed and seeds certified in the district from the year 1981-82 to 1990-91 are tabled below:-** [33]

| *Year* | *Area Registered* (in ha.) | *Seed Processed* (in. M.T.) | *Seeds Certified* (in M.T.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* |
| 1981-82 | 1970.08 | 2934.678 | 2389.482 |
| 1982-83 | 1011.60 | 1055.609 | 2036.512 |
| 1983-84 | 1637.68 | 1440.375 | 1316.969 |
| 1984-85 | 2166.93 | 1770.273 | 1258.979 |
| 1985-86 | 1517.90 | 2172.413 | 1703.534 |
| 1986-87 | 1766.12 | 2144.718 | 1650.737 |
| 1987-88 | 2004.20 | 2711.270 | 2519.662 |
| 1988-89 | 2285.58 | 3109.466 | 2222.742 |
| 1989-90 | 3538.48 | 2175.223 | 2016.704 |
| 1990-91 | 4616.37 | 3017.495 | 2766.471 |

The Seed Certification Department is headed by the Director of Seed Certification with headquarters at Coimbatore. One Deputy Director of Seed Certification is stationed at Tiruchirappalli with jurisdiction over Tiruchirappalli, Pudukottai, Thanjavur, and South Arcot districts. In Tiruchirappalli, he is assisted by two Assistant Directors - one for Seed Certification and the other for Seed Inspection, who are stationed at Tiruchirappalli. The Assistant Director of Seed Inspection is assisted by one Seed Inspection Officer at Tiruchirappalli. Nine Seed Certification Officers, - one each at Tiruchirappalli headquarters office, Kattur, Lalgudi, Musiri, Kulithalai, Perambalur, Karur and two for Tiruchirappalli town, work in this district.

**Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited (TANFED):** [34]

The Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited, an apex level federation in the Tamil Nadu also known as TANFED, is engaged in the distribution of agricultural inputs such as fertilisers, seeds, pesticides, agricultural implements and marketing of agricultural commodities. This federation identifies the requirements of agricultural inputs to the farmer members of primary co-operative banks and arranges for storage and distribution through co-operative outlets. It provides market support to the affiliated member societies in procuring, storing and marketing agricultural commodities. It builds storage facilities of specialised nature for select commodities. It undertakes production / processing of agricultural inputs such as granulated fertilisers, manure mixtures, etc. It reviews the working of affiliated primary co-operative marketing societies and suggests measures for improvements.

**The performance of TANFED in Tiruchirappalli district from 1988-89 to 1990-91-is tabled below:**

*Quantity in tonnes* *Value: in Rs. in lakhs*

| *Sl. no.* | *Activity* | *1988-89* | | *1989-90* | | *1990-91* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Qty* | *Value* | *Qty* | *Value* | *Qty* | *Value* |
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* | *8.* |
| 1. | Fertilizer distribution | 29297 | 584.66 | 35275 | 722.16 | 38612 | 795.53 |
| 2. | Agricultural marketing | 970 | 65.06 | 861 | 63.67 | 432 | 41.14 |
| 3. | Pesticides distribution | - | 20.40 | - | 38.57 | - | 30.24 |
| 4. | Seeds distribution | - | 1.34 | - | 1.54 | - | 0.99 |
| 5. | Agricultural implements distribution | - | 0.13 | - | 0.40 | - | 0.44 |

**Fisheries:** [35] Tiruchirappalli is an inland district. Ponnaniyar and Kannuthu Odai are the two important reservoirs where fishing is done to a great extent. The area of the Ponnaniyar river is 78 ha. and Kannuthu Odai is 60ha. Details of fingerlings stocked, quantity caught and revenue realised in the two reservoirs from 1985-86 to 1989-90 are tabled below:-

| *Sl no.* | *Name of the reservoir* | *Year* | *No.of fingerlings stocked* (in lakh) | *Quantity caught* (in tonnes) | *Revenue realised* (in Rs.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* |
| 1. | Ponnaniyar | 1985-86 | 0.60 | 4.0 | 7731 |
| | | 1986-87 | 1.00 | 6.0 | 11717 |
| | | 1987-88 | 1.00 | 6.0 | 25926 |
| | | 1988-89 | 0.60 | 10.0 | 64954 |
| | | 1989-90 | 0.60 | 4.0 | 24126 |
| 2. | Kannuthu Odai | 1986-87 | 1.03 | 5.0 | 8453 |
| | | 1987-88 | 1.00 | 5.0 | 19461 |
| | | 1988-89 | 0.50 | 1.6 | 4997 |
| | | 1989-90 | 0.50 | 2.0 | 11662 |

**Estimation of Inland Fish Production in Tiruchirappalli district - Resource-wise:-**

| *Resource* | (Quantity in Tonnes) | |
|---|---|---|
| | *1988-89* | *1989-90* |
| Major reservoirs | 15 | 30 |
| Major irrigation tanks | 805 | 690 |
| Minor irrigation tanks | 5 | 5 |
| Other ponds | 1050 | 1250 |
| Fish Farmers Development Agency | 100 | 130 |
| Rivers and canals | 2000 | 1385 |
| Rice fields, swamps, etc. | 100 | 90 |
| Total | 4075 | 3580 |

**Thirukkampuliyur Fish Farm:**

Thirukkampuliyur fish farm was established on 16 February 1990, and brought under the control of the Trichy District Fish Farmers Development Agency. It is spread in 12,000 sq.metres area with a total waterspread area of 2,200 sq.metres. The farm consists of five nursery ponds and two breeder ponds. While the total area of the farmer is 1000 sq.metres, that of the latter is 1200 sq.m. During 1989-90, 13.84 lakh of fingerlings were raised.

In the district there are 21 inland fishing villages which are, 1) Kalathivendrampettai; 2) Keelavaladi; 3) Mangalamedu; 4) Modalikaruppur; 5) Lalgudi; 6) S.Aduthurai; 7) Srirangam; 8) Thottiam; 9) Thirumalapadi; 10) Vayaloor; 11) Karur; 12) Melamayanoor;

13) Seeplaputhur; 14) Vadugampatti; 15) Rajapuram; 16) Chinnakkavandavoor; 17) Anaipalayam; 18) Thimmachipuram; 19) Keelamoolapatti; 20) Chengalipalayam; and 21) East Moolappatti.

There are about 1200 families engaged in fishing activity. 10 inland fisherman co-operative societies and one Trichy District Inland Fishermen Co-operative Marketing Society are functioning with a total membership of 1078. During the year 1987-88 , the fish production was 3800 tonnes, it was 4075 during 1988-89, and 3580 during 1989-90. The value of the above production was Rs. 85.50 lakh, Rs. 146.70 lakh and Rs. 153.94 lakh respectively.

**Activities of the Trichy District Fish Farmers Development Agency:-** [36]

| *Year* | *Area covered* | *Fish Seed Stoc-ked* (in lakhs) | *Fish Prod-uct-ion* (in lakhs) | *Value* (Rs. in lakhs) | *No. of bene-ficiari-es.* | *Product-ion per* ha.(in kg.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* |
| 1987-88 | 168.90 | 5.01 | 88.9 | 7.26 | 223 | 700 |
| 1988-89 | 185.20 | 6.07 | 101.8 | 9.15 | 260 | 1028 |
| 1989-90 | 211.21 | 8.08 | 116.0 | 11.52 | 335 | 1020 |

**Forestry :**[37]

The total area under forests in the district is 68600 ha. and the principal forest products are sandal, cashew and eucalyptus. The minor forest produce are walnuts, tamarind, elandai, etc. The revenue derived from the forest products in a year is Rs. 50 lakh approximately.

Forest Research Centres have been located at Thuraiyur, Pettavaithalai and Arimalam.

The following forest schemes are implemented to develop forests in the district:-

1. Planting Pulp Wood Trees; 2. Planting Fuelwood; 3. Creation of Shelter belt plantation; 4. Afforestation of Degraded Forests; 5. Planting Minor Forest Produce Trees; 6. Implementation of tribal sub-plan; 7. Maintenance of Sandal Estate; 8. Forest Protection 9. Communication and buildings; and, 10. Nature Conservation.

**Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited** (A Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking):[38]

For raising pulpwood plantation and miscellaneous plantation coupled with the raising of cashew plantations, a regional division was formed in the year 1974 in Tiruchirappalli. It controlled 2800 ha. eucalyptus camaldulensis, 5385 ha. cashew and 800 ha. miscellaneous plantations. Large areas are found in Udayarpalayam, Musiri, Kulithalai and Tiruchirappalli

taluks. This Division (Region) was wound up on 31 December 1986 and the areas have now been placed under jurisdiction of three Forest Rangers of Tamil Nadu Forest Plantation Corporation Limited, Tiruchirappalli, Jayankondam Range and Udayarpalayam Range.

*Social Forestry Tanks:-* As early as 1960, the programme of afforestation was taken up in village tanks and wasteland outside the Reserve Forests under the "Farm Forestry Scheme".

The SIDA aided Social Forestry Project was launched in Tamil Nadu during 1981-82 with the Swedish International Development Authority as the funding agency. The social forestry scheme aims at increasing the supply of fuel wood in rural areas and providing poles, bamboos, small timber fodder, grass, fruit, oil seeds and other minor forest produce. The phase-I of the project was originally contemplated to run for a period of 5 years from 1981-82 to 1985-86. This was extended up to 1987-88 in order to facilitate the finalisation of phase-II of the project. The phase-II of the project was extended for a further period of 5 years up to 1993-94. The phase-II is implemented by the Forest Department, Agriculture Department and Rural Department as a multi departmental venture. Interface Forestry Programme was introduced in phase-II of the project.

During the I-phase of the SIDA period, Tiruchirappalli Division functioned with 5 ranges. During- II phase period, a rural fuelwood division established in 1989 with headquarters at Ariyalur was amalgamated with Social Forestry Division, Tiruchirappalli in 1992 and Tiruchirappalli Social Forestry Division is now functioning with 6 Social Forestry Ranges and 2 Interface Forestry Ranges.[39]

**The following schemes are implemented under Social Forestry:**

*Block Planting:-* Component tank bed plantation and hillock plantations are selected through the panchayat committees and raised with the concurrence of the panchayats. In the upper portion of the tank bed the species like velvel, koddukkapuli, neem, nelli, naval, elandi, illupai, etc., are raised and in the deeper portions, generally babul trees are raised depending on the nature of soil. The hillock plantations are raised with the species like velvel, parambai, tamarind, neem, nelli, vagai, acham, elandai, etc., in regard to the nature of soil and topography.

*Interface Forestry Programme:-*

This scheme has been implemented since 1988 at the rate of 40 ha. for each year for raising plantation in the degraded reserved forest areas with the objective of reclothing the degraded Reserved Forest through the direct involvement of the local people right from planning, execution and benefit distribution process. The scheme has been extended to 300 ha. every year from 1991-92 to 1995-96. Along with plantation work, soil and moisture conservation are also done. For integrated development of the villages, many departments have been involved in the programme.

*Variation and Experimental Plantation :-*

This scheme is implemented from 1991 with a target of 20 ha. for each year in poramboke hillocks / waste lands. All the works carried out under interface forestry scheme are executed only on experimental basis.

*Decentralised Peoples Nursery :-*

The scheme of decentralised peoples nursery is implemented in this division from 1989-90 with the financial grant from the Government of India. Under the scheme, small and marginal farmers, possessing arable lands with water facilities, are selected for establishment of nurseries.

*Rural Fuelwood Division : -*

This division established in 1989 takes up reafforestation and ecorestoration works in the degraded forest areas of Tiruchirappalli district and increases the resources of fuel and fodder in rural areas.

*Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project Forestry Division :-*

This division was established in 1991 under the forestry component of World Bank aided Tamil Nadu Agricultural Development Project, to treat the catchment areas of Kadavur and Vellar of Tiruchirappalli over a period of 6 years from 1992 to 1997.

*Forest Engineering Division at Tiruchirappalli :-*

One Forest Engineering division is functioning in this district for the formation and maintenance of forest roads under the control of the Forest Department in the state.

*Working Plans Division :-*

The Working Plan Division functions in this district for the preparation of Working Plans for the forest divisions of Tiruchirappalli.

*Forest Research Centres :-*

A seed technology division for the supply of genetically superior tree seeds and nursery stock, a Transfer of Technology Division and Vanakendra Social Forestry Research Centre, Malamareddipalayam for research purposes, are functioning in the district. The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited at Kakithapuram, a forest based industry established in the district is utilising the forest products as raw materials. Every year, allotment of raw materials to this industry is issued by the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests, Chennai.

*Importance of Forestry in the economy of the district :*

Forests play a vital role in the economy of the district and in meeting the fuel and fodder demands of the rural poor. The forestry works implemented in the rural areas of the district are mostly labour oriented and created vast employment potential to the rural poor. The community forests promoted under the Social Forestry Programme are meeting the basic needs of the people in respect of fuel wood, fodder, minor forest produce and small timber.

An Extension Centre at K.Periyapatty in Manapparai Range and another centre at Kambarasampettai function to impart training, extension education and research. The later centre is also engaged in the production of seedlings.

**Achievements of the social forestry division from 1981-1992:** [40]

| *Sl.no.* | *Name of the component* | *No.of plantations* | *Total extent.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* |
| 1. | Block planting | 1018 | 17046.74 ha. |
| 2. | Poramboke (Plains) | 33 | 1185.42 ha. |
| 3. | Poramboke Hillock | 70 | 1409.53 ha. |
| 4. | Road Avenue | 72 | 996.44 km. |
| 5. | Railway line | 23 | 248.15 ha. |
| 6. | Central Plantation | 11 | 64.15 ha. |
| 7. | Interface Forestry | 5 | 420.00 ha. |
| 8. | Variation Experiment | 1 | 20.00 ha. |

**Organisational set up of the division and Jurisdiction:**

The jurisdiction of the social forestry division covers the entire Tiruchirappalli district. During the first phase of the SIDA period, Tiruchirappalli division was functioning with 5 ranges, during second phase period, a rural fuel wood division at Ariayalur was amalgamated with the social forestry division, Tiruchirappalli and the division is now functioning with six Social forestry ranges, two Interface forestry ranges and one fodder range. One forest protection squad is functioning from 28 December, 1973 at Tiruchirappalli to protect forest wealth by making surprise raids in forests of Tiruchirappalli circle. The squad is under the control of one Assistant Conservator of Forests.[41]

Revenue realised from the Principal Forest Products from 1980-81 to 1990-91 is as shown in the table below :-[42]

| *Year* | *Sandal* | *Pulpwood* | *Cahew* | *Minor Forest Produce* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* |
| 1980-81 | 421595.95 | 1808.40 | 13559.00 | 32895.25 |
| 1981-82 | 656097.45 | 53917.60 | 87832.10 | 27217.00 |
| 1982-83 | 851040.60 | 31708.75 | 18311.60 | 23782.00 |
| 1983-84 | - | 22633.14 | 135214.80 | 42870.00 |
| 1984-85 | - | 41508.90 | 181902.90 | 24351.50 |
| 1985-86 | - | 110786.43 | 133885.00 | 38661.35 |
| 1986-87 | 2200.10 | 140487.35 | 290384.00 | 47886.00 |
| 1987-88 | - | 107166.04 | 126000.00 | 58355.00 |
| 1988-89 | 1188.00 | 170899.68 | 712138.50 | 103760.00 |
| 1989-90 | 775.50 | 428577.35 | 128070.00 | 14623.40 |
| 1990-91 | 2022616.00 | 346368.00 | 172430.00 | 9765.00 |

## NATURAL CALAMITIES

**Cyclone and floods:** [43]

Tiruchirappalli district is situated west of coastal district of Thanjavur and is about 140 km away from the Bay of Bengal. Due to its proximity to the Bay of Bengal, the depression formed in the sea during the monsoon seasons leaves its impact in the form of torrential rains, or severe cyclonic storm. The district experienced cyclone and flood havoc in 1924, 1952, 1954, 1965, 1977, 1979 and 1983. The rivers Cauvery, Coleroon and Amaravathi and their tributaries, which form a network of irrigation system, naturally inundate larger areas during floods. Besides the perennial rivers, there are many jungle streams in this district which carry the rain water towards the Bay of Bengal, some of which also join the irrigation channels. The north east monsoon has all along been the main reason for the cyclone, as well as floods in this district. The cyclonic storm takes a heavy toll of human life and cattle not to speak of the heavy damage caused to standing crops, like paddy, sugarcane, plantain, betel wines and uprooting of coconut and other trees resulting in disruption of traffic, pulling down telephone wires and electric lines.

A District High Level Committee comprising officers of various departments at the district level has been set up under the Chairmanship of the Collector to draw up a plan of action and programme to meet any kind of emergency during the period of monsoon. It meets as and when situation demands.

High floods in the Cauvery and Coleroon occur in both the monsoons. They are frequent and heavy during south west monsoon season invariably in July and August, and in north-east monsoon between October and December. Floods are caused mainly due to torrential rains under the influence of depression in the sea or due to local heavy rains. The floods are absorbed in the reservoir built across the river Cauvery and its tributaries higher up. But, when the reservoir is full and inflow crosses one lakh cusecs, water is let out into the river system, which causes damages in its route.

Whenever the rainfall at Mercara has been of such a magnitude, as to fill up the Krishnarajasagar reservoir and Mettur reservoir, the Sub-Divisional officer, P.W.D., Mettur Dam, will issue first warning in the following terms "Inflow in Mettur indicates Flood, Alert flood duty officers" to the Executive Engineer of Public Work Department and Collectors concerned.

Whenever the discharge at Mettur falls below 1,45,000/- cusecs and provided, the local rainfall for the previous three days does not fill the potential to create adequate run-off to raise the stage of the Mettur reservoir level, the Controlling Officer will give intimation to the respective flood duty officers to disperse. The Executive Engineer, River Conservancy Division shall not, however, disperse until relieved by the Concerned P.W.D. Officers. Similarly, when the cyclonic storm depressions intensify in the Bay of Bengal

the area cyclone warning centre, Chennai, will issue the first stage warning as far as possible, 48 hours prior to the commencement of expected bad weather with rain and subsequent bulletin will be broad-cast, through All India Radio at frequent intervals. The bulletin may highlight the area where extreme weather conditions may prevail, and about the possible direction in which the cyclonic storm is likely to move.

Flood relief operations in this district are looked after from the firka level. The panchayat union, which normally comprises two or three firkas is the next operational level. Officials of the Public Works Department, Highways, Public Health, Animal Husbandry Departments and the Extension Officers nominated by the Panchayat Union Commissioners in co-operation with the Revenue Officials would look after the flood relief operations. The commissioners of the concerned municipalities are solely responsible for all pre and post flood operations in their respective area.

Details of marooned villages in Tiruchirappalli district during the floods occurred in different years are tabled below:-

**List of marooned villages in Tiruchirappalli district during the last floods (1977):-**

| *Sl no.* | *Name of the taluk* | *Name of village* | *Population affected* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4* |
| 1. | Ariyalur | Oriyur (Konam) | 1441 |
| 2. | " | Villuppanankurichi | 2200 |
| 3. | " | Thoothur | 2608 |
| 4. | " | Mudikondan | 1178 |
| 5. | " | Kovil Esanai | 3400 |
| 6. | " | Kuruvadi | 2800 |
| 7. | Lalgudi | Kurichi | 1800 |
| 8. | " | Paruthikal | 600 |
| 9. | " | Thirumangalam | 2609 |
| 10. | Tiruchirappalli | Arasankudi | 1412 |
| 11. | " | Vilangulam } | 1799 |
| 12. | " | Thondamanpatti } | |
| 13. | " | Nochiyalpudur | 530 |
| 14. | " | Melapandamangalam | 370 |
| 15. | " | Keelakurichi | 2553 |
| 16. | " | Adavathur } | 2971 |
| 17. | " | Palayam } | |
| 18. | " | Alithurai | 5735 |
| 19. | " | Marudandakurichi | 2391 |
| 20. | " | Thorakudi | 535 |
| 21. | " | Kulumani | 3187 |
| 22. | " | Mekkudi | 1653 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23. | Tiruchirappalli | Perur | 648 |
| 24. | " | Sathanur | 2384 |
| 25. | " | Pulivalam | 470 |
| 26. | " | Mullikarumboor | 1177 |
| 27. | " | Ponneripuram (Alathur) | 2700 |
| 28. | " | Ponmalaipatti } | 3906 |
| 29. | " | Indiranagar | |
| 30. | " | Edamalaipattipudur | 4030 |
| 31. | Udayarpalayam | Idanganni | 3010 |
| 32. | " | T.Palur | 4266 |
| 33. | Tiruchirappalli | Kodalikaruppur | 3462 |
| 34. | " | Thenkatchiperumalnatham | 1552 |
| 35. | " | Chintamani | 2493 |
| 36. | " | Thiruperanthan | 3965 |
| 37. | " | Anagarayanallur | 3206 |
| 38. | " | Kulothunganallur | 609 |
| 39. | " | Kattagaram | 3975 |
| 40. | " | Thaluthalaimedu | 3966 |

**Statement showing the places marooned during 1977 floods**

**Villages / Places marooned :-**

*Tiruchirappalli taluk:-*

1. Keelachintamani
2. Devadanam
3. Venes Nagar
4. Thiruvanaikoil area
5. Srirangam area
6. Odathurai
7. Ramalinga Nagar area
8. Thillainagar area
9. Andakondan area
10. Vamadam
11. Kilikoodu
12. Kootharasanallur
13. Karumandapam
14. Milaguparai
15. Bommasamudram

*Lalgudi taluk .-*

1. Vathalai
2. No.2 Karimanickam
3. Sirugambur
4. Thudiyur
5. Thiruvasi
6. Melpathu
7. Kovathagudi
8. Athani
9. Neikuppai
10. Koothur
11. Palur
12. Pandamangalam
13. Madakudi
14. Enjur
15. Sirumarudur
16. Michelpatti
17. Thangal
18. Kurichi
19. Alangudi Mahajanam

*Musiri taluk .-*

1. Mullipadi
2. Keelapillaiyarputhur
3. Alagarai
4. Natham
5. Gunaseelam
6. N.Puthur
7. Manamodu
8. Amoor

*Ariyalur taluk .-*

1. Melaramanallur
2. Keelaramanallur
3. Keelavarappankurichi
4. Melavarappankurichi
5. Nariyanur
6. Alagiamanavalan
7. Thoothur
8. Vaipur
9. Kuruvadi

*Udayarpalayam taluk .-*

1. Anaikudi
2. Anakaranpottai
3. Arulmozhi
4. Thenkatchiperumalnatham

*Karur taluk .-*

1. Koovampalli
2. Thirumanilaiyur
3. Thanthoni

*Manapparai Taiuk :-*

1. Somanapatti
2. Thogupatti
3. Moovarayanpatti
4. Vellapitchampatti
5. Chamudram railway station
6. Kallampatti
7. Kallupattichatram
8. Chettipatti railway station
9. Thangampatti railway station
10. Ellankurichi railway station
11. Manapparai
12. Vellakkal
13. Anjalkaranpatti

**List of villages affected by rains and floods during 1978:-**

*Tiruchirappalli :-*

1. Pandamangalam
2. Ariyamangalam
3. Pappakurichi
4. Vengur
5. Thiruverambur
6. Thennur
7. Devadanam
8. Alathur
9. Kottapattu
10. Sengulam
11. Keelakurichi
12. Koothapar
13. Malliampathu
14. Vellithirumutham
15. Maruthandakurichi

*Udayarpalayam taluk .-*

1. Edanganni
2. Kadalikaruppur
3. Sholamadevi
4. T. Palur
5. Karaikurichi
15. Udayavartheeyanur
16. Venmangondan
17. Ambapur
18. Kadampur
19. Gunamangalam

*Udayarpalayam taluk.-*

6. Velakurichi
7. Kattagaram
8. Govindaputhur
9. Chinthamani
10. Irudaiyur
11. Vembakudi
12. Thengachiperumalnatham
13. Keelanatham
14. Sathampadi
20. Kasankottai
21. Sripurandan
22. Kodalikaruppur
23. Udayantham
24. Kodangudi
25. Nayaganaipiriyal
26. Kulothunganallur
27. Muthuservamadam
28. Thaluthalaimedu

*Lalgudi taluk .-*

1. Nathamangudi
2. Konnaikudi
3. Nerunjilakudi
4. Keelaperungavur
5. Thangal h/o Poovalur
6. Nagar
7. Kurichi
8. Virahalur
9. Thirumangalam
10. Ananbodi
11. Sirumarudur
12. Keelanbil
13. Sirumayankudi
14. Kannakudi
15. Mangammalpuram

*Ariyalur tank .-*

1. Alakurichi
2. Sembiyakudi and Kulamanickam (Kulamanickam Revenue Village)
3. Annimangalam
4. Keelakolathur
5. Thoothur
6. Thimalapadi
7. Vaithur

**Floods and rains in November 1979 and list of areas declared as flood affected:-**

1. Tiruchirappalli (taluk)
2. Karur Municipality
3. Karur Panchayat Union
4. Thanthoni Panchayat Union
5. Kulithalai Panchayat Union
6. Marungapuri Panchayat Union
7. T. Palur Panchayat Union
8. Thirumanur Panchayat Union
9. Thottiyam Panchayat Union
10. Musiri Panchayat Union
11. Lalgudi Panchayat Union

**List showing the flood affected villages during 1983:-**

*Name of the taluk and villages :*

*Tiruchirappalli taluk :-*

*All Villages:-*

*Lalgudi taluk :-*

1. Pullambadi
2. Kovandakurichi
3. Pudurpalayam
4. Alambadi
5. Virahalur
6. Madakkudi
7. V. Thuraiyur
8. Sirumarudur
9. Marudur
10. Keezhaperungavur
11. Nagar
12. Nerunchalakudi

*Lalgudi taluk :-*

13. Valadi
14. Poovalur
15. Manakal
16. Thirumangalam
17. Athikudi
18. Sathamangalam
19. Angarai
20. Siruthaiyur
21. L. Abishekapuram
22. Nathamangudi
23. Alangudi Mahajanam
24. T. Kallikudi
25. Kolakkudi
26. Thinniam
27. Keelanbil
28. Mettupatti
29. Sirumayankudi
30. Konnaikudi h/o Jengamarajapuram
31. Mangammalpuram
32. Peruvalanallur
33. Ariyur
34. Agalanganallur Pandaravadai
35. Mummudicholamangalam

*Udayarpalayam taluk .-*

1. Kulothunganallur
2. Kattagaram
3. Thaluthalaimedu
4. Angarayanallur
5. Kadambur
6. Sripuranthan
7. Thenkatchiperumalnatham
8. T. Palur
9. Kodangudi
10. Edanganni
11. Kodalikaruppur
12. Udayanatham

*Ariyalur taluk .-*

1. Kovil Esanai
2. Manjamedu
3. Thoothur
4. Villupanankurichi
5. Kurivadi
6. Elakurichi
7. Oriyur

*Perambalur taluk .-*

1. Arumbavur
2. Thondamanthurai
3. Vembavur
4. V. Kalathur
5. Pimbalur
6. Koodalur
7. Varagapadi

*Kulithalai taluk .-*

1. Nangavaram (north)
2. Nangavaram (south)
3. Sooriyanur

*Manapparai taluk .-*

1. T. Edaiyapatti

Chief Minister Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi declares open the check dam across the river cauvery during 1973-74 at Mukkombu.

## IRRIGATION

Agriculture depends on irrigation and it is carried through river, channel, tank and well irrigation. Irrigation in Tamil Nadu dates back to several centuries. The river Cauvery and its irrigation has been an ancient system and the branch channels from the main river were dug even 2,000 years ago. In the olden period, irrigation was carried out by digging channels from the rivers and diverting water for agricultural purposes without having any regulatory system to control the flow of water and the surplus water was drained into the sea. Diversion of water from the river to the channels for irrigation was done through mud Korambu with difficulties. In the year 1836, Major H.C.Cotton constructed an anicut across coleroon where the coleroon flood carrier bifurcates from Aganda Cauvery. The anicut is known as Upper anicut which is situated at a distance of about 15 km. west of Tiruchirappalli town.

A tableau erected in the Park situated in the line of demarcation of Cauvery and Coleroon at Mukkombu, has been found engraved with the following engravings.

"The Body and Apron of this Anicut for the irrigation of Tanjore were projected by Major A.T.Cotton and constructed by Major H.C.Cotton A.D. 1836.

N.W. Kindersley, Esq., Principal Collector of Tanjore.

The Bridge and Sluices were designed and built by Captain Edward Law-ford A.D. 1846.

Sir H.C. Montgomery Bar Collector of Tanjore.

The cost of the whole work has been 2 lakh of rupees. The benefits are incalculable and will be felt by future generations".

During the period 1929-1934, a bed regulator was constructed at Kattalai village near Mayanur. It is known as Kattalai Bed Regulator for feeding south bank canal, north bank canal, Uyyacondan Channel and Kattalai high level canal. This regulator has facilitated for the better irrigation of about 80,000 acres. During the period 1947-1949, Jadarpalayam bed regulator was constructed for imparting better irrigation facilities to Rajakumarapalayam channel and Pugalur channel.

**Check Dam (Barrage)across Cauvery Arm at Upper Anicut- Mukkombu:**

Heavy flood occurred in 1961 causing great damage to people and crops in the Cauvery delta for which a sum of Rs.2 crores was spent for flood relief. With a view to avert flood recurrence and for better utilisation of surplus water, in the year 1973-74 a check dam across the river Cauvery arm at Upper Anicut near Mukkombu at an estimated cost of Rs. 212 lakhs was constructed during the D.M.K. rule under the dynamic **Chief Ministership of Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi** (G.O.Ms.No.1672/PWD/ dated 30, October, 1973) who created a landmark in the history of Cauvery

irrigation system only next to the Grand Anaicut built by the **King Karikalan** who ruled the Chola Kingdom several centuries ago. This second dam in the Aganda Cauvery built during the late 20th century helps to maintain the storage level and also averts the flood duration. It contributes to retain the saying that Cauvery delta is the granary of Tamil Nadu.

The major sources of irrigation in this district are canals covering 44.6 per cent of the total net area irrigated. Surface water schemes constitute 55.5 per cent of the total net area irrigated and of which canals covering 44.6 per cent and tanks 10.4 per cent respectively. The irrigation schemes benefiting the district are Cauvery delta, Kattalai Scheme, Cauvery Mettur Project, New Kattalai High Level Canal, Kalingarayan Anicut.

Canals are the main source of irrigation in this district, while wells constitute the next principal source of irrigation. Tanks play only a minor role in irrigation of this district. Canals cover 44.6 per cent while wells (all types) cover 44.5 per cent of area irrigated to total net area irrigated. Tanks cover 10.4 per cent and other sources only 0.5 per cent.[44]

**Number of irrigation sources by taluks in Tiruchirappalli district :-**

| Sl no. | Taluk names | Number of irrigation sources: Govt. canals | Reservoirs | Tanks: with ayacut 40 hect. and more | Tanks: with ayacut of less than 40 hect. | Total | Masonry | Wells private Non-masonry | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. | 9. | 10. |
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli | 74 | .. | 19 | 183 | 202 | 3,070 | 220 | 3,290 |
| 2. | Lalgudi | 15 | .. | 15 | 136 | 151 | 8,783 | 852 | 9,635 |
| 3. | Musiri | 13 | .. | 19 | 142 | 151 | 20,284 | 138 | 20,422 |
| 4. | Thuraiyur | 30 | .. | 26 | 77 | 103 | 23,241 | 862 | 24,103 |
| 5. | Perambalur | 1 | 1 | 50 | 192 | 242 | 35,504 | 1,684 | 37,188 |
| 6. | Jayamkondan | 2 | .. | 11 | 96 | 107 | 3,375 | 5,705 | 8,450 |
| 7. | Ariyalur | 2 | .. | 22 | 253 | 275 | 5,859 | 1,286 | 7,145 |
| 8. | Karur | 15 | .. | 4 | 7 | 11 | 18,885 | 2,256 | 21,141 |
| 9. | Kulithalai | 8 | 1 | 10 | 130 | 140 | 15,727 | 1,549 | 17,276 |
| 10. | Manapparai | 2 | 1 | 20 | 1013 | 1033 | 10,408 | 6,107 | 16,515 |
| | District | 162 | 3 | 196 | 2,229 | 2,425 | 1,45,136 | 20,029 | 1,65,165 |

**Major, medium and minor irrigation schemes:**[45]

All irrigation schemes costing more than Rs.5 crore are classified under major scheme; schemes costing more than Rs. 50 lakh come under medium schemes and upto Rs.50 lakh are classified under Special Minor Irrigation Works. The financial limit of Rs. 50 lakh fixed in 1981 for the execution of minor irrigation works was enhanced to Rs.100 lakh in 1992.

Tiruchirappalli is situated in the central part of Tamil Nadu. The river Cauvery bifurcates the district into two halves. Musiri, Thuraiyur, Perambalur, Lalgudi, Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam taluks form the northern half, Karur, Kulithalai, Manapparai and Tiruchirappalli form the other half. The district gets rain both during south west and north east monsoon periods. The average rain-fall is 840 mm. per annum. About 50 per cent of farmers depend on rainfed and others on river, well and tank irrigation. The total geographical area of the district is 11.13 lakh hectare. The total irrigable is about 7.23 lakh / hectare of which 3.94 lakh hectare depend on rainfed irrigation. The river Cauvery sufficiently contributes to the irrigation facilities in this district.

**Irrigation Season:**

*Cauvery:-* Water is let out on 20 June normally and closed by 15 February. Non-system irrigation is carried during October, November, December, January, February and to the middle of March. Major irrigation reservoirs are Ponnaniar with 850 ha. ayacut in Manapparai taluk, Sidhamalli with 2,056 ha. in Udayarpalayam taluk, Uppar with 664 ha. in Lalgudi taluk, Chinnar with 895 ha. in Perambalur taluk, Kannathu Odai Eri with 338.7 ha. in Manapparai taluk and Panchapatti with 760.70 ha. in Kulithalai taluk. Irrigation management in this district comprises construction of new regulator improving the existing regulator, river renovation works like raising and strengthening river banks, protecting the sides at vulnerable reaches, improvements to distribution system, standardisation of channels providing sluices, construction of tail dams and improvements to drainages.

Till 1991, 87 ponds at a cost of Rs. 349 lakh and 21 tanks at a cost of Rs. 81.53 lakh were formed under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. A number of check dams were constructed near Pachamalai Hills under Tribal Welfare Scheme. The irrigation in Cauvery valley *i.e.*, from Erode railway bridge up to Grand anicut is monitored by River conservancy division, Tiruchirappalli. By this system irrigation is carried through 17 channels covering 1.72 lakh acres from Jedarpalayam bed regulator up to Grand Anicut in Tiruchirappalli. These channels except Kattalai and Pullambadi get water 11 months in a year. Irrigation through Kattalai and Pullambadi is regulated depending on storage in Mettur dam.

There are 93 canals, 40 main river canals, 9 drainages, 2 river basins, 103 anicuts and 3 reservoirs in the district. Number of wells and tubewells are 1,58,565 and 2,698 respectively. There are 246 public works tanks, 1,266 panchayat union tanks and 1,166 ex-zamin tanks in the district. The

public works department is mainly responsible for planning, execution and management of the irrigation system. Maintenance of the irrigation sources mainly depends on agency for maintenance, funds for maintenance and prioritisation in maintenance.

In the tank system, government organisation, either the irrigation department or the panchayat, attends, to repair if only the tank bund and the structures require. The upkeep of the field distribution system is left to the beneficiary. In the diversion system, the head works is maintained by Public Works Department and the supply channels beyond 25 acres limit are taken care of by the beneficiary. In the major and medium storage system , the head works and the main canals, branches and distributaries are under the control of the P.W.D. while the beneficiaries join together and take care of the minors and the micro system below the outlet. Irrigation maintenance is looked after by the Tiruchirappalli and Ariyalur divisions. The Tiruchirappalli division controls the Ponnaniar reservoir. The Upper and Sidhamalli reservoirs are under the control of Ariyalur division.

**Major irrigation tanks with capacity and ayacut are tabled below:-**

| *Sl no.* | *Name of taluks* | *Capacity* | | *Ayacut*(in acres) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | | *4.* |
| | *Tiruchirappalli division .-* | *AM3* | *M.Cft.* | |
| 1. | Panchappatti tank | 5.68 | 200.70 | 517.00 |
| 2. | Pannapatti tank | 1.15 | 40.60 | 901.00 |
| | *Ariyalur division .-* | | | |
| 3. | Jamberi tank | 2.46 | 86.75 | 1041.00 |
| 4. | Koppampatti tank | 1.70 | 60.00 | 720.00 |
| 5. | Thuraiyur big & small tank | 1.49 | 52.50 | 629.98 |
| 6. | Thiruthaliyur big & small tank | 1.53 | 54.02 | 648.18 |
| 7. | Adanur big & small tank | 1.23 | 43.61 | 523.30 |
| 8. | Murungaikulathur tank | 1.72 | 60.84 | 776.17 |
| 9. | Nagainallur tank | 2.62 | 92.62 | 534.62 |
| 10. | Ponneri tank | 3.69 | 130.38 | 1564.60 |
| 11. | Ladapuram big & small tank | 1.84 | 65.00 | 780.00 |
| 12. | Ogalur tank | 2.24 | 71.00 | 823.00 |
| 13. | Arumbavoor big tank | 1.36 | 48.05 | 576.67 |
| 14. | Arumbavoor small tank | 2.00 | 70.64 | 563.55 |

**Ponnaniar Reservoir Project:**

The Ponnaniar is jungle stream which originates from Kadavur hills in Manapparai taluk, west of Tiruchirappalli district. It traverses towards east in Manapparai taluk for 32 km and joins Ariyar which finally joins the river Cauvery. Since the area around Mugavanur village in Manapparai taluk were found to be barren land, this scheme was thought of and taken up for implementation in 1970 and commissioned in 1975 at a cost of rupees one

crore. The dam is located in Mugavanur village across the Ponnaniar in between Semmalai and Perumalmalai. The total catchment area is 33.60 sq.m. and the total yield available is 362 M.cft. The length of the spillway is 88.8'. The maximum flood discharge is 88.8' and the full reservoir level is 821'. The tank bund level is 831'. The total length of river bed is 770'. The total ayacut is 850 ha. and the capacity is 119.7 M.cft.

The lands in Mugavanur village had previously no irrigation facilities and had to depend solely on rain for raising dry crops. The scheme was provides irrigation facilities for raising wet crops. By the construction of this reservoir, an extent of 1,830 acre of new lands and 271 acre of old lands are benefited.

**Upper Reservoir Project:**

Upper river, a distributary to Coleroon, originates from the surplus of Pulivalam tank and Omandur big tank and small streams flowing from the high lands of Sathanur and Pulivalam reserve forests join with Upper. After traversing a distance of 48 km from origin towards south east direction, it changes its course towards east and joins the Coleroon, a branch of the Cauvery near Alambadi village in Lalgudi taluk. Two major distributaries, Kattaiyar and Shanmuganadhi, originates in the Edumalai reserve forest and Mainjakurichi reserve forest respectively and join with the Upper river below the Upper Reservoir site. Upper reservoir has a capacity of 80 M.cft. (2.265 M.cm.) and benefits the dry tracts in Tiruchirappalli district. This project was sanctioned in 1980 and commissioned in 1986. The catchment area of the reservoir is 44.40 sq.km. and the yield is 176.69 M.cft. The annual capacity of the project is 160 M cft. and it has an ayacut area of 1,785 acre. The FRL is 86 /3 M. M.W.L. is 89.3 M; T.B.L. is 91.3 M. and the M.F.D. is 10,800 C /S.

*Salient features of Ponnaniar dam:-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Basin | .. | Cauvery |
| 2. | Minor Basin | .. | Ariyar |
| 3. | Capacity of reservoir | .. | 120 mcft. |
| 4. | No. of fillings | .. | 2 |
| 5. | Annual storage | .. | 240 mcft. |
| 6. | Waterspread area | .. | 313 acre |
| 7. | Catchment area | .. | 33.60 sq. mile |
| 8. | Yield from catchment | .. | 10.773 mcft / sq.mile |
| 9. | Area submerged | .. | 254.56 acre |
| 10. | Total dependable yield at site | .. | 362 mcft. |
| 11. | New ayacut | .. | 1,830 acre |
| 12. | Old ayacut | .. | 271 acre |
| 13. | Additional anticipated food production | .. | 909 tonne |
| 14. | Maximum flood discharge | .. | 7,028 cusecs |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15. | No.of spillway | .. | 2 No. |
| 16. | Size of spillway | .. | 31'10" x 10' |
| 17. | Length of spillway including pier | .. | 88'8" |
| 18. | Length of earth dam | .. | 613.5' |
| 19. | Length of masonry dam | .. | 197.0' |
| 20. | Total length of dam | .. | 810.5' |
| 21. | F.R.L. and M.W.L. of Reservoir | .. | 821.0' |
| 22. | T.B.L. of reservoir | .. | 831.0' |
| 23. | Top level of parapets | .. | 834.0' |
| 24. | Top width of earth dam | .. | 25' |
| 25. | Top width of masonry dam | .. | 16' |
| 26. | Length of spillway section including length of pier | .. | 88.8' |
| 27. | Length of non-spillway section excluding pier | .. | 108.4' |
| 28. | Total area of land acquisition for the dam | .. | 323 acres |
| 29. | Type of surplus | .. | Masonry spillway |
| 30. | Total length of main canal | .. | 3,340 metres |
| 31. | Length of distributary No.I | .. | 3,500 metres |
| 32. | Length of distributary No.II | .. | 720 metres |
| 33. | Total cost of the scheme | .. | Rs. 1 crore. |

F.R.L. - Full reservoir level.
M.W.L. - Mean water level.
T.B.L. - Tank bund level.

*Development of ayacut:-*[46]

| *Year* | | *Ayacut* (in acres) |
|---|---|---|
| 1974-75 | .. | 400 |
| 1975-76 | .. | 801 |
| 1976-77 | .. | 1225 |
| 1977-78 | .. | 1250 |
| 1978-79 | .. | 1500 |
| 1979-80 | .. | 1550 |
| 1980-81 | .. | 1313 |
| 1981-82 | .. | 1680 |
| 1982-83 | .. | 916 |
| 1983-84 | .. | Nil |
| 1984-85 | .. | 681 |
| 1985-86 | .. | Nil |
| 1986-87 | .. | 813 |
| 1987-88 | .. | 1514 |
| 1988-89 | .. | 580 |
| 1989-90 | .. | 1812 |

**Sidhamalli Reservoir Project:**

The Sidhamalli reservoir has been constructed across the Sidhamalli Odai near Kargudi village in Udaiyarpalayam taluk. The construction work was taken up in February 1981 and completed in March 1990. Sidhamalli Odai originates in the high lands of Sennivanam village of Ariyalur taluk in Tiruchirappalli district. After traversing a distance of 27.2 km. through Ariyalur and Jayankondam taluks, it joins with river Coleroon near Anakkudi village. The capacity of the reservoir is 6.422 m. cm. (226.86 m.cft.). The catchment area is 216.2 sq km. and the yield available is 923 m.cft. The reservoir has an ayacut of 5080 acre. The length of the dam is 5050 feet. The F.R.L., M.W.L., T.B.L., area 33.25 m. 33.25 m. and 35.35 m. respectively.

**River Conservancy Division, Tiruchirappalli:**[47]

The River Conservancy Division was formed with head quarters at Tiruchirappalli, for the maintenance of the river Cauvery and its branch channels from Erode railway bridge to Grand Anicut having ayacut along either side of the river Cauvery to a distance of about 150 km. The river Aganda Cauvery bifurcates into two at Uppar Anicut of which the northern branch takes the name of Coleroon and the southern branch retains the name of Cauvery. Again the river Cauvery joins into Coleroon at Grand Anicut about 32 km. below the anicut. The river Coleroon is maintained upto Grand anicut head on right bank and up to 78 km. on left bank by this division. There are 19 channels taking off from the river Cauvery, 8 channels in left bank and 11 in right bank. Out of the 19 channels, 7 are Korambu channels taking off directly from the Cauvery. The channels carry water continuously in a year with a short closure periods of 15 days to one month only for attending to maintenance works. During the non Mettur season to feed these channels out of the available small quantities of water in the river, temporary mud Korambu are formed and maintained every year. The river Cauvery irrigates an extent of 198902 acre spread over Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts. It irrigates 16160 acres in Salem, 175860 acre in Tiruchirappalli and 6882 acre in Thanjavur districts. There are 24 major drainage- *cum*-irrigation channels maintained by the R.C. division. An extent of 29035 acres are benefited through the drainage-*cum*-irrigation channels. There are 101 system tanks, with a total extent of 32128 acre, maintained by the division in the district. System and sources and the extent of ayacuts irrigated through the number of tanks are furnished below:-

| *Sl. no.* 1. | *System and sources* 2. | *No. of tanks* 3. | *Ayacut (in acres)* 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | N.K.H.L.C. | 43 | 7767 |
| 2. | Pullambadi main canal | 28 | 13283 |
| 3. | Uyyacondan channel | 19 | 5730 |
| 4. | Peruvalai channel | 8 | 293 |
| 5. | Nandiar channel | 3 | 5055 |
| | Total | 101 | 32128 |

For the maintenance of the river, channels, drains tanks, etc., five river conservancy sub-divisions are functioning under the control of this division. Two sub-divisions have been located at Tiruchirappalli and one each at Kulithalai, Musiri and Lalgudi.

The peculiarity of irrigation under the Cauvery channels is that because of availability of spring flows even during summer, cultivation operations are almost a continuous process. Generally, the irrigation season in Cauvery delta is adopted from 12 June to 31 January every year, but these channels carry water throughout the year with a short closure period from 15 days to one month for undertaking annual maintenance work. The ryots generally raise a long term samba crop followed by a short term crop or rice versa. In some pockets, even three short term crops are raised. Crops like sugarcane and plantain are grown in abundance. Betelwines, turmeric and Korai grass are also grown in selected areas.

**List of channels under the control of the river-conservation division in Tiruchirappalli district :-[48]**

| *Sl. no.* 1. | *Name of channel* 2. | *Length in miles / furlong / foot.* 3. |
|---|---|---|
| | *Cauvery left bank .-* | *M. F. Ft.* |
| 1. | Kattuputhur Channel | 12 - 3 - 00 |
| 2. | North Bank Canal | 27 - 3 - 300 |
| 3. | Ayyan Canal | 19 - 4 - 152 |
| 4. | Peruvalai Channel | 25 - 7 - 250 |
| 5. | Srirangam Nattu Voikkal | 14 - 0 - 297 |
| 6. | Pullambadi Canal | 56 - 3 - 00 |
| | *Cauvery right bank.-* | |
| 7. | Pugalur Channel | 27 - 3 - 155 |
| 8. | Vangal Channel | 10 - 4 - 150 |
| 9. | Nerur Channel | 11 - 0 - 350 |
| 10. | Krishnarayapuram Channel | 3 - 6 - 000 |
| 11. | South Bank Canal | 18 - 1 - 530 |
| 12. | Kattalai High level Canal | 38 - 4 - 540 |
| 13. | New Kattalai High Level canal | 83 - 5 - 000 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. |
|---|---|---|
| 14. | Uyyacondan Channel | 54 - 3 - 450 |
| 15. | New Ayan Channel | 7 - 0 - 00 |
| 16. | Ramavathalai Channel | 4 - 4 - 00 |
| 17. | Puduvathalai Channel | 4 - 4 - 00 |

**List of drains under the control of river conservancy division, Tiruchirappalli:-[49]**

| *Sl no.* | *Name of drain* | *Length* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Miles /* | *Furlong /* | *Feet* |
| *1.* | *2.* | | *3.* | |
| 1. | Kattuputhur | 2 | 2 | 00 |
| 2. | Mettupillar | 5 | 1 | 00 |
| 3. | Pallapillar | 1 | 7 | 00 |
| 4. | Natham | 3 | 9 | 00 |
| 5. | Koraivoikkal | 9 | 0 | 00 |
| 6. | Ambattankannar | 2 | 0 | 00 |
| 7. | Upper Panguni | 17 | 0 | 00 |
| 8. | Lower Panguni | 8 | 2 | 00 |
| 9. | Kaduvai drain | 8 | 2 | 00 |
| 10. | Malattar | 9 | 4 | 44 |
| 11. | Kulaiyar | 9 | 4 | 220 |
| 12. | Nandiyar | 8 | 2 | 000 |
| 13. | Kottaivoikal | 4 | 4 | 000 |
| 14. | Chinthalavadi | - | - | - |
| 15. | Kulithalai Kattuvari | 12 | 2 | 000 |
| 16. | Sivayam vari } | | | |
| 17. | Valayapatti vari } | 6 | 6 | 300 |
| 18. | Panar vari | 10 | 5 | 00 |
| 19. | Cudalur drain | 2 | 0 | 000 |
| 20. | Nangam Kattu vari | 5 | 6 | 00 |
| 21. | Kodingal | 8 | 6 | 330 |
| 22. | Korayar, Ariyar | 10 | 4 | 000 |
| 23. | Kili voikal | 6 | 7 | 246 |
| 24. | Kuvalai drain | 3 | 6 | 330 |

## TANKS

There are 44 tanks irrigating an ayacut of 16, 135 acres which comes under the new Kattalai High Level Canal. Under Pullambadi Canal, there are 28 tanks with an ayacut of 15347.35 acres in the district. Uyyacondan canal supplies water to 19 tanks which have a total ayacut of 5730 acres. Peruvalai canal supplies water to 8 tanks benefiting an extent of 2939 acres. The Nandiar canal supplies water to 3 tanks which irrigate 5055 acres. The number of tanks in Tiruchirappalli, Ariyalur and Lalgudi taluks are 65, 26 and 11 respectively.

**New Kattalai High Level canal:**

The New Kattalai High Level canal was built in the year 1959. It has an ayacut of 20622 acres, of which, 12,294 acres are under indirect ayacut fed by 107 tank lying both in Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts and the balance of 8338 acres are under direct irrigation lying entirely in Tiruchirappalli district. The canal is of 133 km. long and takes off from the right side of the Cauvery river above the Kattalai bed regulator. To derive the maximum benefits from the rains in the ayacut area, the crop season, both for direct and indirect irrigation, is fixed from 1 August to 15 December. During the period, the surplus flows from Cauvery due ot North East monsoon rains is also available for diversion to supplement the filling of tanks. The supply for direct irrigation is given only in good normal years when the storage in Mettur reservoir is favourable. The feasilibity of allowing supplies to this direct ayacut will be notified every year after taking into account the monsoon conditions and Mettur storage position in the last week of July.

The supply of indirect ayacut is given whenever more than adequate supply is available at the Grand anicut which may otherwise go to waste provided that the normal and full irrigation requirements under the Cauvery in Thanjavur and Tiruchirappalli districts are met. Whenever the surplus, flow is less than 2150 c/s, the available surplus after deducting the requirements of the direct ayacut under the 2 canals, is divided between New Kattalai High Level canal and Pullambadi canal in the ratio of 1:1. The order of priority of filling up the tanks is for the tailend and hence, supply in the canal is to be maintained till all the tanks under the canal got filled up subject to the availability of surplus water. The canal is normally opened for direct irrigation during 1 August of every year when the level and storage in Metter Reservoir are 94' and 57431 M.cft. respectively. The canal is closed for irrigation on 15 December.

**Pullambadi Canal:**

The Pullambadi canal work was completed in the year 1959 and has an ayacut of 22,114 acres of which 13283 acres are under indirect ayacut fed by 23 tanks and the balance of 8831 acres are under direct irrigation in Tiruchirappalli district. The canal is about 83 km. long taking off from Ayyar at Uppar Anicut just before its joining in to the Cauvery to derive the maximum benefit from the rains in the ayacut area. The crop season, both for direct and indirect irrigation, is fixed from 1 August to 15 December. During this period, the surplus flow from the Cauvery will also be available from diversion to supplement the rainfall on the fields.

The supply for direct irrigation is given only in good normal years when the storage in Mettur reservoir is favourable and supplies to the Cauvery delta is generally satisfactory. The feasibility of allowing supplies to this direct ayacut is notified every year after taking the monsoon conditions and the storage position of Mettur storage in the last week of July. The supply to indirect ayacut is given whenever more than adequate

supply is available at the Grand Anicut which may otherwise go to waste provided that the normal and full irrigation requirements under the Cauvery in Tiruchirappalli and Thanjavur districts are met. For this purpose, certain guage levels at Kattalai bed regulator are fixed for each month and above which the supply is diverted to fill up the tanks to its full capacity of 1050 c /s. This supply, after meeting the requirements of direct ayacut, fills up the tanks once in nine days and it is soon that 4.65 fillings is necessary for the successful irrigation of the indirect ayacut. Whenever the surplus over the limit fixed above is less than 2150 c/s, the available surplus (after deducting the requirements of the direct ayacut) under the canals is divided into the ratio of indirect ayacut this canals and new kattalai high level canal. The ratio has been fixed as 1:1. The order of priority of filling up the tanks is from tailend and hence, supply in the canal is maintained till all the tanks under the canal get filled up subject to the availability of water. On those occasions, the inlet and outlet regulators at Manodai and Andiodai and Vettakudi and drop-*cum*-regulator at M.5 / 1-4 is opened clear and closed as soon as the lower down tanks get filled up except for allowing the discharge required for the direct ayacut situated lower down. The water level obtained in each tank wherein canal water is let in and taken through outlets is ensured at the time of closing of inlet vents with a view to maintain the *status-quo* as per conditions prior to letting of canal water.

Whenever, there is inflow into the major tanks Manodai, Andi Odai and Vettakudi and Sukkiran Eri due to rain in their catchment area, the water is stored nearer to full tank level of the tank and then the surplus as well as the supply from the main canal, if any, is allowed to the lower down tanks before allowing the tanks to become surplus. If at any time, the Executive Engineer considers that the storage in Mettur reservoir would not cover the entire area, then the main canal is divided into four zones and supplies allowed zone after zone in rotational order. Whenever there is scarcity of supply in respect of indirect ayacut, the availability surplus is utilised by regulating the tanks supply sluice by turn system. The canal is opened for direct irrigation on 1 August every year when the level and storage in Mettur reservoir are 94' and 57431 m.cft. respectively. The canal is closed for irrigation on 15 December.

**Kattalai System:**

The Kattalai bed regulator across the river Aganda Cauvery is situated near Mayanur in Kulithalai taluk at a distance of 136 km. below Mettur reservoir. The construction of the Kattalai bed regulator was begun during 1931 and completed by May 1935. The bed regulator is intended to divert water for irrigation through channels and to provide supply to the south bank canal system. Its primary function is to disperse with the Korambu construction at the head of south bank canal which was found to be necessary during low supplies in the absence of such a bed regulator. The Kattalai bed regulator consists of south scouring sluice, wing, abutments

and approaches, bed regulator proper from the south scouring sluice to the other bank and north wing. The total length of Kattalai bed regulator is 4225' provided with falling shutters of site 12'.0" x 2'0" to a length of 3360'. The rest 865' at left end is of masonry weir with raised crest levels, coincides with the top of falling shutters at Central portions. At the right end of the bed regulator, scouring sluice 3 vents of size 20'.0" x 12'0" with sill level at 312.00 is provided and the following channels take off to irrigate ayacuts on the right bank of Aganda Cauvery - Kattalai high level canal, new Kattalai high level canal, South bank canal, Krishnarayapuram, Uyyacondan Channel, New Ayacut Channel and Nangam Voikal.

The scouring sluice is fully opened when the discharge in the river is above 15,000 c/s. When it falls below 15000 c/s. the scouring vents is closed to head up the front water level. During this period, for the purpose of scouring the silt accumulated in front of scouring sluice, the scouring vents are kept open for 6 hours *i.e.*, from 12.00 noon to 6.00 p.m. on every Saturday. During rainy or flood periods, the scouring vents are kept open clear. The head sluices are first closed before opening the scouring sluice. Then the latter is closed after operation, before opening the head sluice. Generally, the falling shutters are not raised when Mettur dam is opened for delta irrigation. The falling shutters are raised and heading of water in front is done to aid full supply drawal in channels when the discharge falls below 15000 c/s.

**Cauvery Modernisation Division:**[50]

Cauvery modernisation division is looking after the work of investigation of remodelling and lining of the existing Cauvery channels both in Tiruchirappalli and Salem districts. 19 channels take off from the River Cauvery in between Jedarpalayam regulator and Grand Anicut. Out of these 19 channels, 17 channels are located in Tiruchirappalli district. 11 channels take off on the right bank and 8 channels on the left bank of the river Cauvery. Since the section of these channels at present is over and above the required, the wastage of water is more, in turn the water do not reach the tail end ayacut in time. Hence, these channels are to be lined by providing permanent structures like head sluices, bed dam at suitable places so that the water can be equitably distributed for irrigation economically and efficiently up to the tail end of ayacut. The total ayacut covered under the 19 channels is 1,19,175 acres. Out of these, 17 channels and 1,79,789 acres come under Tiruchirappalli district.

**Amaravathi System:**[51]

There are 25 old channels under Amaravathi system which starts from Amaravathi dam to the confluence of Amaravathi into Cauvery near Tirumukkudalur which is situated near Karur. Out of the 25 old channels, two channels, *viz*. Ramakulam and Kallapuram, are off taking from the

earth dam right flank at the head of Amaravathi dam itself. The Komaralingam, Sarkannadiputhur, Solamadevi,Kadathur, Kaniyur, Karatholuvu, Alangiam, Dhalavaipattinam, Dharapuram Kolinjivadi, Nanjaithalayur, Chinnadharapuram , Sundakkampalayam, Nanjai-Kalakurichi and Pallapalayam Channels are off-taking from the permanent proper masonry anicuts. Other channels , *viz*. Thirumanilayur, Karur Balambalpuram, Senapiratti, Puliyur, Koyampalli, Kattalai, Manavasi and Mayanur also lie in the district. There are no proper permanent masonry anicuts below Pallapalayam anicut for taking off the channels. Irrigation supply had been provided by temporary mud-korambus for every season. *The Ayyar** is an important tributary of the Cauvery in the north. It receives considerable supplies from the Pachaimalais during the south-west monsoon.

*Ayyar River ayacut particulars :-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Puliancholai Kombai | ... | 53.18.0 |
| 2. | Alathudaianpatty | ... | 115.48.5 |
| 3. | Kamatchipuram | ... | 80.70.0 |
| 4. | Eragudi South | ... | 32.96.5 |
| 5. | Kallathukombai | ... | 42.80.5 |
| 6. | Balakrishnampatty East | ... | 87.81.0 |
| 7. | Balakrishnampatty West | ... | 67.53.0 |
| | Total | ... | 480.47.5 |

*(Ayyar River Supply Channel) tanks ayacut particulars :-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Kottapalayam East, Jamberi | | 93.85.0 |
| | Kottampalayam West | ... | 253.03.5 |
| | Vairichettipalayam | ... | 74.57.5 |
| 2. | Alathudaipatty Big Tank | ... | 132.61.0 |
| | Small Tank | ... | 90.66.0 |
| 3. | Sirunavalur - Sirunavalur Tank | ... | 128.34.0 |
| 4. | Nettavelampatty - Nettavelampatty Eri | | 93.28.0 |
| 5. | Uppiliapuram South Maradi Eri | ... | 81.28.0 |
| 6. | Venkatachalapuram - Venkatachalapuram Tank | | 49.25.0 |
| 7. | Thiruthalaiyur - Thiruthalaiyur Eri | ... | 264.42.0 |
| | Total | ... | 1259.30.0 |

**Sprinkler Irrigation :**

Sprinkler and Drip Irrigation systems are also in vogue in some parts of the district, the details which are given below:-

| | *Year* | *Place* | *Taluk* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1985-86 | Renganathapuram | Thuraiyur |
| | | Manakkudaiyan | Ariyalur |
| | | Andur | Perambalur |
| | | Archampatti | Kulithalai |

* Tahsildar, Thuraiyur taluk, report dated 25 August 1992.

| | Year | Place | | Taluk |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 2. | 1986-87 | Ammapalayam | ) | Perambalur |
| | | Kalarampatti | ) | |
| | | Siruvayalur | ) | |
| | | Nagalapuram | ) | Thuraiyur |
| | | Sikkathambur | ) | |
| | | Uppiliapuram | ) | |
| | | Rachandar | ) | Kulithalai |
| | | Thirumalai | ) | |
| | | Sendurai | | Ariyalur |
| 3. | 1987-88 | Anjur | | Karur |
| | | Salaipatti | | Kulithalai |
| | | Pidarappatti | | Manapparai |
| | | Kumuloor | ) | Lalgudi |
| | | Perakabi | ) | |
| | | Thanganagar | ) | Ariyalur |
| | | Kottapalayam | ) | |
| | | Pochaperumalpatti | ) | |
| | | Ponparapee | ) | |
| | | Neivanam | ) | |
| | | Kudikadu | ) | |
| | | Sendurai | ) | |
| | | Muthurajapalayam | | Musiri |
| 4. | 1988-89 | Nallamathikombai | ) | Thuraiyur |
| | | Pongalayakombai | ) | |
| | | Alagapuri | ) | |
| | | Pachaperumalpatti | ) | |
| | | M.Karuppampatti | | Musiri |
| | | Nagamangalam | ) | Tiruchirappalli |
| | | Sedhurapatti | ) | |
| | | Kottappalayam | ) | Thuraiyur |
| | | T.Ranganathapuram | ) | |

| Year | Place | | Taluk |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Sevalpatti | | Manapparai |
| | Vadaseri | | Kulithalai |
| *Drip Irrigation:-* | | | |
| 1. 1985-86 | Sikkathambur | ) | Thuraiyur |
| | Abinimangalam | ) | |
| | Moovanur | ) | |
| | Ayan Reddipatti | | Manapparai |
| | Kurumbanur | | Perambalur |
| | Kolakkudi | | Musiri |
| | Palvarpatti | | Karur |
| 2. 1986-87 | Sekkanam | ) | Manapparai |
| | Ayyan Reddipatti | ) | |
| | Adaikampatti | ) | Perambalur |
| | Viralipatti | ) | |
| | Alathur | ) | |
| | T.Ranganathapuram | ) | Thuraiyur |
| | Moovanur | ) | |
| | Nagalapuram | ) | |
| | Echampatti | | Lalgudi |
| 3. 1987-88 | Salaipatti | | Kulithalai |
| | Zameen Athur | ) | Karur |
| | Sengundhapuram | ) | |
| | Sellanadipalayam | ) | |
| | Melapazhur | | Ariyalur |
| | Perakambi | ) | Lalgudi |
| | Nedungur | ) | |
| | Pichaimamarapatti | ) | Manapparai |
| | Thoppampatti | ) | |
| | Nagalapuram | ) | Thuraiyur |
| | Uppiliapuram | ) | |
| | Perungudi | | Tiruchirappalli |
| | Thuraimangalam | ) | Perambalur |
| | Nerkunnam | ) | |
| | Perambalur | ) | |
| | Veppanthattai | ) | |
| | Irur | ) | |

## APPENDIX-1

**Classification of area in Tiruchirappali District From 1975-76 to 1990-91** *(In hectares)*

| *Sl. no.* | *Calssification* *Year / Fasli* | *1975-76 1385* | *1976-77 1386* | *1977-78 1387* | *1978-79 1388* | *1979-80 1389* | *1980-81 1390* | *1981-82 1391* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Forest | 77974 | 77526 | 77384 | 59025 | 55391 | 55391 | 55414 |
| 2. | Barren and unculturable land | 40528 | 40528 | 40528 | 37052 | 36331 | 36331 | 36346 |
| 3. | Land put to non-agricultural uses | 145910 | 145919 | 146039 | 153171 | 160011 | 160963 | 161032 |
| 4. | Culturable waste | 45529 | 41886 | 39915 | 49600 | 44585 | 44586 | 44605 |
| 5. | Permanent pastures and other grazing lands | 40693 | 40693 | 40694 | 29308 | 282209 | 27625 | 27636 |
| 6. | Miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in the net area sown | 16997 | 16040 | 15991 | 13091 | 11984 | 13134 | 14454 |
| 7. | Current follows | 133498 | 137288 | 110714 | 136206 | 153075 | 247918 | 187509 |
| 8. | Other fallow land | 32301 | 31499 | 26914 | 26785 | 25224 | 26743 | 26754 |
| 9. | Net area sown | 578660 | 550711 | 613111 | 607852 | 597279 | 499398 | 558813 |
| 10. | Area sown more than once | 79638 | 59526 | 70132 | 77992 | 89732 | 60816 | 59857 |
| 11. | Total-cropped area | 658028 | 640237 | 684043 | 685844 | 687011 | 560214 | 618670 |
| 12. | Total-geographical area by village papers | 1112090 | 1112090 | 1112090 | 1112090 | 1112089 | 1112089 | 1112563 |

## APPENDIX-I *(Contd.)*

| *1982-83 1392* | *1983-84 1393* | *1984-85 1394* | *1985-86 1395* | *1986-87 1396* | *1987-88 1397* | *1988-89 1398* | *1989-90 1399* | *1990-91 1400* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55548 | 56755 | 75615 | 75615 | 79630 | 79341 | 79341 | 79534 | 67722 |
| 33215 | 34742 | 35565 | 35565 | 33637 | 33921 | 33888 | 33687 | 32790 |
| 160621 | 160719 | 155661 | 155832 | 153627 | 154012 | 155168 | 160197 | 160275 |
| 45423 | 41422 | 25914 | 25914 | 34071 | 32773 | 33486 | 34825 | 34910 |
| 26700 | 26939 | 26237 | 26237 | 16291 | 17634 | 17607 | 17025 | 17025 |
| 13225 | 14241 | 14521 | 13720 | 11955 | 9227 | 8377 | 14558 | 16411 |
| 218188 | 181058 | 129583 | 158773 | 178276 | 196186 | 228739 | 203981 | 10290 |
| 27415 | 25616 | 91357 | 91972 | 60518 | 33203 | 33469 | 34415 | 214010 |
| 532228 | 571671 | 558110 | 528935 | 544558 | 556266 | 522488 | 533498 | 545578 |
| 32436 | 50755 | 55915 | 41259 | 42443 | 34537 | 23318 | 47594 | 29333 |
| 564664 | 622446 | 614025 | 570194 | 587001 | 590803 | 545806 | 581092 | 574911 |
| 1112563 | 1112563 | 1112563 | 1112563 | 1112563 | 1112563 | 1112563 | 1111720 | 1099011 |

## APPENDIX-2

**Total area under different crops in Tiruchirappalli district- *( Hectares)***

| | Crops Year | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fasli | 1385 | 1386 | 1387 | 1388 | 1389 | 1390 | 1391 | 1392 |
| 1. | Paddy-I | 117636 | 91128 | 116174 | 132852 | 136821 | 113402 | 130924 | 109291 |
| 2. | paddy-II | 41136 | 30544 | 42494 | 46510 | 48973 | 31643 | 30289 | 17698 |
| 3. | Paddy-III | 1710 | 1212 | 1730 | 1613 | 1531 | 203 | 344 | 38 |
| 4. | *Paddy-total* | 160482 | 122884 | 160398 | 180975 | 187325 | 145248 | 161557 | 127027 |
| 5. | Cholam-Khariff | 127387 | 125374 | 121356 | 111867 | 113164 | 99771 | 131829 | 132605 |
| 6. | Cholam-Rabi | 17805 | 22277 | 15900 | 14588 | 16848 | 6315 | 7090 | 5688 |
| 7. | *Cholam-total* | 145192 | 147651 | 137256 | 126455 | 130012 | 106086 | 138919 | 138293 |
| 8. | Cumbu-Khariff | 87485 | 87789 | 88207 | 77399 | 74285 | 70724 | 68511 | 67996 |
| 9. | Cumbu-Rabi | 6815 | 13828 | 10331 | 9921 | 5785 | 2455 | 4108 | 1435 |
| 10. | *Cumbu-total* | 94300 | 101617 | 98538 | 87320 | 80070 | 73179 | 72619 | 69431 |
| 11. | Maize | 747 | 347 | 796 | 967 | 645 | 256 | 597 | 297 |
| 12. | Ragi-Kharif | 6403 | 4322 | 5307 | 4259 | 3867 | 3925 | 3385 | 2809 |
| 13. | Ragi-Rabi | 1076 | 1398 | 1768 | 720 | 844 | 699 | 567 | 17 |
| 14. | *Ragi-total* | 7479 | 5720 | 7075 | 4979 | 4711 | 4624 | 3952 | 2826 |
| 15. | Korra Khariff | 185 | 637 | 753 | 602 | 667 | 163 | 579 | 537 |
| 16. | Korra-Rabi | 7 | 11 | 39 | 11 | 71 | 15 | 3 | - |
| 17. | *Korra-total* | 192 | 648 | 792 | 613 | 738 | 178 | 582 | 537 |
| 18. | Varagu-Khariff | 45800 | 50794 | 54512 | 52716 | 52330 | 42464 | 46631 | 40858 |
| 19. | Varagu-Rabi | 468 | 894 | 910 | 342 | 1104 | 270 | 440 | 176 |
| 20. | *Varagu-total* | 46268 | 51688 | 55422 | 53058 | 53434 | 42734 | 47071 | 41034 |
| 21. | Samai Khariff | 4887 | 5607 | 6514 | 5207 | 4939 | 4965 | 6406 | 7018 |
| 22. | Samai-Rabi | 244 | 258 | 227 | 93 | 308 | 21 | 268 | 162 |

**APPENDIX-2** *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* (*) | *1399* (*) | *1400* (*) |
| 129730 | 110764 | 85164 | 95893 | 8195 | 3637 | 3902 | 4260 |
| 26185 | 28022 | 16897 | 11998 | 86205 | 88780 | 89866 | 72944 |
| 268 | 20 | 16 | 105 | 3260 | 5098 | 14597 | 15478 |
| 156183 | 138746 | 102077 | 107996 | 97660 | 97515 | 108365 | 92682 |
| 147612 | 133841 | 136999 | 148623 | 140768 | 122411 | 128121 | 127937 |
| 3311 | 8541 | 5714 | 3278 | 3084 | 1817 | 5659 | 1076 |
| 150923 | 142382 | 142713 | 151901 | 143852 | 124228 | 133780 | 129013 |
| 72235 | 70261 | 67131 | 71114 | 71363 | 59505 | 49390 | 60547 |
| 1699 | 2213 | 783 | 1294 | 1605 | 396 | 5103 | 465 |
| 73934 | 72474 | 67914 | 72408 | 72968 | 59901 | 54493 | 61012 |
| 583 | 504 | 370 | 568 | 187 | 378 | 54 | 291 |
| 2719 | 2516 | 2600 | 1692 | 1508 | 1200 | 1597 | 1145 |
| 284 | 659 | 127 | 162 | 127 | 46 | 39 | 54 |
| 3003 | 3175 | 2727 | 1854 | 1635 | 1246 | 1636 | 1199 |
| 591 | 536 | 389 | 190 | 148 | 143 | 200 | 271 |
| 1 | – | – | – | 4 | – | – | – |
| 592 | 536 | 389 | 190 | 152 | 143 | 200 | 271 |
| 4286 | 35737 | 35728 | 31451 | 25640 | 21309 | 18995 | 16450 |
| 250 | 13 | 26 | 4 | 423 | 246 | 1 | – |
| 43126 | 35750 | 35754 | 31455 | 26063 | 21555 | 18996 | 16450 |
| 6725 | 4509 | 6108 | 6516 | 4641 | 3510 | 3226 | 2623 |
| 138 | 86 | 7 | 217 | 348 | 2 | – | – |

( *) Paddy I = Kar / Kuruvai / Sornavari. Paddy II = Samba / Thalady / Pishanam.
Paddy III = Navarai Kodai.

| | Crops Year | 1975-76 | 1976-77 | 1977-78 | 1978-79 | 1979-80 | 1980-81 | 1981-82 | 1982-83 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Fasli | 1385 | 1386 | 1387 | 1388 | 1389 | 1390 | 1391 | 1392 |
| 23. | *Samai-Total* | 5131 | 5865 | 6741 | 5300 | 5247 | 4986 | 6674 | 7180 |
| 24. | Other cerealsKharif | 269 | 267 | 583 | 402 | 920 | 8 | 192 | 315 |
| 25. | Other cereals rabi | 3 | 11 | 11 | - | - | 25 | 4 | - |
| 26. | Other cereals total | 272 | 278 | 594 | 402 | 920 | 33 | 196 | 145 |
| | *Total -cereals* | 460063 | 436698 | 467612 | 460069 | 463103 | 377324 | 432167 | 386770 |
| 27. | Bengalgram Khariff | 43 | 174 | 127 | 212 | 134 | 54 | 59 | 76 |
| 28. | Redgram-Kharif | 21940 | 20922 | 19626 | 17123 | 17907 | 9851 | 18356 | 17455 |
| 29. | Greengaram Kharif | 1408 | 1419 | 1322 | 991 | 1581 | 1083 | 969 | 858 |
| 30. | Blackgram Kharif | 3560 | 2576 | 3649 | 5191 | 7751 | 5050 | 4398 | 4937 |
| 31. | Mochai -Kharif | 647 | 932 | 988 | 1097 | 915 | 552 | 450 | 499 |
| 32. | Other -Kharif | 2005 | 2098 | 2445 | 2101 | 2763 | 757 | 2493 | 1426 |
| 33. | *Total-Kharif* Pulses | 29603 | 28121 | 28157 | 26715 | 31051 | 17347 | 26725 | 25251 |
| 34. | Horsegram Rabi | 4628 | 5998 | 5399 | 6375 | 5130 | 3718 | 3981 | 4817 |
| 35. | Avarai | 3 | 20 | 27 | - | 126 | 690 | 15 | 3 |
| 36. | Others | 107 | 67 | 98 | 818 | 411 | - | 21 | 185 |
| 37. | Other Rabi *Pulses total* | - | - | - | - | - | – | - | - |
| 38. | *Total -Rabi Pulses* | 4738 | 6085 | 5524 | 7193 | 5667 | 4408 | 4017 | 5005 |
| 39. | *Total -Pulses* | 34341 | 34206 | 33681 | 33908 | 36718 | 21755 | 30742 | 30256 |

## APPENDIX-2- *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 6863 | 4595 | 6115 | 6733 | 5989 | 3512 | 3226 | 2623 |
| 38 | 11 | 26 | 28 | 25 | - | 1 | 5 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 38 | 11 | 26 | 28 | 25 | - | 1 | 5 |
| 435200 | 398173 | 358085 | 373133 | 347531 | 308478 | 320751 | 303546 |
| 114 | 90 | 44 | 31 | 58 | 91 | 83 | 172 |
| 18793 | 10507 | 10689 | 8912 | 11903 | 12263 | 15996 | 12243 |
| 628 | 1797 | 1424 | 1922 | 1805 | 1602 | 4320 | 3584 |
| 4585 | ,7228 | 5228 | 14756 | 5428 | 4731 | 13579 | 13972 |
| 651 | 663 | 734 | 851 | 724 | 740 | 745 | 704 |
| 1147 | 943 | 728 | 765 | 1709 | 458 | 3493 | 2802 |
| 25918 | 22228 | 18847 | 27237 | 21627 | 19885 | 38216 | 33477 |
| 4141 | 2413 | 3223 | 3324 | 4299 | 2210 | 4913 | 5479 |
| 44 | 54 | 6 | 2 | 3 | 419 | 1 | 4 |
| 6 | 25 | 500 | 819 | 115 | 591 | 27 | 516 |
| - | – | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 4191 | 2492 | 3729 | 4145 | 4417 | 3220 | 4941 | 5999 |
| 30109 | 23720 | 22576 | 31382 | 26044 | 23105 | 43157 | 39476 |

| | Crops Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / .1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40. | *Total- foodgrains* | 494404 | 470904 | 501293 | 493977 | 499821 | 399079 | 462909 | 417026 |
| 41. | Betal nuts | 8 | 10 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 5 |
| 42. | Chillies | 14126 | 12735 | 11550 | 17347 | 15041 | 10775 | 11223 | 13381 |
| 43. | Garlio | 5 | 4 | 12 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 2 |
| 44. | Coriander | 8596 | 14045 | 14418 | 19030 | 14614 | 18542 | 14237 | 27856 |
| 45. | Turmeric | 1103 | 929 | 1286 | 1445 | 1834 | 1354 | 941 | 556 |
| 46. | Tamarind | 770 | 766 | 757 | 726 | 811 | 688 | 835 | 859 |
| 47. | Others | 14 | 6 | 15 | 20 | 9 | 6 | 16 | 19 |
| 48. | *Total -condiments & spices* | 24622 | 28495 | 28044 | 38588 | 32319 | 31378 | 27257 | 42679 |
| 49. | Sugarcane planted | 7539 | 9874 | 10973 | 8959 | 9557 | 11475 | 13534 | 12403 |
| 50. | Sugarcane ratoon | 1739 | 2121 | 3280 | 3101 | 4151 | 4282 | 3825 | 3227 |
| 51. | *Sugar cane -total* | 9278 | 11995 | 14253 | 12060 | 13708 | 15757 | 17359 | 15630 |
| 52. | Palmyrah | 262 | 270 | 197 | 208 | 218 | 232 | 229 | 218 |
| 53. | Other sugar crops | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 54. | *Total- sugar crops* | 9540 | 12265 | 14450 | 12268 | 13926 | 15989 | 17588 | 15848 |
| 55. | Bananas | 9147 | 10871 | 12083 | 11907 | 12084 | 13113 | 10855 | 10425 |
| 56. | Mangoes | 1450 | 1456 | 1423 | 1272 | 1562 | 1528 | 1573 | 1459 |
| 57. | Jackfruit | - | - | 162 | 90 | 160 | 155 | 113 | 139 |

## APPENDIX - 2- *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| **465309** | 421893 | 380661 | 404515 | 373575 | 331583 | 363908 | 343022 |
| 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| **10436** | 11754 | 14239 | 11197 | 10342 | 11848 | 16103 | 10948 |
| 1 | 1 | - | 1 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 5 |
| **21957** | 22040 | 21689 | 20246 | 25166 | 18850 | 17539 | 18752 |
| 719 | 1300 | 1595 | 1484 | 997 | 1280 | 751 | 457 |
| 825 | 897 | 931 | 986 | 1017 | 1105 | 1187 | 1179 |
| 4 | 3 | 14 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 3 |
| 33948 | 35999 | 38478 | 33924 | 37546 | 33094 | 35594 | 31350 |
| 10410 | 11966 | 14902 | 15604 | 15493 | 12838 | 13388 | 15682 |
| 2148 | 2493 | 2201 | 1955 | 852 | 4385 | 4121 | 5515 |
| 12558 | 14459 | 17103 | 17559 | 16345 | 17223 | 17509 | 21197 |
| 207 | 239 | 228 | 223 | 201 | 214 | 260 | 174 |
| 24 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 12789 | 14698 | 17331 | 17782 | 16546 | 17437 | 17769 | 21371 |
| **10444** | 12115 | 12611 | 12589 | 12575 | 12740 | 13259 | 16092 |
| **1455** | 1522 | 1587 | 1570 | 1063 | 1145 | 1253 | 1287 |
| **144** | 150 | 161 | 151 | 540 | 555 | 540 | 522 |

| | Crops Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58. | Pineapple | - | - | - | 2 | 17 | 17 | 1 | - |
| 59. | Guava | - | - | 36 | 312 | 7 | 74 | 73 | 76 |
| 60. | Grapes | - | - | 30 | 32 | 101 | 29 | 44 | 35 |
| 61. | Other fresh fruits | 509 | 350 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 10 | 4 | 19 |
| 62. | Orange | - | - | 15 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 63. | Lime | - | - | 338 | 541 | 464 | 485 | 533 | 552 |
| 64. | Other citrus fruits | 171 | 267 | 111 | 14 | 8 | 17 | 28 | 3 |
| 65. | *Total -fresh fruits* | 11277 | 12944 | 14203 | 14178 | 14411 | 15428 | 13224 | 12708 |
| 66. | Cashewnuts | 19575 | 16223 | 16054 | 16232 | 17022 | 17068 | 17203 | 11572 |
| 67. | *Total -dry fruits* | 19575 | 15223 | 16054 | 16232 | 17022 | 17068 | 17203 | 11572 |
| 68. | *Total -dry & fresh fruits* | 30852 | 29167 | 30257 | 30410 | 31433 | 32496 | 30427 | 24280 |
| 69. | Tapioca | 1088 | 1124 | 1242 | 1006 | 1223 | 1660 | 922 | 838 |
| 70. | Sweet potato | 1937 | 1889 | 1125 | 1009 | 819 | 776 | 779 | 582 |
| 71. | Yams | - | - | 65 | 12 | 13 | 140 | 3 | 6 |
| 72. | Onion | 2880 | 3535 | 2325 | 3045 | 2443 | 2543 | 2092 | 2963 |
| 73. | Brinjal | - | - | 646 | 591 | 643 | 639 | 551 | 840 |
| 74. | Ladies finger | - | - | 200 | 113 | 99 | 79 | 52 | 33 |
| 75. | Beans | - | - | 36 | 43 | 72 | 135 | 94 | 72 |
| 76. | Tomato | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

## APPENDIX - 2- *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 76 | 79 | 85 | 74 | 70 | 71 | 76 | 78 |
| 34 | - | 30 | 33 | 31 | 36 | 30 | 30 |
| 12 | 39 | 16 | 15 | 6 | 8 | 11 | 52 |
| - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 | 6 |
| 602 | 662 | 751 | 731 | 777 | 605 | 607 | 585 |
| 14 | 25 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 13 | 10 | 9 |
| 12781 | 14502 | 15245 | 15168 | 15065 | 15174 | 15787 | 18661 |
| 17841 | 18952 | 20908 | 21882 | 23427 | 24068 | 24453 | 25205 |
| 17844 | 18952 | 20908 | 21882 | 23427 | 24068 | 24453 | 25208 |
| 30625 | 33454 | 36153 | 37050 | 38492 | 39242 | 40240 | 43869 |
| 1648 | 2498 | 1420 | 2228 | 3141 | 2967 | 3038 | 3478 |
| 813 | 976 | 717 | 900 | 856 | 621 | 736 | 527 |
| 8 | 4 | 269 | 213 | 10 | 19 | 229 | 221 |
| 3611 | 5278 | 4109 | 3854 | 4553 | 4710 | 5163 | 5629 |
| 366 | 388 | 385 | 409 | 344 | 242 | 346 | 354 |
| 60 | 61 | 112 | 54 | 73 | 93 | 50 | 57 |
| 125 | 127 | 175 | 171 | 134 | 46 | 87 | 80 |
| - | - | 277 | 280 | 247 | 202 | 304 | 420 |

| | Crops Year / Fasli | 1975-76 1385 | 1976-77 1386 | 1977-78 1387 | 1978-79 1388 | 1979-80 1389 | 1980-81 1390 | 1981-82 1391 | 1982-83 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 77. | Pumpkin | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 78. | Greens | - | - | 40 | 38 | 32 | 11 | 112 | 137 |
| 79. | Other vegetables | 1323 | 2037 | 192 | 443 | - | 283 | 340 | 226 |
| 80. | *Total vegetables* | 7228 | 8585 | 5871 | 6300 | 5349 | 6266 | 4945 | 5697 |
| 81. | *Total fruits & other vegetables* (including food crops) | 38080 | 37752 | 36128 | 36710 | 36782 | 38762 | 35372 | 29977 |
| | food crops other misc. food... | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 82. | *TOTAL -food crops* | 566646 | 549416 | 579915 | 581543 | 583262 | 485208 | 543126 | 505530 |
| 83. | *Cotton -total* | 3847 | 6871 | 7667 | 7766 | 5670 | 4144 | 3650 | 3248 |
| 84. | Sunhemp fibre | - | 10 | 6 | 4 | 2 | - | 303 | 1 |
| 85. | Sunhemp seeds | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | 29 | - |
| 86. | Sunhemp -total | - | 10 | 8 | 4 | 2 | - | 332 | 1 |
| 86(a). | Other fibres | 218 | 228 | 610 | 633 | 807 | 963 | 25 | 348 |
| 87. | *Total -fibre* | 4065 | 7109 | 8285 | 8403 | 6479 | 5107 | 4007 | 3597 |
| 88. | Groundnut (winter) | 45793 | 42205 | 19787 | 43968 | 47360 | 33482 | 35455 | 32578 |
| 89. | Groundnut (summer) | 10715 | 11718 | 40813 | 18587 | 19465 | 13344 | 12805 | 5520 |
| 90 | *Groundnut- total* | 56508 | 53923 | 60600 | 62555 | 66826 | 46826 | 48260 | 38098 |
| 91. | Coconut | 3673 | 3848 | 3976 | 3840 | 3945 | 4118 | 4150 | 4150 |

**APPENDIX - 2** *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| - | - | - | - | 22 | 25 | 27 | 58 |
| 9 | 35 | 16 | 12 | 16 | 140 | 16 | 194 |
| 368 | 584 | 209 | 171 | 327 | 197 | 203 | 40 |
| 7008 | 9951 | 7689 | 8292 | 9724 | 9269 | 10199 | 11058 |
| 37633 | 43405 | 43842 | 45342 | 48216 | 48511 | 50439 | 54927 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 549679 | 515995 | 480312 | 501563 | 475883 | 430625 | 467710 | 450670 |
| 2873 | 8107 | 5543 | 4182 | 6255 | 10722 | 16487 | 15188 |
| - | 4 | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | 3 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | 4 | - | - | 5 | - | 1 | 3 |
| 348 | 3 | 8 | 2 | 8 | 6 | 2 | 51 |
| 3223 | 8114 | 5551 | 4184 | 6268 | 10728 | 16490 | 15242 |
| 40391 | 49507 | 44046 | 43546 | 53839 | 58422 | 54697 | 58190 |
| 9201 | 13157 | 11309 | 10099 | 11621 | 6135 | 8827 | 13537 |
| 49592 | 62664 | 53555 | 53645 | 65460 | 64557 | 63524 | 71727 |
| 4753 | 4926 | 5232 | 5241 | 5394 | 5712 | 5651 | 5937 |

| | *Crops* *Year* / *Fasli* | *1975-76* / *1385* | *1976-77* / *1386* | *1977-78* / *1387* | *1978-79* / *1388* | *1979-80* / *1389* | *1980-81* / *1390* | *1981-82* / *1391* | *1982-83* / *1392* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 92. | Gingelly | 22661 | 21675 | 28183 | 25900 | 22788 | 15029 | 15423 | 9351 |
| 93. | Mustard | 5 | 20 | - | 12 | 13 | 29 | 12 | 27 |
| 94. | Sun flower | 70 | 47 | 34 | 64 | 102 | 288 | 395 | 492 |
| 95. | Soyabean | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 96. | *Total- edible oil* Seeds | 82945 | 79536 | 92763 | 92371 | 93673 | 66290 | 68541 | 52386 |
| 97. | Castor | 614 | 832 | 644 | 656 | 645 | 317 | 362 | 456 |
| 98. | Others | 79 | 113 | 137 | 232 | 139 | 144 | 126 | 91 |
| 99. | Total -non edible Oil seeds | 693 | 945 | 782 | 888 | 784 | 461 | 488 | 548 |
| 100. | *TOTAL -OIL SEEDS* (Edible & non-edible) | 83638 | 80481 | 93575 | 93259 | 94457 | 66751 | 68729 | 52934 |
| 101. | Indigo | 42 | 99 | 16 | 178 | 11 | 3 | 9 | - |
| 102. | Other dyes | 23 | 21 | 3 | - | 2 | - | - | - |
| 103. | Total dyes | 65 | 120 | 19 | 178 | 13 | 3 | 9 | - |
| 104. | Betalwines | 669 | 685 | 743 | 715 | 809 | 813 | 642 | 590 |
| 105. | Tobacco total | 383 | 537 | 263 | 455 | 538 | 679 | 394 | 85 |
| 106. | Other drugs & Narcotics | - | 6 | 9 | 12 | 32 | 107 | 51 | 217 |
| 107. | *Total drugs & narcotics* | 1053 | 1229 | 1017 | 1215 | 1399 | 1599 | 1088 | 893 |
| 108. | *Fodder total* | 859 | 339 | 220 | 239 | 169 | 154 | 109 | 50 |

## APPENDIX - 2 *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 10531 | 17022 | 17676 | 16314 | 23804 | 18701 | 18260 | 20446 |
| 12 | 69 | 34 | 59 | 64 | 89 | 42 | 50 |
| 874 | 1302 | 1227 | 1032 | 910 | 1448 | 1477 | 2669 |
| - | - | - | – | - | 27 | 16 | 33 |
| 65762 | 85983 | 79524 | 76291 | 96632 | 90534 | 88970 | 10862 |
| 533 | 764 | 740 | 729 | 762 | 731 | 919 | 1166 |
| 92 | 69 | 54 | 49 | 87 | 77 | 105 | 72 |
| 625 | 835 | 794 | 778 | 849 | 811 | 1024 | 1238 |
| 66387 | 86818 | 80318 | 77069 | 97481 | 91345 | 89994 | 102100 |
| - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| - | 2 | 2 | 2 | - | - | - | - |
| 711 | 703 | 755 | 687 | 741 | 735 | 801 | 800 |
| 204 | 256 | 184 | 51 | 58 | 49 | 42 | 35 |
| 646 | - | 5 | 9 | 7 | - | 2 | 40 |
| 1584 | 980 | 962 | 747 | 806 | 784 | 845 | 875 |
| 134 | 80 | 443 | 148 | 384 | 280 | 756 | 877 |

| Crops | Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 109. | Sunhemp | 20 | 15 | 44 | 2 | 104 | 7 | 6 | 15 |
| 110. | Indigo | 100 | 390 | 310 | 452 | 188 | 211 | 207 | 115 |
| 111. | Daincha | 515 | 11 | 48 | - | 328 | 513 | 593 | 416 |
| 112. | Others | 151 | 87 | 76 | 113 | 64 | 5 | 21 | 52 |
| | *Total green manure crops* | 786 | 503 | 478 | 567 | 684 | 736 | 627 | 598 |
| 113. | Flowers | 358 | 430 | 370 | 386 | 454 | 486 | 423 | 404 |
| 114. | Others | 558 | 610 | 164 | 54 | 94 | 170 | 552 | 658 |
| 115. | *Total - other misc. food crops* | 916 | 1040 | 534 | 440 | 548 | 656 | 975 | 1062 |
| 116. | *Total non-food crops.* | 91382 | 90821 | 104128 | 104301 | 103749 | 75006 | 75444 | 59134 |
| 117. | *Food crops - total* | 56646 | 549416 | 579915 | 581543 | 583262 | 485208 | 543126 | 505530 |

**APPENDIX-2** *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 12 | 1 | 3 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 24 | 131 | 151 | 103 | 85 | 69 | 84 | 97 |
| 373 | 316 | 7 | - | 201 | 267 | 326 | 326 |
| 41 | 135 | 676 | 429 | 1 | 6 | - | - |
| 450 | 583 | 837 | 532 | 288 | 343 | 412 | 424 |
| 472 | 470 | 481 | 480 | 592 | 581 | 517 | 580 |
| - | - | 1113 | 1043 | 1799 | 1810 | 777 | 124 |
| - | - | - | - | 3826 | 6707 | 1076 | 956 |
| - | - | - | - | 1143 | 348 | 233 | 422 |
| - | - | 85 | 896 | 99 | 98 | 126 | 90 |
| - | - | - | - | 722 | 458 | 328 | 334 |
| - | - | - | - | 1357 | 1593 | 1679 | 2018 |
| 519 | 983 | 90 | 337 | 155 | 106 | 149 | 199 |
| 991 | 1453 | 1769 | 2756 | 9693 | 11701 | 4885 | 4723 |
| 72767 | 98030 | 89882 | 85438 | 114920 | 115181 | 113382 | 124241 |
| 549679 | 515995 | 480312 | 501563 | 475883 | 430625 | 467710 | 450670 |

## APPENDIX-2 *(Contd.)*

| Crops | Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 118. | *Non food crops-Total* | 91382 | 90821 | 104128 | 104301 | 103749 | 75006 | 7544 | 59134 |
| 119. | *Total - foods and non food crops* | 658028 | 640237 | 684043 | 685844 | 687011 | 560714 | 618670 | 564664 |
| 120. | Area cropped more than once | 79368 | 59526 | 70132 | 77992 | 89732 | 60816 | 59857 | 32436 |
| 121. | Net cropped area | 578660 | 580711 | 613911 | 607852 | 597279 | 499398 | 558813 | 532228 |

## APPENDIX-2 *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 72767 | 98030 | 89882 | 85438 | 114920 | 115181 | 113382 | 124241 |
| 622446 | 614025 | 570194 | 587001 | 590803 | 545806 | 581092 | 574911 |
| 50775 | 55915 | 41259 | 42443 | 34537 | 23318 | 47594 | 29333 |
| 571671 | 558110 | 528935 | 544558 | 556266 | 522488 | 533498 | 545578 |

Assistant Director of Statistics , Tiruchirappalli, report dated 25 January 1993.

## APPENDIX-3

**Area under crops irrigated in Tiruchirappalli district - (*Hectares*)**

| *Sl no.* | *Crops* | *Year / Fasli* | *1975-76 1385* | *1976-77 1386* | *1977-78 1387* | *1978-79 1388* | *1979-80 1389* | *1980-81 1390* | *1981-82 1391* | *1982-83 1392* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Paddy-I | | 102286 | 74427 | 102600 | 116078 | 119235 | 94497 | 113384 | 85237 |
| 2. | paddy-II | | 40918 | 30403 | 42024 | 46135 | 48317 | 31445 | 29411 | 17498 |
| 3. | Paddy-III | | 1709 | 1212 | 1630 | 1607 | 1504 | 203 | 344 | 38 |
| 4. | *Paddy-total* | | 144913 | 106042 | 146254 | 163820 | 169056 | 126145 | 143139 | 102773 |
| 5. | Cholam-Kharif | | 5012 | 3835 | 5234 | 5697 | 5986 | 6086 | 3702 | 2687 |
| 6. | Cholam-Rabi | | 7592 | 6604 | 9009 | 7687 | 6764 | 1818 | 3160 | 3521 |
| 7. | *Cholam-total* | | 12604 | 10439 | 14243 | 13384 | 12750 | 7904 | 6862 | 6208 |
| 8. | Cumbu-Kharif | | 11319 | 9375 | 9532 | 10987 | 12924 | 7091 | 4651 | 2411 |
| 9. | Cumbu-Rabi | | 421 | 619 | 494 | 2055 | 592 | 142 | 1017 | 601 |
| 10. | *Cumbu-total* | | 11740 | 9994 | 10026 | 13042 | 13516 | 7233 | 5668 | 3042 |
| 11. | Maize | | 24 | 110 | 65 | 24 | 87 | 17 | 25 | 81 |
| 12. | Ragi | | 4809 | 3280 | 5190 | 3129 | 3077 | 2870 | 1914 | 1264 |
| 13. | Korra | | 22 | 21 | 118 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 2 | 3 |
| 14. | Varagu | | 9 | - | 98 | 133 | 522 | 68 | 141 | 63 |
| 15. | Samai | | 5 | - | 54 | 15 | 163 | - | 357 | 5 |
| 16. | Others | | 2 | 2 | 11 | 2 | 1 | - | - | - |
| 17. | *Total - cereals* | | 174128 | 129888 | 176059 | 193555 | 199184 | 144246 | 158108 | 113439 |

## APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 111298 | 93447 | 69196 | 82393 | 7865 | 3151 | 3902 | 4249 |
| 25695 | 27659 | 16 | 105 | 3000 | 5098 | 14591 | 58992 |
| 268 | 20 | 84883 | 93948 | 86400 | 86976 | 99246 | 78719 |
| 137261 | 121126 | 2433 | 2497 | 3037 | 1687 | 1195 | 2028 |
| 5067 | 4364 | 2273 | 1069 | 528 | 966 | 1503 | 1127 |
| 2110 | 3793 | 4706 | 3566 | 3565 | 2653 | 2698 | 3155 |
| 7177 | 8157 | 4632 | 3170 | 1995 | 2100 | 2204 | 2104 |
| 3003 | 5235 | 220 | 635 | 404 | 189 | 204 | 183 |
| 640 | 1454 | 4852 | 3805 | 2399 | 2289 | 2408 | 2287 |
| 3643 | 6689 | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | 1 |
| 109 | 1 | 767 | 272 | 511 | 291 | 551 | 133 |
| 878 | 1665 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 2 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - |
| 7 | 7 | 21 | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 1 |
| 2 | 5 | - | 4 | 4 | - | - | - |
| 1 | - | - | 3 | - | - | - | - |
| 149080 | 137650 | 95230 | 102100 | 92881 | 92209 | 104907 | 84296 |

| Sl no. | Crops | Year / Fasli | 1975-76 1385 | 1976-77 1386 | 1977-78 1387 | 1978-79 1388 | 1979-80 1389 | 1980-81 1390 | 1981-82 1391 | 1982-83 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | Bengal gram | | 4 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 13 | 2 | 2 | 5 |
| 19. | Green gram | | 67 | 55 | 384 | 44 | 84 | 28 | 45 | 36 |
| 20. | Red gram | | 42 | 17 | 23 | 49 | 231 | 35 | 22 | 12 |
| 21. | Black gram | | 144 | 283 | 417 | 428 | 731 | 362 | 369 | 411 |
| 22. | Horse gram | | 4 | 4 | 8 | 12 | 119 | 56 | 7 | 2 |
| 23. | Other pulses | | 33 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 23 | 49 | 4 | 4 |
| 24. | Total pulses | | 294 | 367 | 840 | 537 | 1201 | 532 | 449 | 470 |
| 25. | *Total-foodgrains* | | 174422 | 130255 | 176899 | 194092 | 200385 | 144778 | 158557 | 113909 |
| 26. | Chillies | | 10406 | 9307 | 8070 | 14121 | 1158 | 7284 | 7887 | 8043 |
| 27. | Turmeric | | 1012 | 854 | 1284 | 1445 | 1833 | 1354 | 930 | 555 |
| 28. | Others | | 145 | 153 | 136 | 350 | 182 | 101 | 78 | 72 |
| 29. | Total | | 11563 | 10314 | 9480 | 15916 | 13573 | 8739 | 8895 | 8670 |
| 30. | Sugarcane Planted | | 7271 | 9519 | 10916 | 8941 | 9557 | 11387 | 13473 | 12403 |
| 31. | Sugarcane Ratoon | | 1739 | 2119 | 3244 | 3101 | 4151 | 4281 | 3751 | 3215 |
| 32. | *Sugarcane-total* | | 9010 | 11638 | 14160 | 12042 | 13708 | 15668 | 17224 | 15618 |

## APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 11 | 6 | 9 | 2 | 7 | 4 | 3 | - |
| 52 | 19 | 78 | 74 | 270 | 313 | 394 | 706 |
| 14 | 28 | 42 | 76 | 44 | 36 | 30 | 56 |
| 197 | 476 | 474 | 418 | 1195 | 1479 | 1546 | 4583 |
| 8 | 14 | 8 | 4 | 4 | - | 8 | 3 |
| 23 | 25 | 8 | 5 | - | 13 | 31 | 19 |
| 305 | 568 | 612 | 579 | 1520 | 1845 | 2012 | 5367 |
| 149385 | 138218 | 95842 | 102679 | 94401 | 94054 | 106919 | 89663 |
| 5957 | 7002 | 8562 | 5986 | 6051 | 6491 | 8854 | 4344 |
| 719 | 1300 | 1593 | 1484 | 997 | 1280 | 751 | 422 |
| 78 | 157 | 85 | 35 | 170 | 55 | 55 | 33 |
| 6754 | 8459 | 10240 | 7505 | 7218 | 7826 | 9660 | 4799 |
| 10410 | 11944 | 14892 | 15563 | 15487 | 12838 | 13388 | 15682 |
| 2148 | 2492 | 2055 | 1954 | 852 | 4385 | 4121 | 5515 |
| 12558 | 14436 | 16947 | 17517 | 16339 | 17223 | 17509 | 21197 |

| Sl no. | Crops Year / Fasli | 1975-76 1385 | 1976-77 1386 | 1977-78 1387 | 1978-79 1388 | 1979-80 1389 | 1980-81 1390 | 1981-82 1391 | 1982-83 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | Onion | 2870 | 3367 | 2244 | 3038 | 2435 | 2522 | 2083 | 2959 |
| 34. | Other fruits and Vegetables | 12695 | 148944 | 15636 | 15143 | 15640 | 17232 | 14120 | 12842 |
| 35. | *Total- fruits and vegetables* | 15565 | 18211 | 17880 | 18181 | 18075 | 19754 | 16203 | 15801 |
| 36. | Other food crops | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 37. | Total -food crops | 210560 | 170418 | 218429 | 240231 | 245741 | 188939 | 200879 | 153998 |
| 38. | Gingelly | 1134 | 1647 | 2399 | 223 | 2372 | 985 | 1302 | 1045 |
| 39. | Groundnut summer | 6230 | 5219 | 7159 | 13586 | 17414 | 9392 | 9823 | 4453 |
| 40. | Groundnut winter | 3610 | 1860 | 3471 | 2896 | 8792 | 11708 | 8733 | 6284 |
| 41. | *Groundnut- total* | 9840 | 7079 | 10630 | 16482 | 26206 | 21100 | 18556 | 10737 |
| 42. | Gastor | 30 | 41 | 23 | 69 | 45 | 39 | 36 | 29 |
| 43. | Mustard | - | - | – | - | 10 | - | 7 | - |

## APPENDIX - 3 *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 3599 | 5270 | 4077 | 3846 | 4530 | 4605 | 4765 | 4811 |
| 14190 | 17357 | 16801 | 17482 | 18063 | 17677 | 18477 | 22702 |
| 17789 | 22627 | 20878 | 21328 | 22593 | 22282 | 23242 | 27513 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 186486 | 183740 | 43907 | 149029 | 140551 | 141385 | 157330 | 143172 |
| 2277 | 1635 | 1092 | 2602 | 2916 | 1113 | 1204 | 2399 |
| 8068 | 9391 | 7029 | 4651 | 8175 | 5215 | 5997 | 6877 |
| 8708 | 1538 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 16776 | 20929 | 14119 | 9596 | 17618 | 10609 | 12023 | 11749 |
| 47 | 52 | 55 | 26 | 36 | 82 | 36 | 27 |
| - | - | - | - | 64 | - | - | - |

| Sl no. | Crops Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 44. | Coconut | 1276 | 1317 | 927 | 1287 | 1541 | 1683 | 2455 | 1717 |
| 45. | Sunflower | 25 | 28 | 13 | 32 | 64 | 155 | 240 | 274 |
| 46. | Others | 6 | - | 34 | 2 | - | - | 1 | 1 |
| 47. | *Total -oil seeds* | 12311 | 10112 | 14026 | 20100 | 30238 | 23962 | 22597 | 13803 |
| 48. | Cotton | 1022 | 2125 | 2446 | 2787 | 2394 | 1768 | 893 | 773 |
| 49. | Indigo | 14 | 99 | 12 | 178 | 8 | 3 | - | - |
| 50. | Indian hemp | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | - | - |
| 51. | Tobacco | 383 | 532 | 262 | 446 | 538 | 679 | 389 | 84 |
| 52. | Betal vines | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 53. | Fodder | 3 | 19 | 28 | 142 | 2 | 39 | 6 | 13 |
| 54. | Flower | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 55. | Misc. non food Crops | 2193 | 1863 | 1113 | 1101 | 2276 | 2886 | 1603 | 2242 |
| 56. | *Total -non food* Crops | 15926 | 14750 | 17883 | 24754 | 35456 | 23351 | 25488 | 16915 |
| 57. | *Total -food & non food crops* | 226486 | 185168 | 236312 | 264985 | 281197 | 218290 | 226367 | 170913 |

**APPENDIX - 3** *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 1756 | 2106 | 2138 | 2402 | 2930 | 2987 | 3261 | 3866 |
| 256 | 546 | 158 | 96 | 72 | 158 | 154 | 123 |
| 1 | 1 | - | - | 49 | - | 1 | 23 |
| 21113 | 25269 | 17532 | 14722 | 23683 | 14949 | 16679 | 18187 |
| 1086 | 3262 | 2245 | 945 | 1255 | 981 | - | 1808 |
| - | 4 | 1 | 1 | - | - | - | - |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 204 | 256 | 184 | 51 | 58 | 49 | 42 | 37 |
| - | - | - | - | 741 | 735 | 800 | - |
| 16 | 23 | 33 | 12 | 228 | 48 | 36 | 56 |
| - | - | - | - | 592 | - | 390 | - |
| 2151 | 1750 | 2600 | 2882 | 1456 | 2649 | 3398 | 4884 |
| 24570 | 30564 | 22595 | 18613 | 28013 | 19411 | 21345 | 21972 |
| 211056 | 214304 | 166502 | 167642 | 168564 | 160776 | 178675 | 168144 |

Assistant Director of Statistics, Tiruchirappalli - report dated 25 January 1993.

## APPENDIX-4

**Yield in kilogram per hectare of crops in Tiruchirappalli district**

| *Sl no.* | *Crops* | *Year* / *Fasli* | *1975-76* / *1385* | *1976-77* / *1386* | *1977-78* / *1387* | *1978-79* / *1388* | *1979-80* / *1389* | *1980-81* / *1390* | *1981-82* / *1391* | *1982-83* / *1392* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Rice-I | | 1973 | 2017 | 2215 | 2292 | 1588 | 1742 | 2036 | 1971 |
| 2. | Rice-II | | 2138 | 2153 | 2490 | 2287 | 2146 | 2406 | 2564 | 1999 |
| 3. | Rice-III | | 2016 | 2051 | 2289 | 2291 | 1735 | 1887 | 2135 | 1975 |
| 4. | Rice-combined | | 2016 | 2051 | 2289 | 2291 | 1735 | 1887 | 2135 | 1975 |
| 5. | Cholam-Kharif | | 638 | 784 | 630 | 573 | 735 | 504 | 740 | 479 |
| 6. | Cholam-Rabi | | 1774 | 1023 | 1621 | 947 | 1416 | 1556 | 1740 | 1107 |
| 7. | *Cholam-combined* | | 736 | 801 | 733 | 613 | 802 | 583 | 789 | 507 |
| 8. | Cumbu-Kharif | | 538 | 910 | 534 | 550 | 402 | 252 | 371 | 433 |
| 9. | Cumbu-Rabi | | 1225 | 1357 | 1598 | 1761 | 1703 | 1915 | 2067 | 1867 |
| 10. | *Cumbu-combined* | | 623 | 954 | 642 | 731 | 622 | 417 | 503 | 496 |
| 11. | Ragi-Irrigated | | 932 | 1965 | 2156 | 2095 | 1955 | 2027 | 2415 | 1947 |
| 12. | Ragi-Unirrigated | | 796 | 503 | 659 | 1025 | 1039 | 723 | 1441 | 869 |
| 13. | Ragi-combined | | 883 | 1341 | 1757 | 1699 | 1039 | 1532 | 1913 | 1352 |
| 14. | Maize | | 1064 | 1075 | 1075 | 1086 | 1086 | 1064 | 1064 | 976 |
| 15. | Korra-Kharif | | 727 | 735 | 758 | 758 | 758 | 758 | 758 | 596 |
| 16. | Korra-Rabi | | 727 | 735 | 758 | 758 | 758 | 758 | 758 | - |

## APPENDIX - 4 *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 1641 | 2657 | 2540 | 3072 | 3611 | 4243 | 3981 | 4080 |
| 2078 | 2515 | 2739 | 2847 | 3144 | 4204 | 3763 | 3118 |
| 1715 | 2629 | 2573 | 3162 | 3348 | 3358 | 3262 | 3527 |
| 1715 | 2626 | 2573 | 3047 | 3163 | 4161 | 3706 | 3231 |
| 368 | 776 | 944 | 753 | 1205 | 980 | 1165 | 933 |
| 1106 | 1609 | 1315 | 1431 | 2302 | 2357 | 2046 | 1500 |
| 403 | 824 | 956 | 769 | 1232 | 1009 | 1182 | 947 |
| 488 | 436 | 792 | 424 | 549 | 645 | 697 | 518 |
| 2122 | 1809 | 2093 | 1674 | 2020 | 2174 | 2241 | 2380 |
| 569 | 563 | 885 | 489 | 598 | 704 | 765 | 588 |
| 1957 | 2244 | 2402 | 2743 | 2651 | 2913 | 2740 | 2380 |
| 902 | 737 | 1186 | 1391 | 1166 | 1255 | 1472 | 710 |
| 1211 | 1527 | 1528 | 1954 | 1631 | 1642 | 2113 | 889 |
| 1078 | 1190 | 1243 | 1092 | *1450 | *1100 | *1179 | 1179 |
| 643 | 728 | 720 | 579 | 600 | 600 | 674 | *674 |
| 360 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

| Sl no. | Crops | Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17. | Varagu-Kharif | | 1030 | 1042 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 990 |
| 18. | Varagu-Rabi | | 1030 | 1042 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1075 | 1023 |
| 19. | Samai-Kharif | | 515 | 521 | 538 | 549 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 504 |
| 20. | Samai-Rabi | | 515 | 521 | 538 | 549 | 538 | 538 | 532 | 494 |
| 21. | Other cereals | | 526 | 521 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 538 | 532 | 483 |
| 22. | Bengalgram | | 575 | 594 | 588 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 600 | 526 |
| 23. | Redgram | | 519 | 455 | 359 | 563 | 425 | 309 | 441 | 417 |
| 24. | Greengram | | 209 | 378 | 362 | 423 | 604 | 309 | 340 | 315 |
| 25. | Black gram | | 225 | 412 | 494 | 512 | 431 | 363 | 452 | 324 |
| 26. | Horse gram | | 213 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 240 | 208 |
| 27. | Other Pulses | | 152 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 154 | 142 |
| 28. | Sugarcane-Planted (*in tonnes*) | | 92 | 94 | 111 | 1296 | 100 | 94 | 99 | 98 |
| 29. | Sugarcane-Ratoon (*in tonnes*) | | - | | - | - | – | - | - | - |
| 30. | Chillies | | 1130 | 844 | 800 | 632 | 578 | 394 | 571 | 439 |
| 31. | Garlic | | - | 2800 | 3150 | 3150 | 3150 | 3220 | 3290 | 3000 |
| 32. | Ginger | | - | - | - | - | | - | - | - |

## APPENDIX - 4 *(Contd.)*

| *1983-84* | *1984-85* | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-88* | *1988-89* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1393* | *1394* | *1395* | *1396* | *1397* | *1398* | *1399* | *1400* |
| 1078 | 1008 | 987 | 1260 | *1788 | *1137 | *1150 | *1186 |
| 1040 | 769 | 982 | 2500 | - | - | - | - |
| 549 | 577 | 565 | 846 | *908 | *568 | * 483 | * 380 |
| 549 | 581 | 564 | 829 | - | - | - | - |
| 526 | 538 | 769 | 357 | - | - | 556 | 556 |
| 614 | 556 | 564 | 645 | 600 | 613 | 603 | 603 |
| 240 | 487 | 618 | 822 | 614 | 502 | 452 | 528 |
| 219 | 350 | 464 | 489 | 400 | 400 | 550 | 477 |
| 335 | 390 | 493 | 600 | 506 | 516 | 540 | 612 |
| 225 | 236 | 236 | 429 | 454 | 320 | 294 | 418 |
| 157 | 154 | 152 | 152 | 160 | 155 | 150 | 150 |
| 104 | 132 | 114 | 105 | 127 | 107 | 116 | 106 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 747 | 626 | 792 | 632 | 723 | 469 | 668 | 450 |
| 3000 | 3000 | 410 | - | 5270 | 6078 | 5333 | 5333 |
| - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

* Only total

| *Sl no.* | *Crops* | *Year* / *Fasli* | *1975-76* / *1385* | *1976-77* / *1386* | *1977-78* / *1387* | *1978-79* / *1388* | *1979-80* / *1389* | *1980-81* / *1390* | *1981-82* / *1391* | *1982-83* / *1392* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | Turmeric | | 3226 | 3192 | 3158 | 3226 | 3259 | 3024 | 4276 | 2764 |
| 34. | Coriander | | – | – | 428 | –– | – | – | – | – |
| 35. | Tamarind | | 3620 | 3658 | 3620 | 3658 | 3658 | 3658 | 3658 | 3504 |
| 36. | Onion | | 10948 | 9737 | 10540 | 10335 | 11876 | 10801 | 9840 | 14632 |
| 37. | Tapiaco | | 22300 | 23502 | 30355 | 37248 | 29743 | 31963 | 31603 | 30174 |
| 38. | Potato | | – | – | – | –– | – | – | – | – |
| 39. | Sweet potato | | 8960 | 9184 | 9856 | 10080 | 10752 | 10976 | 10864 | 10997 |
| 40. | Banana(*quintals*) | | 346 | 346 | 346 | 246 | 346 | 277 | 277 | 277 |
| 41. | Mango | | 12000 | 12000 | 14700 | 14400 | 14400 | 14400 | 14400 | 13249 |
| 42. | Citrus fruits | | 10800 | 10800 | 13230 | 12960 | 12960 | 12960 | 12960 | 11964 |
| 43. | Cashewnut | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 44. | Cotton-irrigated | | 257 | 350 | 535 | 372 | 282 | 356 | 378 | 478 |
| 45. | Cotton-un-irrigated | | 39 | 55 | 48 | 135 | 51 | 38 | 51 | 11 |
| 46. | Cotton-combined | | 97 | 147 | 203 | 220 | 149 | 174 | 131 | 110 |
| 47. | Mesta | | 807 | 816 | 799 | 807 | – | 790 | 807 | 796 |
| 48. | Groundnut-irrigated | | 1431 | 1443 | 1468 | 1318 | 1228 | 1425 | 1550 | 1951 |
| 49. | Groundnut - un-irrigated | | 1159 | 794 | 766 | 1.180 | 926 | 813 | 852 | 627 |
| 50. | Groundnut-combined | | 1206 | 870 | 889 | 1216 | 1045 | 1089 | 1121 | 718 |
| 51. | Gingelly - irrigated | | 591 | 426 | 417 | 390 | 579 | 477 | 572 | 476 |
| 52. | " -un-irrigated | | 241 | 374 | 243 | 314 | 213 | 217 | 456 | 215 |
| 53. | " -combined | | 258 | 378 | 258 | 321 | 251 | 234 | 466 | 245 |

## APPENDIX - 4 *(Contd.)*

| Sl no. | Crops Year / Fasli | 1983-84 / 1393 | 1984-85 / 1394 | 1985-86 / 1395 | 1986-87 / 1396 | 1987-88 / 1397 | 1988-89 / 1398 | 1989-90 / 1399 | 1990-91 / 1400 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 33. | Turmeric | 6267 | 4401 | 5924 | 4737 | 4046 | 4604 | 3596 | 3519 |
| 34. | Coriander | – | – | – | 410 | 410 | 415 | 411 | 411 |
| 35. | Tamarind | 3588 | 3623 | 3620 | 3621 | 3518 | 3810 | – | 2383 |
| 36. | Onion | 9335 | 12845 | 11397 | 13356 | 12753 | 11290 | 8707 | 8295 |
| 37. | Tapiaco | 39574 | 35964 | 32195 | 35887 | 38489 | 29776 | 34555 | 34173 |
| 38. | Potato | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 39. | Sweet potato | 11000 | 21567 | 19763 | 19565 | – | 18863 | 19410 | 22877 |
| 40. | Banana(*quintals*) | 427 | 464 | 457 | 448 | 356 | 304 | 468 | 469 |
| 41. | Mango | 1890 | 8348 | 3527 | 2955 | 1263 | 1266 | 1128 | 6783 |
| 42. | Citrus fruits | 12224 | 12344 | 12344 | 12351 | 12000 | 2247 | 1872 | 1514 |
| 43. | Cashewnut | – | – | 17 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 |
| 44. | Cotton-irrigated | 464 | 662 | 518 | 487 | 369 | 437 | – | 435 |
| 45. | Cotton-un-irrigated | 69 | 66 | 149 | 134 | 213 | 199 | 251 | 263 |
| 46. | Cotton-combined | 230 | 306 | 298 | 214 | 244 | 221 | 251 | 284 |
| 47. | Mesta | 813 | – | 850 | 816 | 850 | 829 | – | 816 |
| 48. | Groundnut-irrigated | 1209 | 1593 | 1841 | 1555 | 2034 | 1166 | 1715 | 1353 |
| 49. | Groundnut - un-irrigated | 1019 | 1393 | 1167 | 1181 | 1070 | 871 | 545 | 1237 |
| 50. | Groundnut-combined | 1087 | 1459 | 1339 | 1248 | 1329 | 919 | 768 | 1256 |
| 51. | Gingelly - irrigated | 383 | 384 | 257 | 452 | 539 | 399 | 413 | 614 |
| 52. | " -un-irrigated | 415 | 525 | 417 | 263 | 408 | 395 | 230 | 202 |
| 53. | " -combined | 408 | 511 | 407 | 293 | 424 | 395 | 242 | 251 |

| Sl no. | Crops | Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54. | Sunflower -irrigated | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 55. | " -un-irrigated | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 56. | " -combined | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 57. | Caster | | 417 | 421 | 412 | 412 | 426 | 421 | 439 | 417 |
| 58. | Rapeseed & Mustard | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 59. | Toabacco | | 1224 | 1250 | 1250 | 1250 | 1277 | 1250 | | |
| 60. | Indigo | | 25 | 28 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 29 | 30 | 29 |
| 61. | Coconut garden-palms average yield per tree | | – | – | 52 | – | – | – | - | – |
| 62. | Coconut straypalms average yield per tree | | – | – | 36 | - | – | – | – | – |

## APPENDIX - 4 *(Contd.)*

| *Sl no.* | *Crops* | *Year* / *Fasli* | *1983-84* *1393* | *1984-85* *1394* | *1985-86* *1395* | *1986-87* *1396* | *1987-88* *1397* | *1988-89* *1398* | *1989-90* *1399* | *1990-91* *1400* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 54. | Sunflower -irrigated | | – | – | 1139 | 1041 | 731 | 1250 | 1347 | – |
| 55. | " -un-irrigated | | – | – | 436 | 675 | 396 | 485 | 730 | – |
| 56. | " -combined | | – | – | 526 | 709 | 408 | 569 | 813 | 660 |
| 57. | Caster | | 413 | 432 | 316 | 316 | – | 316 | 345 | 345 |
| 58. | Rapeseed & Mustard | | – | – | 280 | 339 | 280 | 225 | 226 | 226 |
| 59. | Toabacco | | 1176 | 1211 | 1500 | 1176 | 1180 | 1150 | 1200 | 1200 |
| 60. | Indigo | | 31 | 31 | 30 | – | – | – | – | – |
| 61. | Coconut garden-palms average yield per tree | | – | – | 9292* | 6678* | – | – | – | – |
| 62. | Coconut straypalms average yield per tree | | – | – | 549* | 448* | – | – | – | – |

* Yield data in nuts per hectares.

## APPENDIX -5

### Total outturn of crops in Tiruchirappalli district- *(Tonnes)*

| *Sl no.* | *Crops* | *Year* / *Fasli* | *1975-76* / *1385* | *1976-77* / *1386* | *1977-78* / *1387* | *1978-79* / *1388* | *1979-80* / *1389* | *1980-81* / *1390* | *1981-82* / *1391* | *1982-83* / *1392* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Rice-I | | 232090 | 183810 | 257350 | 304500 | 217300 | 197600 | 266540 | 215410 |
| 2. | Rice-II | | 87950 | 65760 | 105810 | 106370 | 105120 | 76130 | 77660 | 35380 |
| 3. | Rice-III | | 3450 | 2470 | 4010 | 3740 | 2650 | 390 | 740 | 80 |
| 4. | Rice-total | | 323490 | 252040 | 367150 | 414610 | 325070 | 274120 | 344940 | 250870 |
| 5. | *Cholam-Kharif* | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 6. | Cholam-Rabi | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 7. | *Cholam-total* | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 8. | Cholam -irrigated | | 22360 | 10680 | 23090 | 12670 | 18050 | 12300 | 11940 | 6860 |
| 9. | Cholam-un-irrigated | | 84600 | 107570 | 77500 | 64790 | 86220 | 49520 | 97670 | 63230 |
| 10. | *Cholam -total* | | 106960 | 118250 | 100590 | 77460 | 104270 | 61820 | 109610 | 70090 |
| 11. | Cumbu-irrigated | | 14380 | 13560 | 16020 | 22970 | 23020 | 13850 | 11720 | 5680 |
| 12. | Cumbu-un-irrigated | | 44400 | 83380 | 47270 | 40850 | 26760 | 166300 | 24830 | 28750 |
| 13. | *Cumbu-total* | | 58780 | 96940 | 63290 | 63820 | 49780 | 30480 | 36550 | 34430 |
| 14. | Ragi-irrigated | | 4480 | 6440 | 11190 | 6560 | 6020 | 5810 | 4620 | 2460 |
| 15. | Ragi-unirrigated | | 2130 | 1230 | 1240 | 1900 | 1700 | 1270 | 2940 | 1360 |
| 16. | Ragi-total | | 6610 | 7670 | 12430 | 8460 | 7720 | 7080 | 7560 | 3820 |
| 17. | Maize | | 790 | 370 | 860 | 1050 | 700 | 270 | 640 | 290 |
| 18. | Korra-Kharif | | 130 | 470 | 570 | 460 | 510 | 120 | 440 | 320 |
| 19. | Korra-Rabi | | 10 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 50 | 10 | * | - |
| 20. | *Korra -total* | | 140 | 480 | 600 | 470 | 560 | 130 | 440 | 320 |

## APPENDIX - 5 *(Contd.)*

| *Sl no.* | *Crops* | *Year* / *Fasli* | *1983-84* / *1393* | *1984-85* / *1394* | *1985-86* / *1395* | *1986-87* / *1396* | *1987-88* / *1397* | *1988-89* / *1398* | *1989-90* / *1399* | *1990-91* / *1400* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Rice-I | | 22290 | 294190 | 216300 | 294450 | 29590 | 23040 | 15530 | 17380 |
| 2. | Rice-II | | 54430 | 70480 | 46280 | 34150 | 268430 | 557030 | 338200 | 227450 |
| 3. | Rice-III | | 460 | 50 | 40 | 330 | 10090 | 25540 | 47610 | 54590 |
| 4. | Rice-total | | 266790 | 364720 | 262620 | 328930 | 308930 | 605610 | 401340 | 299420 |
| 5. | *Cholam-Kharif* | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 6. | Cholam-Rabi | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 7. | *Cholam-total* | | – | – | – | – | – | – | – | – |
| 8. | Cholam -irrigated | | 7930 | 11130 | 6190 | 5100 | 8200 | 6250 | 5520 | 4730 |
| 9. | Cholam-un-irrigated | | 52900 | 104210 | 130230 | 111730 | 169010 | 119100 | 152660 | 117390 |
| 10. | Cholam -total | | 60830 | 117340 | 136420 | 116830 | 177210 | 125350 | 158180 | 122120 |
| 11. | Cumbu-irrigated | | 7730 | 12100 | 10160 | 6370 | 4850 | 4950 | 5400 | 5440 |
| 12. | Cumbu-un-irrigated | | 34320 | 28700 | 49940 | 29080 | 38760 | 37160 | 36290 | 30430 |
| 13. | *Cumbu-total* | | 42050 | 40800 | 60100 | 35450 | 43610 | 42140 | 41690 | 35870 |
| 14. | Ragi-irrigated | | 1720 | 3740 | 1840 | 2120 | 1360 | 850 | 1510 | 310 |
| 15. | Ragi-unirrigated | | 1920 | 1110 | 2330 | 1500 | 1310 | 1200 | 1600 | 760 |
| 16. | *Ragi-total* | | 3640 | 4850 | 4170 | 3620 | 2670 | 2050 | 3110 | 1070 |
| 17. | Maize | | 580 | 600 | 460 | 620 | 270 | 420 | 60 | 340 |
| 18. | Korra-Kharif | | 380 | 390 | 280 | 110 | 90 | – | – | – |
| 19. | Korra-Rabi | | * | - | – | – | * | – | – | – |
| 20. | *Korra -total* | | 380 | 390 | 280 | 110 | 90 | 80 | 130 | 180 |

| Sl no. | Crops Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Varagu-Kharif | 47910 | 52910 | 58610 | 56680 | 56270 | 45660 | 50140 | 40450 |
| 22. | Varagu-Rabi | 480 | 90 | 980 | 370 | 1190 | 290 | 470 | 180 |
| 23 | Varagu -total | 47670 | 53000 | 59590 | 57050 | 57460 | 45950 | - | 40630 |
| 24. | *Samai-Kharif* | 2520 | 2920 | 3500 | 2470 | 2660 | 2670 | 3440 | 3540 |
| 25. | Samai-Rabi | 130 | 130 | 120 | 50 | 170 | 10 | 140 | 80 |
| 26. | *Samai-total* | 2650 | 3050 | 3620 | 2520 | 2830 | 2680 | 3580 | 3620 |
| 27. | Other cereals | 140 | 140 | 320 | 220 | 490 | 20 | 100 | 70 |
| 28. | Bengal gram | 20 | 100 | 80 | 130 | 80 | 30 | 40 | 40 |
| 29. | Redgram | 11390 | 9520 | 7050 | 9650 | 7610 | 3050 | 8100 | 7280 |
| 30. | Greengram | 290 | 540 | 480 | 420 | 960 | 330 | 330 | 270 |
| 31. | Blackgram | 800 | 1060 | 1800 | 2660 | 3340 | 1830 | 1990 | 1600 |
| 32. | Horsegram | 980 | 1440 | 1300 | 1530 | 1230 | 890 | 960 | 1000 |
| 33. | Other pulses | 420 | 480 | 550 | 620 | 650 | 310 | 460 | 300 |
| 34. | Sugarcane Planted | 853570 | 1127530 | 158080 | 1563070 | 1371600 | 1486170 | 1720760 | 1537050 |
| 35. | Sugarcane-Ratoon (*in tonnes*) | - | - | - (Combined figures only available) | - | – | - | - | - |
| 36. | Chillies | 15960 | 10750 | 9240 | 10950 | 8690 | 4250 | 6410 | 5880 |
| 37. | Garlic | 20 | 10 | 40 | 10 | 10 | 30 | * | 10 |
| 38. | Tamarind | 2790 | 2800 | 2740 | 2660 | 2970 | 2520 | 3060 | 3010 |

* Below 5 tonnes

## APPENDIX - 5 *(Contd.)*

| Sl no. | Crops | Year / Fasli | 1983-84 / 1393 | 1984-85 / 1394 | 1985-86 / 1395 | 1986-87 / 1396 | 1987-88 / 1397 | 1988-89 / 1398 | 1989-90 / 1399 | 1990-91 / 1400 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Varagu-Kharif | | 46220 | 36020 | 35260 | 39630 | 45840 | 24230 | 21840 | 19510 |
| 22. | Varagu Rabi | | 260 | 10 | 30 | 10 | 760 | 270 | * | - |
| 23. | Varagu-total | | 46480 | 36030 | 35290 | 30640 | 46600 | 24500 | 21840 | 19510 |
| 24. | *Samai -Kharif* | | 3690 | 2600 | 3450 | 5510 | 4210 | 2000 | 1560 | 1000 |
| 25. | Samai- Rabi | | 80 | 50 | * | 180 | 320 | * | - | - |
| 26. | *Samai -total* | | 3770 | 2650 | 3450 | 5690 | 4530 | 2000 | 1560 | 1000 |
| 27. | Other cereals | | 20 | 10 | 20 | 10 | 10 | - | * | * |
| 28. | Bengalgram | | 70 | 50 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 60 | 50 | 100 |
| 29. | Redgram | | 4500 | 5110 | 6610 | 7330 | 7310 | 6150 | 7230 | 6470 |
| 30. | Greengram | | 140 | 630 | 660 | 940 | 720 | 640 | 2380 | 1710 |
| 31. | Blackgram | | 1530 | 2820 | 2580 | 8860 | 2780 | 2440 | 7420 | 8580 |
| 32. | Horsegram | | 930 | 570 | 760 | 1430 | 1950 | 710 | 1450 | 2290 |
| 33. | Otherpulses | | 290 | 260 | 300 | 370 | 380 | 320 | 640 | 600 |
| 34. | Sugarcane Planted | | 1305970 | 1910380 | 1949520 | 1835920 | 2067760 | 1847490 | 2026490 | 2251420 |
| 35. | Sugarcane Ratten (*tonnes*) | | (Combined figures only available) | | | | | | | |
| 36. | Chillies | | 7800 | 7360 | 11280 | 7080 | 7480 | 5560 | 10760 | 4930 |
| 37. | Garlic | | * | * | - | * | 70 | 10 | 20 | 30 |
| 38. | Tamarind | | 2960 | 3250 | 3370 | 3570 | 3680 | 4000 | 2830 | 2810 |

| Sl no. | Crops | Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39. | Turmeric | | 3560 | 2970 | 4060 | 4660 | 5980 | 4090 | 4020 | 1540 |
| 40. | Ginger | | - | - | - | – | - | - | - | - |
| 41. | Coriander | | - | - | 6160 | 8140 | 6380 | 8340 | 5840 | 11420 |
| 42. | Onion | | 31530 | 34420 | 24510 | 31470 | 29010 | 27470 | 20590 | 43350 |
| 43. | Tapiaco | | 24260 | 26420 | 37700 | 37470 | 36380 | 53060 | 29140 | 25280 |
| 44. | Sweet Potato | | 17360 | 17350 | 11090 | 10850 | 8810 | 8520 | 8460 | 0 |
| 45. | Banana (*Quintals*) | | 2532030 | 300920 | 334450 | 329600 | 418110 | 290360 | 240370 | 230850 |
| 46. | Mango | | 17400 | 17470 | 20920 | 18320 | 22490 | 22000 | 22650 | 19330 |
| 47. | Citrus fruits | | 1850 | 2830 | 6140 | 7190 | 6160 | 6510 | 7260 | 6640 |
| 48. | Cashewnut | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 49. | Cotton - irrigated | | 1550 | 4380 | 7700 | 6100 | 3980 | 3700 | 1980 | 1950 |
| 50. | Cotton - un - irrigated | | 650 | 1540 | 1470 | 3950 | 990 | 540 | 840 | 170 |
| 51. | *Cotton - total* | | 2200 | 5920 | 9170 | 10050 | 4970 | 4240 | 2820 | 2120 |
| 52. | Groundnut - irrigated | | 14080 | 102100 | 15600 | 21720 | 32180 | 30070 | 28770 | 10210 |
| 53. | Groundnut - un-irrigated | | 54090 | 36730 | 38280 | 54370 | 37630 | 20920 | 25310 | 17160 |
| 54. | *Groundnut-total* | | 68170 | 46940 | 53880 | 76090 | 69810 | 50990 | 54080 | 27370 |
| 55. | Mesta | | 980 | 1020 | 40 | 60 | 70 | 10 | 10 | 10 |

## APPENDIX - 5 *(Contd.)*

| Sl no. | Crops | Year / Fasli | 1983-84 / 1393 | 1984-85 / 1394 | 1985-86 / 1395 | 1986-87 / 1396 | 1987-88 / 1397 | 1988-89 / 1398 | 1989-90 / 1399 | 1990-91 / 1400 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 39. | Turmeric | | 4510 | 5720 | 9450 | 7030 | 4030 | 5890 | 2700 | 1610 |
| 40. | Ginger | | - | - | 70 | | - | - | | |
| 41. | Coriander | | 9000 | 9040 | 8890 | 8300 | 10320 | 7820 | 7210 | 7710 |
| 42. | Onion | | 33710 | 67800 | 46830 | 51470 | 58060 | 53170 | 44950 | 46690 |
| 43. | Tapiaco | | 65220 | 89840 | 45720 | 79960 | 120890 | 88350 | 104980 | 118860 |
| 44. | Sweet potato | | 8940 | 21050 | 14170 | 17610 | 18760 | 11710 | 14290 | 12060 |
| 45. | Banana Quintals | | 356550 | 449520 | 460990 | 451130 | 357910 | 310240 | 495930 | 603660 |
| 46. | Mango | | 2750 | 12710 | 5600 | 4640 | 1340 | 1450 | 1410 | 8730 |
| 47. | Citrus fruits | | 7530 | 8480 | 9320 | 9090 | 8890 | 1390 | 1160 | 910 |
| 48. | Cashewnut | | - | - | 2010 | 2100 | 2250 | 2310 | 2340 | 2420 |
| 49. | Cotton - irrigated | | 3160 | 12700 | 6830 | 2710 | 2730 | 2520 | | 4630 |
| 50. | Cotton - un-irrigated | | 730 | 1890 | 2900 | 2500 | 6250 | 11420 | 24330 | 20730 |
| 51. | *Cotton - total* | | 3890 | 14590 | 9730 | 5260 | 8980 | 13940 | 24330 | 25360 |
| 52. | Groundnut irrigated | | 20290 | 33330 | 26000 | 14920 | 35830 | 12360 | 20620 | 15900 |
| 53. | Ground - un-irrigated | | 33450 | 58120 | 48130 | 52030 | 51180 | 46990 | 28090 | 74170 |
| 54. | *Groundnut - total* | | 53740 | 91450 | 74130 | 66950 | 87010 | 59350 | 48710 | 90070 |
| 55. | Mesta | | * | - | 10 | | 10 | * | | 230 |

| Sl no. | Crops Year / Fasli | 1975-76 / 1385 | 1976-77 / 1386 | 1977-78 / 1387 | 1978-79 / 1388 | 1979-80 / 1389 | 1980-81 / 1390 | 1981-82 / 1391 | 1982-83 / 1392 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56. | Gingelly - irrigated | 670 | 700 | 1000 | 870 | 1370 | 470 | 740 | 500 |
| 57. | Gingelly - un - irrigated | 5180 | 7490 | 6270 | 7430 | 4350 | 3040 | 6440 | 1780 |
| 58 | *Gingelly- total* | 5850 | 8190 | 7270 | 8300 | 5720 | 3510 | 7180 | 2280 |
| 59. | Sunflower - irrigated | - | - | – | - | - | - | - | - |
| 60. | Sunflower - un irrigated | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 61. | *Sunflower - total* | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 62. | Caster | 260 | 350 | 270 | 270 | 270 | 130 | 160 | 190 |
| 63. | Rapeseed and Mustard | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 64. | Tobacco | 470 | 670 | 330 | 570 | 690 | 870 | 490 | 100 |
| 65. | Indigo (*Quintals*) | 10 | 30 | 10 | 50 | - | 10 | 10 | * |
| 66. | Coconut yield rate in nuts / hect. | - | - | *58083 | * 58100 | - | 13842 | 730 | 13491 |
| 67. | Arecanut yield rate in nuts / hect. | - | - | - | 92 | - | 8517 | 15446 | 616 |

**APPENDIX - 5** *(Contd.)*

| Sl no. | Crops | *Year* / *Fasli* | *1983-84* / *1393* | *1984-85* / *1394* | *1985-86* / *1395* | *1986-87* / *1396* | *1987-88* / *1397* | *1988-89* / *1398* | *1989-90* / *1399* | *1990-91* / *1400* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56. | Gingelly - irrigated | | 870 | 630 | 270 | 1180 | 1570 | 440 | 500 | 1470 |
| 57. | Gingelly - un-irrigated | | 3430 | 8080 | 6930 | 3610 | 8510 | 6950 | 3920 | 3650 |
| 58. | *Gingelly- total* | | 4300 | 8710 | 7200 | 4790 | 10080 | 7390 | 4420 | 5120 |
| 59. | Sunflower - irrigated | | - | - | 180 | 100 | 50 | 200 | 210 | - |
| 60. | Sunflower - un-irrigated | | - | - | 470 | 630 | 730 | 620 | 970 | - |
| 61. | *Sunflower - total* | | - | - | 650 | 730 | 780 | 820 | 1180 | 1760 |
| 62. | Caster | | 220 | 330 | 230 | 230 | 240 | 230 | 320 | 400 |
| 63. | Rapeseed and Mustard | | - | - | 10 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 10 | 10 |
| 64. | Tobacco | | 240 | 310 | 220 | 60 | 70 | 60 | 50 | 40 |
| 65. | Indigo (*quintals*) | | * | * | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 66. | Coconut yield rate in nuts / hect. | | 11413 | 13165 | - | - | 8425 | 8479 | 9444 | - |
| 67. | Arecanut yield rate in nuts / hect. | | 567 | 574 | 549 | - | 496 | 610 | 620 | - |

* Below 5 tonnes  * In '000 Nuts Coconut  2. Banana in tonnes from 1976-77 onwards.
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29. Managing Director, The Tamil Nadu Poultry Development Corporation Limited, - report dated 20 March 1992.

30. Managing Director, Tiruchirappalli District Cooperative Milk Producers', Union Ltd., Tiruchirappalli - report dated 19 May and 30 Aug. 1994.

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39. Divisional Forest Officer, Social Forestry Division, Tamil Nadu Forest Department, Tiruchirappalli, report dated 23 January 1992.
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# CHAPTER - 5

# INDUSTRIES

Secondary sector, next to primary sector, makes effective use of available men and materials in the industrial activity and contributes substantially to the development of the district. Industrial sector motivates the people belonging to local as well as other parts of the country in investment; identifies the resources and infrastructure facilities available in a particular region and thereby assists exploitation and utilisation of resources available in the district; paves way for the establishment of large, medium, small scale and ancillary units manufacturing various products and generates employment and income.

**Old time Industries :**

Tiruchirappalli, traversed by the river Cauvery from west to east, has been a traditional agricultural district. The most important local industries were weaving and manufacture of cigars. Cigar was almost entirely confined to Tiruchirappalli town wherefrom a large quantum of cigars was sent to all parts of India. The tobacco used was chiefly imported from Dindigul, as the local growth was coarse and inferior.

*Goldsmithy:-*

The goldsmiths of Tiruchirappalli were of considerable repute.[1] The jewellery of Tiruchirappalli attracted European curiosity. Personal ornaments worn by the poor and hill tribes, were frequently of interest, not only on ethnological grounds, but also on account of the artistic value of the specimens. The originality and grace of some of the patterns were remarkable, and much skill was shown in converting common materials to these purposes.[2]

*Metal Industries :-*

Metal industries are divided into four main heads, roughly marked by the sources of demand:- i) intended for use mainly in temples; (ii) required mainly by the existence of a wealthy court; (iii) by military; (iv) meant for general household use. Of the first class were the different kinds of presents offered by Kings and the wealthier classes in general, to temples, the different kinds of fruits made out of heaps of gold such as arecanuts, jack fruits, plantains, coconuts and mangoes or again golden images of sesa, of garuda, a golden arch, a pearl garland, a canopy of pearls, golden car, golden trough, golden under-garment, golden aureola, golden pedestal, golden armour, golden vessels, golden throne, etc., presented by Sundara Pandya in 1257 A.D. to the God at Srirangam in Tiruchirappalli. Images of

gold and silver are bound to occur frequently in inscriptions; a golden pavilion is another popular present. Jewellery of thirteen kinds is mentioned in an inscription. They are, - Kalvadam, padagam, tirucchari, mugakkarai, mulaittadam, karam, mangiliam, pattakkarai, todu, vali, pancasaram, kavadam and talvadam.[3]

*Ivory :-*

The best ivory paintings were from Tiruchirappalli. Ivory was sawn up in to very thin plates which were carefully seasoned and pressed that they might not curve, and were finally polished. The painting when finished was protected by a very thick but clear glass, smoothed off at the edges like a pebble. The work was always executed either in colour, which was generally soft, rich and effective, or else in Indian ink, mere light and shade. They were often pleasing, especially in the landscape subjects, for then the conventional treatment of the trees and sky became less prominent than in the coloured ones.[4]

Iron was manufactured in one or two villages in the north of Musiri taluk. A shell marble was set up in Perambalur taluk of which the tops of tables, paper weights and similar ornaments were made. Pottery materials, including pipeclay and gypsum, were common in the district. Pottery units were scattered all over the district. Common salt effloresces from soil was available in many parts of the district and was collected by the poor for household use.[5]

Basket making, mat making, bricks and tiles manufacturing were carried out as in other parts of the State. Building stone and stone useful for road metalling, including gneiss, limestone and laterite minerals were available and mineral based industries sprang up for exploiting these economic value products.

Many old time industries had to face competition from the modern industries producing quality products at lesser cost. Competition from machine made goods, deficiency of raw materials, lack of support and initiative from local people, want of marketing and deficiency of income of artisans engaged in the occupation caused the decline of many old time industries.[6]

**New Industrial Development :**

India has chosen the path of formalised planning for increasing the production of goods and services and making the best use of country's resource potentialities for industrial development. The industrial policy of independent India was first announced in 1948. This was the first concerted attempt to enunciate a comprehensive industrial policy for the country and it has served as the kingpin of the country's industrial development planning.[7]

The industrial policy resolution of 1948 served the purpose of broadly indicating the government's attitude and approach towards the process of industrial development. Industries were divided into four broad categories. The adoption of a socialistic pattern of society as the national objective and the programme of rapid industrialisation was contemplated in the second five year plan. Almost simultaneously with the launching of the second five year plan, Government of India's second industrial policy was announced in 1956, re-orienting 1948 industrial policy. Subsequently in the years 1973, 1977, 1980 and 1991, industrial policies were formulated by modifying the early policies and were directed towards removing distortions of the past, so that the goal of past economic development could be achieved.

Massive increase in employment opportunities, utilisation of local resources, exploration of new sectors hitherto untapped and development of backward areas are the basic objectives of the industrial policy pursued by the Government of Tamil Nadu.[8] With a view to achieving this objective, a set of strategies for the simultaneous development of the various sectors within the broad canvass of industries, such as major industries, medium industries, small scale industries and the tiny sectors, was formulated. It was also ensured that the large and medium industries were assigned their proper role in such a way that they were made to function in a complementary manner and help in activising the growth forces in the state's economy.

The major task of the State Government in the industrial sector is the promotion and development of major, medium and small scale industries by providing financial assistance and by building up economic infrastructure. Keeping this in view, a number of State Government promotional agencies like SIPCOT, TIDCO, TIIC, SIDCO, TANSI, etc., have set up units and they have taken various steps for the development of industries.[9]

Besides this, Government of Tamil Nadu have set up Tamil Nadu Sugar Corporation (TASCO), Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation (TANCEM), Tamil Nadu Salt Corporation, Tamil Nadu Leather Development Corporation Ltd., TamilNadu Ceramics Limited (TACEL), Tamil Nadu Minerals Ltd, (TAMIN) and Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) for the development of industries in the public sector.

The Directorate of Industries and Commerce continues to take consistent steps to sustain and strengthen the industrial development activities. Apart from the functions like identification of entrepreneurs and registration of small industries; organisation of industrial co-operative societies; issuing of essentiality certificates for import machineries and raw materials; analysis and testing of raw materials offering technical informations service, establishing and running functional and co-operative industrial estates for promotion of tiny and small scale industries, sponsoring

applications for industrial licences, for hire purchase of machinery and equipment and for registration as approved suppliers of products and involving in the development of coir industry, the Directorate implements centrally sponsored schemes; undertakes industrial management and development programmes, conducts surveys and maintains statistics, prepares and updates project profiles; assists in securing financial assistance from banks for setting up their own ventures and conducts entrepreneur training programme. Further, training in various trades is also given to rural artisans who settle themselves in various avocations. In areas like granting interest free sales tax loan, 15 per cent capital subsidy, interest subsidy, ISI subsidy, etc., to small scale industrial units, nursing sick units and identifying and sponsoring eligible small scale industrial units for national awards, the Directorate plays an effective role through District Industries Centre.[10]

The District Industries Centre, is functioning from 2 October 1979 at Tiruchirappalli. It provides all kinds of assistance to prospective entrepreneurs, right from the selection of projects and arranges for inputs like accommodation, credit, scarce raw materials and up to the marketing of finished products.[11]

**Industrial Development in the district :**

The only major industrial unit set up in the district during the British period was the Southern Railway Workshop at Golden Rock, which is more than six decades old.[12] This Mechanical Railway Workshop, adjudged as the best railway workshop of the Indian Railways by the World Bank, with whose aid the work has been totally modernised, is catering to the periodical overhauling of the diesel locomotives. Tiruchirappalli once the headquarters of the South Indian Railways is now the headquarters of the divisional railway.[13]

But a major thrust to industrialisation was inaugurated with the establishment of the giant Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited popularly known as *BHEL* in the year 1965 which has today emerged as a model public sector undertaking in the country. Tiruchirappalli can be proud of the achievements of *BHEL* and its significance could be appreciated from the fact that this factory, which was established with an investment of about Rs.25 crores, is today having an annual turnover crossing Rs. 771 crores and aiming at an annual production of Rs. 1,000 crores in 1990. The setting up of this factory has also led to the growth of scores of ancillaries in and around Tiruchirappalli. Today, the BHEL and its ancillaries provide employment to over 22,000 persons in the district. More details about *BHEL* are given in this chapter separately, under the caption "Engineering Industry"

The major state public sector undertaking which has sprung up in late 1990's is the state owned Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (T.N.P.L.) at Kagithapuram near Karur. It is the biggest bagasse-based newsprint plant in the world and it was dedicated to the nation on

24 May, 1986.[14] The Ordnance Factory and the Heavy Alloy Penetrating Plant and scores of large, medium and small scale industries like the cement factories at Dalmiapuram, a number of enginering industries and Tiruchi Distilleries have witnessed on the industrial front after Independence.

**Power :**

Tiruchirappalli district depends on the Tiruchirappalli Electricity Distribution Circle (North & South) supply, which is fed by the State grid. There are no thermal or hydro electric power stations in the district. During the year 1992-93, 5138 villages and hamlets and 1974 Adi dravidar colonies have been electrified. The number of consumers under different categories in Tiruchirappalli Electricity Circle as on 31 March 1992 are as under :-

| *Sl. no.* | *Description* | *No. of connecttion* | *Connected load (in KVA)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Agriculture | 1,16,230 | 369109 |
| 2. | *Industries.-* | | |
| | a.High tension | 137 | 210286 |
| | b.Low tension | 11,886 | 234337 |
| 3. | Domestic | 3,60,537 | 275701 |
| 4. | Public lightings | 4,327 | 4261 |
| 5. | Public Water supply | 2,775 | 10424 |
| 6. | Huts | 78,464 | 3098 |
| 7. | General Purposes (Tariff VII & VIII) | 63,953 | 59541 |

It may be thus seen that as on 31 March 1992, 11,886 industries have been supplied with power loads to the capacity of 2,34,337 KW. The Tiruchirappalli Electricity Circle (North & South) has 42 sub-stations spread over the district with 84 transformers, with a total capacity of 11,16,750 KVA.

Details of sub-stations with transformer capacity available with Tiruchirappalli Electricity Distribution Circle are furnished in *appendix.*[15]

Further, 24 hours industrial feeders are available in the following places :-[16]

1. Perambalur
2. Karur
3. Manapparai
4. Tiruverambur
5. Srirangam
6. Pettaivaithalai
7. Mayanoor
8. Manachanallur
9. Thuvakudi
10. Thanthoni
11. Kulithalai
12. Krishnarayapuram
13. Andanallur
14. Manikandam
15. Jeyankondam
16. Pullambadi
17. Musiri &
18. T. Palur

**Jayankondam Lignite Power Project :**

As per the 14th, Power Survey, Tamil Nadu was facing a deficit of 597 MW by the end of IX Plan Period taking into account, the on going and sanctioned schemes alone. In order to meet the above deficit it has been proposed to exploit the lignite potential available in Tamil Nadu. Large quantities of lignite deposits have been identified in the Jayankondam areas and Government decided for private participation in taking up captive lignite mining for power generation. This paved the way for the formation of Jayankondam Lignite Power Corporation in December 1991.

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (TIDCO), a fully owned Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise, MC Nally Bharat Enterprises and four German companies co-promote about Rs. 7,000 crore Jayankondam Lignite Power Project at Jayankondacholapuram. The Jayankondam project seeks to mine lignite and is to produce 1500 MW of power.[17]

A memorandum of understanding (MoU) has also been signed between the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board and Jayankondam Lignite Power Corporation (JLPC). The Jayankondam Lignite Power Corporation inducts as equity partners the Man Gutehoffnunghutte AG. TAKRAF Lauchhammer Gmbh (Gmbh) who are experts in lignite mining, and Siecmens Energieerzeugung Kwu Kpu and Dentche Babeock Energic - and Umwelttechnik AG in power generation. This combination helps source the loans required for this project inclusive of foreign exchange of approx. Rs. 5,000 crores. This project envisages lignite mining in the Jayankondacholapuram area and it is fuel to feed three power generating units of 500 mw each.[18]

**Industrial Estates :**

There are five industrial estates in the district located at Ariyamangalam, Thiruverambur, Thuvakudi, Karur and Athur village in Karur taluk. These estates are under the control of the Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation, a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking. These estates provide ready built industrial sheds and also developed plots for construction of industrial sheds to prospective entrepreneurs with all infrastructural facilities such as road, water, power, etc. Details of Industrial accommodation available in the above industrial estates are furnished below :-[19]

| Sl. no. | Name of the Industrial Estate | (Area in Acres) | | No.of deve-loped plots | No.of cons-truc-ted sheds | Allotted plots | Sheds |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A. | C. | | | | |
| 1. | Thuvakudi | 478 | 38 | 289 | 20 | 230 | 20 |
| 2. | Thiruverambur | 80 | 35 | 6 | 36 | .. | 36 |
| 3. | Ariyamangalam | 17 | 64 | .. | 33 | .. | 33 |
| 4. | Karur | 26 | 66 | 19 | 16 | 19 | 16 |
| 5. | Athur village (Karur Taluk) | 36 | 292 | 92 | 5 | 92 | 5 |

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation has constructed 5 sheds of 600 sq.ft. size at Thuvakudi and 4 sheds at Ariyamangalam during the year 1990-91 which are being allotted to the prospective entrepreneurs.

Besides, the following tiny sector industrial complexes are available in the rural areas of this district. The size of the shed is 800 sq.ft. or 200 sq.m. The number of sheds available are :-

1. Thuvakudi ... 29 sheds
2. Musiri ... 10 sheds
3. Thathiengarpet ... 15 sheds
4. Arumbavoor ... 50 sheds
5. Padalur ... 10 sheds

Another industrial estate exclusively for the development of Electrical and Electornics Industries was started at Thuvakudi in the year 1976. The total area of the estate is 20 acres. This industrial estate consists of eight constructed sheds which have already been allotted to the entrepreneurs on hire purchase basis for starting electronics industries.[20] There is also one electronic testing and development centre functioning in the estate which provides common facility for quality testing of electronic products manufactured by the units in the estate as well as from outside.

**Functional industrial estates :[21]**

As per the deliberations of the District Advisory Committee, it was decided to make an all out effort to develop the following three categories of industries in the district, by starting industrial estates exclusively for the development of these industries.

1. Leather industries; 2. Electronics industries and 3. Food processing industries.

**Ancillary Industrial Estate, Tiruverambur :***

The following are the list of exclusive ancillary units to Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, functioning in the ancillary industrial estate, Tiruverambur. These units were established / sponsored jointly by Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited and Government of Tamil Nadu.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Krishna Engineering (P) Limited | — | Founding |
| 2. | Nagabushnam Industries | — | Machining shop |
| 3. | Nagabushnam Associates | — | Machining shop |
| 4. | Noble Industries | — | Machining shop |
| 5. | Vangourd Industries | — | Machining shop |
| 6. | Krishnagiri Engineering | — | Machining shop |
| 7. | Kathirmalai Industries | — | Machining shop |
| 8. | Raman Structurals | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 9. | Balaji Industries | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 10. | Bannari Industries | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 11. | Santhi Industries | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 12. | Ambika Industries | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 13. | Swamy Structurals | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 14. | Sai Fab | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 15. | Kay Engineering | — | Strurctural Fabrications shop |
| 16. | General Engineering | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 17. | D.G.R. Venture | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 18. | Devi Structurals | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 19. | R.M.K. Engineering | — | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 20. | Trichy Ancillary Engineering (P) Limited | — | Structural Fabrications shop |

* President, BHEL Ancillaries Association, Tiruchirappalli, dated 22 June 1994.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | Poondy Madha Engineering Work | --- | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 22. | Irudayaraj Industries | --- | Structural Fabrications shop |
| 23. | Eswari Structurals | --- | Structural Fabrications shop |

**Industrial Backwardness** *(State Capital Investment subsidy) :* [22]

In order to accelerate rapid industrial development in the industrially most backward and backward areas in the State, the Government of Tamil Nadu have announced package of concessions and incentives. The Government have declared certain taluks in the districts as industrially most backward and backward and the new small scale industrial units started in these areas are given State Capital Investment Subsidy. In Tiruchirappalli district, the following taluks have been declared by the Government of Tamil Nadu as industrially most backward and backward. Thuraiyur and Udayarpalayam are most backward taluks and Perambalur, Kulithalai, Musiri and Manapparai are backward taluks.

Under this scheme, new small scale industrial units started on or after 22 May 1989 in the backward taluks are eligible for state capital investment subsidy of 15 per cent on total capital investment made on land, building, and machinery, subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh with effect from 19, September 1991.

New units started in industrially most backward taluks are eligible for 20 per cent state capital subsidy on newly created assets subject to a maximum of Rs. 20 lakh. This is effective from 19 September 1991. Further, new small scale industrial units started in the industrial complexes set up by Government agencies are also eligible for state capital investment subsidy of 15 per cent on fixed assets subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakh.

This subsidy is also sanctioned for expansion / diversification of existing small scale industrial units but the expansion / diversification should be not less than 25 per cent of the already existing fixed assets or there should be an increase of 15 per cent in the production or sales value. The application for sanction of subsidy should be filled within one year from the date of commencement of commercial production.[23]

Small scale industrial units, which have secured financial assistance from Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited, can avail of the subsidy assistance from Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited with effect from 1 April 1991. The small scale industrial units which have obtained financial assistance from other financial institutions / banks or which have started industries with their own investment, can avail subsidy assistance from the District Industries Centre.

**Special Capital Investment Subsidy :**

The following categories of industries are eligible for special capital investment subsidy as noted against each, irrespective of their location:-

| *Sl. no.* | *Category* | *Percentage of subsidy on fixed investment* | *Maximum subsidy for which eligible (Rs. in lakhs)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Leather Industries | 20 | 20 |
| 2. | Electronics Industries | 20 | 35 |
| 3. | Automobile Ancillary Industries | 20 | 15 |
| 4. | Drugs and Pharmaceutical Industries | 20 | 15 |
| 5. | Food Processing Industries | 20 | 15 |
| 6. | Industries Manufacturing Solar energy equipments | 20 | 15 |
| 7. | Industries making Diamond and Gold Jewellery exclusively for export | 20 | 15 |
| 8. | Industries manufacturing Pollution control equipments | 20 | 15 |
| 9. | Jute Industries | 20 | 15 |
| 10. | Industries making Sports goods | 20 | 15 |
| 11. | Industries making cost effective building materials such as Aluminium & PVC Doors, Windows, etc. | 20 | 15 |

This subsidy is sanctioned and disbursed by the District Industries Centre.

**Power tariff subsidy :**

New small scale industrials units utilising low tension power in Tariff-IV are eligible for power tariff subsidy , for the first three years. Of 30 per cent 20 per cent and 10 per cent of electricity charges paid during the first, second and third year respectively. New small Scale industrial units started after 20 Januuary 1992 are eligible for subsidy at the rate of 40 per cent 30 per cent and 20 per cent of electricity charges paid in the first, second and third year respectively.

Small scale industrials units started within Tiruchirappalli town limits and also within eight km, radius of urban agglomeration are not, however, eligible for this subsidy.

The units have to apply to the District Industries Centre for sanction of this subsidy within three months from the date of commencement of regular production or the date of getting power connection.

**Generator subsidy :**

Small scale industrial units consuming LT/HT power are eligible for generator subsidy of 15 per cent of the value of generator purchased subject to a maximum of Rs.5 lakh. The unit should have obtained no objection certificate from the Tamil Nadu Electricity Board for the installation of generator. Subsidy is given only for the purpose of new generator and disbursed directly to the financing institutions/banks. The application for sanction of this subsidy is sent to the Dsitrict Industries Centre within one year from the date of purchase or installation of new generator.

*Interest free Sales Tax Deferral / Waiver Concessions :-*

Government of Tamil Nadu have granted certain concessions of sales tax defferal/waiver to new small scale industrial units. Under this scheme of assistance new units as well as existing units undertaking expansion / diversification are eligible for sales tax waiver / deferment facilities. These facilities are available to all the small scale industrial units started in all areas of the State as detailed below:-

*For New SSI units and existing units started in Industrially most backward taluks :-*

New small scale industrial units set up in areas declared as industrially most backward in the district, and also the existing small scale industrial units undertaking expansion or diversification with more than 15 per cent increase in production / sales turnover, are eligible for full waiver of sales tax for a period of 5 years up to the ceiling of the total investment made on fixed assets. These units are eligible to opt for availing nine year deferment of sales tax instead of waiver for five years.

*For units started in backward taluks :-*

New small scale industrial Units set up in the areas declared in the district as industrially backward and in the industrial estates developed by any of the Government agencies, are eligible for sales tax deferment for nine years to the full extent of the total fixed investment made in fixed assets.

*For expansion / diversification of existing units :-*

For expansion or diversification of existing small scale industrial units started in backward taluks, deferment of sales tax given shall not exceed 80 per cent of the additional investment made in fixed assets.

*For new small industrial units started in other areas:-* [24]

New small scale industrial units started in other areas are eligible for deferment of sales tax for five years up to 50 per cent of additional investment made in fixed assets. Units commenced regular production on or after 18, April 1990 are eligible for assistance under this scheme, include Tamil Nadu Government sales tax, Central sales tax surcharge, additional

surcharge and additional sales tax. Second hand asset are not considered for assessing the total value of fixed assets.

Sales tax waiver/defferal concessions have been extended to the existing small scale industrial units undertaking expansion or diversification for any number of time effective from 1 April 1991. Provided there should be more than 15 per cent increase in production/or sales turnover each time or expansion or diversification, up to 50 per cent of additional investment made in fixed assets.

Units registered as small scale industries alone are eligible for all those concessions.

**Mining and Heavy Industries :**

*Gypsum:-*

Tiruchirappalli district is rich in mineral resources. Limestone and Gypsum are available in plenty in this district. Deposits of Gypsum are in large quantum in Karai, Therani, Theranipalayam, Othiyam, Uttathur, Varagupadi and Kolakkanatham villages in Perambalur taluk and Nambakurichi, Garudamangalam and Sirukalappur villages in Lalgudi taluk. It is estimated that a reserve of about 4,30,000 tonnes of Gypsum is available in these areas. These reserves are fully utilised by the cement factories at Dalmiapuram and Ariyalur. Gypsum is also used for the manufacture of chalk crayons and plaster of paris.

**Limestone:**

Sedimentary limestone deposit of about 11 million tonnes is available in Ariyalur, Perambalur and Lalgudi taluks besides crystallina limestone deposits of about five million tonnes in Kulithalai and Musiri taluks. Quartz is largely available in Karur taluk. The estimation of quartz deposit in Karur taluk is about 2,00,000 tonnes, which is used by glasswares and ceramics products manufacturing units and also in refractory industries. Feldspar is available in Karur, Musiri, Manapparai and Kulithalai taluks. This mineral is used for Glassing in ceramics industries. The quantity available is estimated at 75,000 tonnes. Further, fireclay deposits of about 1.10 million tonnes are available in Perambalur and Udayarpalayam taluks. The availability of Steatite (Soap stone) deposits of about 5,00,000 tonnes is conpsicious, in Thuraiyur and Musiri taluks. Magnesite is found in small quantity of about 10,000 tonnes in Thennilai (S) village of Karur taluk. Further black granite deposits of about 1,000 Cu.Mts, are available in Perambalur taluk, white coloured granites of about 1,66 Cu.Mts. are there in Manapparai, Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli, Lalgudi, Perambalur, Thuraiyur and Karur taluks.[25]

Fire clay available at Therani is utilised for the manufacture of stone ware pipes by Dalmia Ceramics. Quartz available in Kulithalai and Karur areas are utilised for the manufacture of glass and ceramic articles.

Fieldspar available in the district is utilised by M/s Dalmia Ceramics Limited for the manufacture of ceramic goods.[26]

Apart from the mineral based industries mentioned above, this district has also shown notable progress in the development of agro-based industries, paper Industry and textile based industries.

**Agro based industries :**

Sugar mills at Pettaivaithalai, Pugalur, Kattur and Perambalur, the roller flour mill at Tiruchirappalli, two rice bran oil extraction units and one Vanaspathi manufacturing unit are some of the notable agro based industries in the large scale sector. A number of modern rice mills in private sector in and around Manachanallur area of Lalgudi taluk and a modern rice mill in Tiruchirappalli owned by Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation (TNCSC) are also worth mentioning. A sizeable quantum of paddy procured in Thanjavur in both the seasons and also paddy procured in Thanjavur in both the seasons and also paddy procured in this district, are hulled only in these rice mills and the rice so hulled, distributed to general public, under public distribution system.

*Paper industry :-*

The Tamil Nadu News Print and Papers Ltd. at Pugalur is a pioneer industry in India, with a capital outlay of Rs.206 crores engaged in the manufacture of Newsprints and writing paper using bagassee, a by-product of sugar mills.

*Textile based industries :-*

Thiageswar Alai at Manapparai, Sri Uma Parameswari Spinning Mills, Ramjeenagar, Sri Sabari Mills at K.Sathanur, Karur Mills at Karur and Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills Ltd. at Malaikoilur (Karur taluk) are the important textile mills in the district.

**Government of India undertakings :**

This district is proud of having M/s Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd., and Seamless Steel Tube Factory at Tiruverambur, Ordnance Factory, Small Arms Project, Suriyur, Southern Railway Central Workshop at Golden Rock, all fully owned Government of India concerns. These should take credit for the development of a large number of ancillary units in and around Tiruchirappalli.

Besides these public sector units, there are a good number of engineering units in the private sector such as L.G.Balakrishnan Brothers, Elgibi Engineering Works at Karur engaged in bus body building, Kaveri Engineering Industries Limited, Senthanneerpuram, Jothi Malleables, Thuvakudi, Simco Meters Limited, Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchy Steel Rolling Mills and A.K.M.Cylinders (P) Ltd., Musiri. The other important large scale industries are M/s. Tiruchi Distilleries and Chemicals Ltd., Tiruchirappalli

A view of Heat Exchanger Manufacture in BHEL - Tiruchirappalli

and Tamil Nadu Asbestos Pipes Ltd., Mayanur. In all, 32 large and medium scale Industries are functioning in Tiruchirappalli district with an invested capital of 53,505 lakhs, providing employment to 38,302 persons.[27]

## ENGINEERING INDUSTRY

The engineering industry has emerged as a dynamic sector in the district's industrial economy. Indeed it has placed Tiruchirappalli in high esteem on the industrial map of the country and given much needed self reliance in vital sectors. After the establishment of Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd; and other allied large industrial complex houses coupled with various ancillary industries, engineering industry has gathered momentum and has passed through a steady transition in keeping with domestic needs and the requirements of the international markets.

From a modest beginning, the engineering industry now produces a wide range of products like power plant/generator equipment, high pressure boiler plant, seamless steel tubes, etc. Diversified and modern technological base has been developed through indigenous development and research, combined with selective import technology from abroad.

**Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited:[28]**

Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, a Government of India undertaking is one of the leading manufacturers of power plant/generator equipment in the world. The Company has emerged as the largest engineering organisation in the country.

Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli represents today the largest engineering and manufacturing complex in Tamil Nadu with an annual sales turnover of Rs.890 crores. It has manufacturing plants located at Tiruchirappalli and Ranipet for the design, manufacture, supply, erection and commissioning of boilers, fans, air preheaters, electrostatic precipitators. piping, valves and seamless steel tubes for power plants and industries. The total installed capacity of the plants is 4000 MW per annum. The plants together employ about 17900 persons and have a gross block investment of Rs. 306 crores. The plants have registered tremendous growth and have a continuous record of profits for over two decades.

The High Pressure Boiler Plant of Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli was conceived in the early 1960's. The plant was set up with an initial investment of Rs. 24.5 crores to produce 750 MW equivalent of boiler components per annum with Czechoslovak collaboration under the Indo-Czechoslovak economic co-operation programme.Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited has collaborative tie ups with the following reputed international corporations :-

| Product | Collaborator |
|---|---|
| 1. Wellheads, Christmas trees, Subsea wellhead, casing support system, mudline, suspension system, block valves | National Oilwel United States of America |
| 2. HPLP Bypass systems | Sulzer Brothers Ltd., Switzerland. |
| 3. Granimetric Feeders Switzerland | Stock Equipment Co., |
| 4. Waste Heat Recovery Steam Generators. | Henry Vogt Machine Co. U.S.A. |

Details of production of B.H.E.L. from 1966-67 to 1991-92 are furnished in *appendix-2*

*Growth in phases:-*[29]

The Plant reached its rated capacity in a record time. The first 60 MW boiler was commissioned in 1971 at Ennore. In order to meet the rapidly growing power requirements of the country, the plant then embarked on successive expansion programmes to augment its capacity to 1100 MW. and then to 2500 MW per annum with additional investment of Rs. 4.08 crores and Rs. 17.86 crores respectively. The technology for the products was updated, entering into collaborations with leading companies in the world. Research and Development wing was set up to carry out product Research and Development and to aid in faster adaptation of technology. The first 200 MW boiler was commissioned by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli in 1978. As a measure of import substitution a Seamless Steel Tube Plant was set up at Tiruchirappalli at an investment of Rs.58 crores. The Plant has been in operation since 1978-79. The plant produces high quality seamless steel tubes for use in power stations and in a wide variety of industries.

In order to meet the further growth in the requirement of power plant equipment, a third phase of expansion was completed in 1983-84 at an investment outlay of Rs. 35.48 crores to raise the plant's capacity to 4000 MW per annum. The Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited manufactures power and industrial boilers, nuclear steam generators and heat exchanges, fluidised bed combustion boilers, waste heat recovery steam generators, piping systems, pipe fittings,damhers, valves, soot blowers and gravimetric feeders. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli commissioned the first 500 MW boiler in the country at the Trombay TPS of the Tata Electric Company in 1984 and subsequently, eight more 500 MW boilers were supplied to Singrauli, Korba and Ramagundam thermal power stations.

The capacity for manufacture of Industrial valves and oil field equipments at Tiruchirappalli has been enhanced with an investment of Rs. 5.67 crores. Facilities for the manufacture of steam generators and reactor headers for Nuclear Power stations have been augmented with an investment of Rs. 12.75 crores. Contribution to nuclear power development commenced with the supply of steam generators to Madras Atomic Power Plant (Unit-2). Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli has since supplied steam generators and reactor headers to the 235 MW units at Narora, Kaiga and Rajasthan Atomic Power Projects. Currently, the steam generators for 500 MW nuclear power unit are under manufacture in Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli. Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli has also supplied steam generators, intermediate heat exchangers and piping for the Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR) facility established at the Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research at Kalpakkam.

*Research and development*:-

Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli, keeps itself on the forefront of technological advancement through the adoption of selective technical collaborations with leading international firms and selective in house Research and Development programmes. Through this policy, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, Tiruchirappalli has absorbed successfully the technologies required for its products and systems and has also adapted these to suit Indian conditions. Today, Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli is the lead centre for coal based combustion research. A major Research and Development breakthrough is the Huidised Bed Combustion Boiler/which can burn efficiently, the low-grade, high ash coals, washery middlings and rejects, lignite, rice-husk, rice-straw, bagasse etc., Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli pioneered the development of Fluidised Bed Combustion Boiler was commissioned in 1982. The system for direct ignition of pulverised coal (DIPC), the low calorific valve coal gas firing system and the split coal nozzle are examples of Research and Development products developed by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli to ensure oil conservation. A 6MW coal based combined cycle demonstration plant (CCDP) has been established at Tiruchirappalli for conducting research studies on futuristic, high efficiency power generation from coal through the combined cycle mode. A 150 day pressurised fludised bed coal gasifier is proposed to be set up shortly in the combined cycle demonstration plant complex for efficient gasification of coal. Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, Tiruchirappalli is currently working on four Research and Development projects on coal combustion for which the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) has awarded grant to the tune of US $ 1 million.

*Welding Research Institute (WRI) :*

There is a Welding Research Institute (WRI) set up at Tiruchirappalli with the assistance of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation (UNIDO). Welding Research Institute concentrates on developing new welding methods, processes and equipment. The Institute also offers consultancy and training services to various industries and Research and Development Organisations. The Institute has recently entered into an agreement, with the German organisation, GTZ, for carrying out cooperative development work in welding.

*Exports :-*

The products of Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited (BHEL), have international acclaim. BHEL has been exporting these products right from inception. The first export order for boiler was received in 1969 from Malaysia. BHEL has supplied boilers for about 1100 MW to Malaysia. Two 120 MW boilers have been exported to Libya as part of a turnkey project. The quality of the products and the trust reposed by the customers in Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited are testified by the repeat orders received by B.H.E.L. from these customers for renovation and modernisation. Boiler components have been exported by Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited to United States of America, China and Egypt in the recent years. A rupees 300 crore renovation, modernisation and gas conversion contract from Tamil Nadu, Malaysia covering 12 boilers is currently under advanced stage of implementation. Recently, BHEL, has received orders for the supply of boilers for a 2 x 30 MW power station in Egypt. BHEL has also been maintaining a consistant record of deemed exports of boilers, fans, electrostatic precipitators, airpreheaters, valves, piping and seamless steel tubes to various projects in India aided by international funding agencies such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank etc.

**Human Resource Development and Employees Welfare :**

Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited has a vast human resources with about 17900 employees. The Human Resource Development Centre at BHEL plays an important role in the development of manpower. BHEL has pioneered the establishment of an Occupational Health Services Centre in its complex for assessing and dealing with work-related health issues. A National Model Centre for O.H.S. has been established with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) input of $ 638,000 and Government of India (BHEL) inputs of Rs.102 lakh.

BHEL has a well established township with about 5300 quarters. The investment in township is about Rs.20 crores. Currently, a scheme for construction of 200 additional quarters at an estimated outlay of Rs. 2.5 crore is completed.

*Ancillary development :-*

Keeping in line with the philosophy of Public Sector Undertakings, B.H.E.L. has been nurturing the growth of small scale industries for manufacturing the less complex components for its products and systems. The ancillary / small scale industrial estate was established in 1969. At present Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited's ancillary / small scale units employ about 12,000 persons (direct and indirect) compared to about 200 in 1969, ancillary/small scale units have also developed to a considerable extent in the neighbouring Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts. Development of ancillary/small scale units has kept pace with the rapid growth of operations of Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited.

*Social development :-*

Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, has also been displaying a keen sense of social awareness and community service. It has adopted a few nearby villages such as Krishnasamudram, Kandalur, Thogur, Kilakurichy etc., and contributed to the development of those villages by building schools, community health centres, providing street lights etc., in these villages. BHEL, has installed solar powered street lights at a nearby village, Kilakurichy - as a part of its community development programme. It has also installed wind mills, water pumps and communication facilities like radio and televisions.

It has established a working women's hostel in its township at Tiruchirappalli. A science centre named after Sir.C.V. Raman has been set up in the township. The centre is equipped with state-of-art computers and audio-video educational aids to promote the use of computers and modern educational facilities in the community.

*Diversification plans :-*

To prepare itself for the challenges that may crop up in future, BHEL has been devising and implementing various diversification plans, using the expertise and experience built up in the design and servicing of power stations. BHEL has developed a methodology for residual life evaluation of components and systems in old power stations. Utilising this methodology, it has conducted studies on several B.H.E.L. and non-BHEL boilers and auxiliaries. Life extension programmes resulting out of these studies are bringing in new business. The expertise developed in fluidised bed combustion technology is used to convert old oil fired and stoker fired boilers into F.B.C. boilers. The biggest conversion job of this kind is under execution on the 95 T1 Hr boiler at Rourkela steel plant. It is also executing orders for the manufacture of sub-systems required for the modernisation programmes in steel plants. Orders are also executed for manufacture and supply of heat exchangers and pressure vessels for refineries, petrochemicals and fertilizer plants. High technology fabrication work is

done for the defence and space sectors. Retrofit of electro static precipitators and supply of them for cement plants are carried out by the Boiler Auxilliaries Plant at Ranipet.[30]

*Seamless steel tube plant (SSTP) :-*

The Seamless Steel Tube Plant of the Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, an ancillary unit of the high pressure boiler plant was set up in 1979, with the main plant equipment supplied by M/s. Mannesman Demag Meer of Germany. The plant manufacture seamless steel tubes of world standard for a host of industries ranging from power stations to petrochemicals, oil and gas exploration to automobiles, refineries to sugar industries etc.

Seamless Steel Tube Plant has the most advanced facilities to manufacture seamless steel tubes, either at hot finished or a cold drawn in a wide range of sizes with outer diameter from 19mm, to 127 mm. and well thickness from 2mm. to 12.50mm in carbon steels and low alloy steel. SSTP is able to meet the full requirement of raw materials through indigenous steel plants. Currently, tubes, pipes to the following specifications are manufactured :-

ASME SA 106, 179, 192, 209, 210, 213, 335, BS 3059 and DIN 2391 are manufactured.

*Line Pipe to API Specifications:-*

Seamless Steel Tubes are widely used in industries like power stations, marine boilers, steel cil and gas exploration, petro-chemicals, refineries, fertilizers, textiles, automobiles, paper, sugar, etc. Also, the Seamless cold drawn low carbon steel heat exchanger tubes are used in various heat transfer applications.[31] This plant set up at a capital outlay of Rs. 58.2 crores is designed to manufacture 40,000 tonnes of boiler seamless steel tubes per year.[32]

**Golden Rock Railway Workshop :** [33]

Popularly known as Ponmalai Workshop, near Tiruchirappalli is a premier Workshop of the Southern Railway and has a proud history behind it. The erstwhile South Indian Railway Company which had its workshop originally at Nagapattinam, had relocated and centralised its workshop facilities at Goldenrock after the first World War for operational and strategic reasons.

The construction of this workshop was started in 1926 and completed in a record time of two years and commissioned in the year 1928 for periodical overhauling of Steam Loco and Rolling Stock (both Carriage and Wagons). The design of this Workshop is unique with mixed gauge track consisting of both broad gauge & metre gauge and the length of track inside the Workshop itself is 67km. Within the total area of 200 acres of which 26 acres is covered area. This Workshop has got a traverser bay running from northern end to the southern end to a length of about 700

Golden Rock - Railway Central Workshop

metres over which mammoth material handling equipments called traversers move the locomotives and other rolling stock laterally from track to track in different shops.

Being very versatile this workshop had also undertaken the repairs to the Air-crafts of the Royal Airforce during the second World War. During the heydays of the steam locomotive era, this workshop was busy with activities of steam locomotive POH and environment was steaming hot full of smoke ashes and fire associated with steam locomotives. However, with the change in technology and traction gradually moving from steam to diesel locomotives, the steam loco POH activities were gradually reduced with corresponding increases in the diesel loco POH activities and the last steam loco to be turned out of this workshop was in the year 1986 and thereafter the Workshop has undertaken only POH of diesel locomotives.

The diesel locomotives POH was started initially in the year 1969 with the outturn of one loco in two months and has steadily increased to 72 per year in 1986. With more and more dieselisation in the railways, the demand for POH of diesel locomotives has come up and only a few workshops including Goldenrock are provided with facilities to undertake Diesel Loco POH. Goldenrock is the only Workshop in the Indian Railways where both broad gauge and metre gauge Diesel locomotives are overhauled.

Diesel locos from Southern Railway, South Central Railway, Northern Railway and even North Frontier Railway come to Goldenrock workshops for undergoing POH repairs and the need was felt to increase the capacity for undertaking periodical overhauling in this workshop.

*Wagon Construction :-*

Goldenrock is one of three Railway wokshops where construction of new wagons is undertaken as a special activity. New wagon construction is normally done by the private sector. However, constructing prototype wagons and large scale production of different types of wagons as a reference Workshop to monitor the quality and cost of production of these new wagons is a distinctive activity at Goldenrock. Started in the year 1962, the Wagon Construction activity has picked up over the year and so far, 38 different types of wagons of broad gauge, metre gauge and narrow gauge have been constructed in this workshop. When the demand was at its peak, this Workshop had constructed as much as 1856 units of wagons in a year including special purpose wagons for defence requirements. With the "Project Uni Gauge" in full swing, construction of metre gauge wagons have been totally stopped and only broad gauge wagons of the latest designs with air-brake meant for high speed, heavy haul operations are being produced now. This Workshop is manufacturing 200 BOX (N) wagons which is a special type with air-brakes and roller bearings and also produces, latest types of wagons of a high quality.

In the carriage wing of this workshop, 930 coaches get overhauled every year. Earlier only metre gauge coaches were undertaken for periodical overhauling in this workshop. However, with increasing demand for overhauling of broad gauge coaches due to progressive conversion of railway lines from metre gauge to broad gauge, this shop has started undertaking overhauling of broad gauge coaches also. Broad gauge AC coaches of the Tamil Nadu Express/Grand Trunk Express rakes are also overhauled in this workshop.

*Workshop Modernisation:-*

As the number of railway repair workshops in Indian Railways are many decades old, the Railway Board had embarked upon a plan to progressively modernise these railway repair workshops. Based on this plan, modernisation of GOC workshops was taken up as a part of the Workshop Modernisation Project of the Indian Railways assisted by the World Bank. The project was sanctioned in 1985 and the field work was started during 1986. This project costs about 28 crore and has been completed during the year 1993. The bulk of the project cost has gone into replacement of old machinery and plant and for providing latest high productivity machines and material handling facilities. Civil works for improving the layouts and other infrastructural facilities have been carried out at a cost of 6.2 crore. Improvement to electrical installations and cabling system at a cost of Rs. 3.4 crore has also been completed.

As the efficiency of the transport system depends to a large extent on communication, a new 400 lines capacity modern electronic telephone exchange has been opened exclusively for this workshop duly replacing the old type of exchange, improving the communication facilities between the workshop, the division and the zonal headquarters.

The main objective of the modernisation project was to increase the capacity for overhauling of diesel locomotives in this workshop from 72 locos to 144 locos per year. This has been achieved by adding infrastructural facilities required for this purpose and by changing the layout of the overhauling shop. The repair cycle time for overhauling diesel locomotives has been brought down from 23 to 19 working days improving the locomotives availability for moving the traffic. The quality of overhauling has also been improved substantially by innovative introduction of a number of gadgets and test stands for checking and ensuring the condition of a number of components and sub-assemblies.

The diesel locomotives which are manufactured at the Diesel Locomotives Works/Varanasi are maintained in the diesel loco sheds at important locations spread throughout the country for day to day maintenance and sent for periodical overhauling to the workshop on time basis or kilometre basis. Metre gauge diesel locomotives touch the Workshops for overhauling once in six years or after running six lakh

kilometres. Broad gauge diesel locomotives touch workshop for overhauling once in six years or after running for eight lakh kilometres. In this workshop, these locomotives are completely stripped, thoroughly examined and worn out components are either reclaimed/replaced and reassembled again.

The fully assembled locomotive is tested in the load box for monitoring the various parameters and to obtain full power. This is an electronic test stand fully computerised with the help of which the power generated by the locomotive can be seen on a monitor to facilitate necessary adjustments to obtain the desired results. This gadget for testing the complete locomotive and a number of other fixtures and testands for checking various components and sub-assemblies are unique features of Golden Rock Workshop.

*Material Handling :-*

Heavy material handling is a critical activity in railway repair workshops on which the efficiency depends. To improve material handling facilities, modern sophisticated equipments have been added in the form of mammoth traversers, overhead travelling cranes, lib cranes, forklifts, tippers, tractors,trailers, boliath cranes and road cranes.

Diesel ancillary shops like coil manufacturing shops and heavy electrical repair shops have been modernised with inputs costing around 1.3 crore with provision of electricial ovens with programmable controls, commutator seasoning plant, automatic tig welding plant, Universal armature machine, additional accommodation and electricl sub-station. With these inputs, the performance of the heavy electrical repair shop where the traction generators of 2400 HP capacity and traction motors of 400HP capacity are overhauled has greatly improved. The capacity for rewinding traction motors armatures has been doubled and has gone up from 12 to 48 per year. Further the time taken for such heavy electrical repair has been reduced by about 30 to 40 per cent.

In the coil manufacturing shop all the coils required for rewinding of traction generators, tractor motors and other electrical equipments are manufactured under strict quality control. This shop was recently modernised with a fully air-conditioned section for taping and insulating the copper coils to ensure quality and with the additional inputs, the shop has been geared up to meet the entire requirements of coils for rewinding of electrical equipments at Goldenrock. The other shops *viz.* motorised truck shop, diesel component shop and battery charging sections have alos been modernised.

*Wheel Shop :-*

This is an important shop for all rolling stock repairs. The cycle time of repair to wheel sets has always been a bottleneck. With the emphasis on increasing the number of roller bearing wheels, there was a need to

modernise the wheel shop. Layout changes and additional inputs have helped to streamline material flow and produce a better working environment in this shop. This shop has been modernised at cost of nearly 1.4 crore with inputs such as axle box dismounting and ultrasonic test shed and extension to open gantry, axle box, washing plant, roller bearing cleaning plant, hydraulic roller bearing extractor and induction heaters for roller bearings and for tyres.

*Workshop Computerisation :-*

Providing for a computer based management information system for the workshops was one of the objectives of the workshop modernisation projects. GOC Workshop was chosen as a nodal Workshop for this task of Workshop computerisation in 14 selected workshops in Indian Railways and a system development group was set up in 1987 for developing suitable application packages for the MIS requirements. At Golden Rock, two mini computers and 50 terminals have been provided. Systems developed at Golden Rock have been poted and customised in the other 13 railway Workshops spread over the country (Ajmer, Kota, Bhusaval, Parel, Jhansi, Jagadhri, Charbagh (Lucknow), Jamalpur, Liluah, Kancherapara, Kharagpur, Raipur and Lalaguda (Secunderabad) to meet the individual needs of these Workshops.

Golden rock workshop is the first railway repair workshop to instal computer terminals in the shop floor, stores wards and other important locations to facilitate data capture from the source avoiding movement of input documents. On-line system facilitate instant processing and retrieval of information as required by a wide cross section of supervisors and managers. The trend is to display information on the computer screen thus avoiding paper work to a large extent.

*Systematic Training :-*

With the changes in the work-load of Golden rock shops with the installation of modern and sophisticated machineries and technology upgradation, training and re-training of staff in new jobs and skills has become essential Railway Board have drawn up a plan for meeting such training needs and have trained a group of officers specially in the area of training at U.K. The new basic training centre constructed under the modernisation project is imparting training to different categories of staff.

**Simco Engineering Limited (SEL):**[34]

For nearly three decades, the name of 'SIMCO' has been synonymous with high quality energy meters. The company, since its inception during the year 1964, is progressively expanded its products range of energy meters to cover single phase, polyphase meters, maximum demand meters, CT/PT meters and various other special ranges of meters required by various electrical panel board manufacturers. The Company's product range also

includes trivector meters, RSS meters and traction meters or Indian Railways. The Company's products have been regularly used by all the electricity boards in India. In addition, major electrical equipment manufacturers and switch board manufacturers, such as English Electric Company Ltd., AEG, GEC (India) Ltd., Crompton Greaves Ltd., Larsen and Toubro Limited, Asia Brown Boveri Ltd., and other major sub-contractors to Electricity Boards have been using Simco's meters as their first choice for panel board manufacture.

The company has a well equipped manufacturing facility and registered in the name of Simco Engineering Ltd., on 20 October 1983. Under one roof, the Company's manufacturing facilities include full range of power presses, bar automatic machines, turrent lathes, milling and drilling machines, equipped platting shop and spray painting shops. It is a medium scale industry. The facilities installed also include sub-assembly, assembly and testing, adequate for manufacturing consistently high quality energy meters. Actual production capacity is 30,000 numbers under single phase; 10000 numbers under poly phase and 1000 nos. Under miscellaneous. In addition, over the past 15 years, the Company has also diversified into manufacturing and supplying to defence sector, Government of India, various complex products required by them for use in main battle-tanks and military vehicles. The products developed are used in Vyjantha Tank, BMP, BMP II, T-72 Tanks.

The Company has received award from President of India for developing and supplying the ground starting aggregate for starting military air crafts. It has also developed auto loading gear for battle tanks for the first time in the country. The company has unique distinction of being a single source supplier to the army for a number of sub-system for battle tanks. SIMCO has a well equipped research and development facility recognised by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Ministry of Science and Technology, Government of India, New Delhi.

**Production and sales:**

| *Year* | *Description* | *Actual Production* |
|---|---|---|
| 1993 | Meters | 74,254 |
| | MDI meters | 4,421 |
| | Plastic materials | 74,156 |
| 1992 | Meters | 79,914 |
| | MDI meters | 3,068 |
| | Plastic materials | 90,365 |
| | Conversion of materials | 14,476 |
| 1991 | Meters | 12,637 |
| | MDI meters | 1,074 |
| | Plastic materials | 109,380 |

| Year | Description | Actual Production |
|---|---|---|
| | Conversion of materials | 19,382 |
| 1990 | Meter | 134,719 |
| | MDI meters | ,345 |
| | Plastic materials | 127,777 |
| | Conversion of materials | 4,568 |
| 1989 | Meters | 134,842 |
| | MDI meters | 1,882 |
| | Plastic materials | 104,610 |
| | Conversion of materials | 36,665 |
| 1988 | Meters | 263,967 |
| | MDI meters | 3,050 |
| | Plastic materials | 191,468 |
| | Conservation of materials | 129,686 |
| 1986 | Meters | 156,284 |
| | MDI meters | 3,529 |
| | Plastic materials | 435,680 |
| | Conversion of materials | 54,999 |
| 1985 | Meters | 74,672 |
| | MDI meters | 2,428 |
| | Plastic materials | 185,434 |
| | Conversion of materials | 42,966 |

With a view to increase the production in the shops a system of payment by results has been introduced in all the production shops including wagon construction shops. About 4,700 men have been covered under this scheme. Due to this scheme a very high productivity has been attained varying from 30 per cent to even 200 per cent in some cases.

There are about 6000 employees on the rolls in the Workshops; between the Management and Labour. A well laid out Colony extending over an area of 1,000 acres with about 3,700 quarters, exists for the staff in the Workshops.

**Ordnance Factory, Tiruchirappalli:**

Ministry of Defence, Indian Ordnance factories Government of India, established an ordnance factory in July 1966 with the installed capacity for the production of 5000 small arms required by the army and it has been steadily expanding its manufacture. It is situated at 20 km from Tiruchirappalli. Raw materials for the production with arms are obtained from Viswesvaraya Steels Ltd., and Steel Authority of India Ltd., About 1790 industrial employees, 727 non-industrial employees, 176 Non-Gazetted Officers and 39 Gazetted Officers are working in the factory. It is a high procession light engineering industry which comes under medium scale group.

**Kaveri Engineering Industries Limited (KEL):**

During the early sixties, three integrated steel plants at Bhilai, Durgapur and Rourkela were established. Tiruchirappalli was then witnessing the giant high pressure boiler plant at Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited, taking a shape. Keeping this in mind, it was decided to put up a shop for fabrication of steel equipments in Tiruchirappalli. This led to the birth of Kaveri Engineering Industries. It is a private sector (Public Limited Company) which comes under the medium scale category.

This industry was originally started under the name "Kaveri Structurals" in the year 1962 as a partnership firm.[35] In the initial years, it grew in tandem with B.H.E.L., meeting increasing needs of structural fabrication items. Subsequently, after expansion and diversified programmes, Kaveri Engineering Limited concentrated in the manufacture of vast range of sophisticated engineering and process equipment. The company with its 30 years' experience in this field, emerged from a structural steel fabrication unit to multi-tech engineering company on high technology. It has disguised itself in the area of engineering, design and manufacture of quality products for process plants like Pressure vessels, heat exchangers, boiler components, pressure storage spheres, waste heat recovery system, columns, strippers, oil field equipments, etc., Apart from this, Kaveri has diversified into turn-key engineering systems like: liquified gas handling system (LPG, Ammonia, etc.,) waste water treatment systems (Distillery, Tannery, Chemical Plant,) industrial noise control equipments and energy recovery system. A forging plant for manufacture of flanges has been started in 1992.

The original installed capacity of Kavery Engineering Limited is as follows:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Product name* | *Installed capacity* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Chemical machinery | 3600 MT |
| 2. | Noise pollution control equipment | 1200 MT |
| 3. | Boilers and accessories | 3600 MT |
| 4. | Waste heat boilers | 1200 MT |
| 5. | Fabricated steel structures | 9600 MT |
| 6. | Containers for Chlorine and other liquified gases. | 1200 Nos. |
| 7. | Oil Field Equipments | 2000 MT. |

Actual production capacity of the industry production and sales in terms of quantity and related value from inception *i.e.* 1988 to 1992 are tabled in *appendix-3*.

In the year 1991-92, this industry produced 645.71 tons of Chemical machinery, 12.46 tons of noise pollution control equipments, 572.925 tons of waste heat boilers and 62.4 tons of containers for chlorine & others and 4.48 tons of oil field equipment.

About 800 persons are working in the industry. Technicians and junior engineers form 527 and 144 respectively. Others include 3 deputy general managers, 6 managers, 25 deputy managers, 57 executives and 38 staff, A sum of Rs.192 lakhs per annum is paid as wages.

**Welfare Measures:**

*Marriage gift :-*

In case of marriage of any workman and staff Rs.2/- is recovered from all workmen and staff and together with management contribution of Rs.2001/- is given to the employee on the date of marriage.

*Family planning gift:-*

If any employee or his spouse undergoes family planning operation he/she is given a token gift while the employee is awarde Rs.100/- with five days of special leave, the spouse is given a gift amount of Rs.100/-.

*Retirement gift:-*

In case of retirement of workmen or staff a sum of Rs.20/- is recovered from all and together with management's contribution of Rs.20,000/- is given to the retiring employee as a gift on the day of his retirement.

*Death relief payment:-*

In case of death of any workmen of staff a sum of Rs.10/- is recovered from all staff and workmen and together with management's contribution a sum of Rs.10,000/- is given to the wife of the deceased employee. Rs.25,500/- is being paid by LIC as employees are covered under EDLI.

*Advance for funeral:-*

In case of death of any family members of the employee a sum of Rs.150/- is given as a funeral a advance, which is recovered in 10 equal monthly instalments.

*The employees provident fund:-*

All employees who have completed a continuous service of 24 days are eligible to contribute to provident fund. A sum equivalent to 10 per cent of pay plus dearness allowance towards provident fund created to the employees' provident fund account alongwith an equal amount of company's contribution.

*Employees state insurance scheme:-*

The employees of Kaveri Engineering Industries Ltd., are covered by E.S.I. Accordingly, the employee's contribution is 1.5 per cent of their pay and the employee's 4 per cent to the scheme. The medical benefit is available for these drawing pay exceeding Rs.3,000/- per month. Employees drawing pay exceeding Rs.3,000/- per month are eligible for medical benefit as well as sick leave benefit.

*Cooperative society:-*

A Cooperative Society is functioning in the industry. It provides loan facility to its members.

*Uniform and shoes:-*

All workmen are provided with 2 sets of green colour pants and shirts each year free of cost. All the confirmed and probationery workers are supplied uniforms once in a year. All staff and workmen are supplied with a pair of shoes every year free of cost, Executives and Managers are eligible for shoe allowance of Rs.150/- per year.

*K.E.L.Canteen:-*

Kavery Engineering Limited provided canteen facilities for their workers. The canteen is run on non profit basis as per provisions made in the Tamil Nadu Factories Act.

*Casual leave:-*

Employees are allowed 12 days as Casual Leave which commence from 1st January 1992 to 31st December of the year, Executives are allowed 15 days Casual Leave.

*Earned leave:-*

Earned leave can be accumulated up to 45 days and over and above 45 days can be encashed every year.

*Sick leave:-*

Those who are not covered under Employees State Insurance Act are allowed 15 days sick leave.

*Educational Assistance:-*

Children of staff and workmen are supplied with note books, bags, pencils, pens, eraser free of cost every year.

**Elgibi Engineering works limited:** [36]

M/s. Elgibi Engineering Works Ltd., has established a medium scale industries at Mochakkottampalayam near Karur on 1 April 1982, for the manufacture of automative bodies for buses and vans. The industry is

located at a distance of 7 km from Karur and 87 km from Tiruchirappalli. It started its commercial production on 1 January 1985 with an initial installed capacity of 1000 vehicles per annum. Raw materials are purchased from TATA Company and T.I. -Group. Public sector undertakings like Steel Authority of India Ltd., (SAIL) also supply raw material to this industry.

Details of production and sales from 1985 to 1992 are tabled below:-

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | *Quantity* | *Value* (Rs. in thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1985 | 85 | 4957 |
| 2. | 1986 | 52 | 4268 |
| 3. | 1987 | 126 | 8217 |
| 4. | 1988 | 108 | 8228 |
| 5. | 1989 | 169 | 11052 |
| 6. | 1990 | 132 | 7447 |
| 7. | 1991 | 164 | 9324 |
| 8. | 1992 | 173 | 9806 |

The Industry provided employment to 50 persons in 1982 which increased to 70 in 1983, 85 in 1984 and in 1992 it provided employment to 111. Details of average number of employees employed and amount of wages paid from 1982 to 1992 are tabled below:-

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | *Average number of employees* | *Amount of wages* (in Rs.) *(per annum)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1982 | 50 | 2,34,138 |
| 2. | 1983 | 70 | 3,71,372 |
| 3. | 1984 | 85 | 6,08,407 |
| 4. | 1986 | 86 | 7,18,584 |
| 5. | 1987 | 74 | 7,04,342 |
| 6. | 1988 | 65 | 6,39,680 |
| 7. | 1989 | 76 | 6,59,760 |
| 8. | 1990 | 86 | 9,25,336 |
| 9. | 1991 | 112 | 12,90,812 |
| 10. | 1992 | 111 | 16,00,238 |

## STEEL INDUSTRIES

### Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Limited:

Steel forms the very core of the engineering industry. Its utility spans the primary, secondary and tertiary sectors. The expansion of steel capacity is, therefore, the logical pursuit of any programme of industrialisation.

M/s. Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Limited has established a medium scale industry at Senthannirpuram which is 5 km. from Tiruchirappalli. Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Ltd., was registered as private ltd., company on 27 June 1961 and converted in to a public limited company on 18, May 1962 with the original installed capacity of 15,000 tonnes of bars and rods including wire rods. It started commercial production on 1, November 1965. The mill was commissioned in the year 1963 with rolling mill only. The shortage for raw material, *viz.,* billet, was experienced in the year 1974, ARC Furnaces were installed. Five MT ARC Furnance in 1974, 9 MT ARC Furnance in 1980 and 4 in 1977 were installed. BCM was installed in the year 1984 and Induction Furnace of 6 MT ARC Furnace, The actual production capacity has been 32,000 MT per year of Ingots/Billets/Castings and 57,000 MT per year of rolled products. Raw materials, *viz.,* scrap for ARC/Induction furnaces are imported from U.S.A., Colombo and European countries while Billets which are raw materials for this Steel Rolling Mills are purchased from Tamil Nadu Steel Rolling Mills, SAIL and also from private steel mills M/s.East Coast, C.K.Steels, R.K.K.R. Steels, etc.[37]

The following products are manufactured in the Steel Rolling Mills:-

1. M.S.Billets - Confirming to IS 6914/5
2. Steel Castings - Confirming to 1030 ASTM 2/6 B
3. 8 mm. CTD Bars - Confirming to IS 1786 and IS 226
4. 10 mm. CTD/Plain Bars - Confirming to IS 1786 and IS 226
5. 12 mm. CTD/Plain Bars - Confirming to IS 1786 and IS 226
6. 16 mm. CTD/Plain Bars - Confirming to IS 1786 and IS 226
7. 20 & 25 mm. CTD Bars - Confirming to IS 1786 and IS 226.

The industry provides employment to 531 persons comprising 29 managerial, 55 supervisory, 58 clerical and 389 workers.

Details of yearwise production and sales from 1977-78 to 1991-92 are tabled in *appendix-4.*

**Jothi Malleables Private Ltd.:**

M/s. Jothi Malleable Private Ltd., has set up a medium scale industry in the Industrial Estate, Thuvakudi, 16 km from Tiruchirappalli. The original installed capacity of the industry was 1800 tons/year and it started commercial production on July 1975. The actual production capacity is 3000 tonnes/year by installing additional Induction furnace, and modernisation plant equipments and testing departments. The industry is engaged in manufacturing rough unmachined iron castings (gray and malleable). The industry provides employment to 120 employees and a sum of Rs.1,45,205.00 is disbursed as wages. Details of production and sales in terms of quantity and value from 1975 to 1992 are tabled in *appendix-5.*[38]

**Akmn Cylinders (p) Ltd.:**

M/s. AKMN Cylinders (P) Ltd.,[39] has established a plant for manufacture of LPG Cylinders at Melachandapalayam, 3 km from Musiri and 42 km from Tiruchirappalli with the installed capacity of one lakh cylinder per annum. The actual production is 200 cylinders per day. The plant started commercial production on 9 July 1986 steel is procured from. M/s. SAIL and TISCO. It is a small scale industry under private sector. The plant provides direct employment to 35 workers and about 90 labourers both skilled and unskilled. Sales particulars from 1986-87 to 1991-92 are shown below:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *Production* (in numbers) | *Sales* (In nos.) | *Sales value* (Rs. in lakh.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1986-87 | 24016 | 23978 | 68.14 |
| 2. | 1987-88 | 22946 | 22860 | 64.15 |
| 3. | 1988-89 | 31956 | 32074 | 116.86 |
| 4. | 1989-90 | 46519 | 46515 | 203.41 |
| 5. | 1990-91 | 38684 | 38684 | 186.91 |
| 6. | 1991-92 | 28356 | 28356 | 167.64 |

## SUGAR INDUSTRY [40]

Sugar Industry is the most advanced processing industry in the agricultural sector is India. From a modest beginning during 1930-31, when tariff protection was granted to it, the industry has made rapid strides. Sugar industry was initially concentrated in the subtropical States of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar, but since the Second Five Year Plan it has dispersed into Deccan area and the Southern States.

Government of Tamil Nadu created a separate Directorate of Sugar in October 1969 to devote continued attention for the proper development and functioning of the sugar industry in general and cooperative sugar mills in particular and to deal with all matters connected with this Industry. The Directorate functions as a coordinating and supervisory authority especially for the cooperative sugar mills.

Irrigation facilities through tributaries of Cauvery, L.B.P. canal and Amaravathi river are conducive factors for sugarcane cultivation in Tiruchirappalli district. A good network of road and rail transportation is helpful for movement of raw materials to the factory and the finished products to various destinations.

Sugarcane being grown as a major commercial crop, sugar industry occupies an important place in the rural economy of the district. There are four sugar mills in the district, *viz.,* Cauvery Sugar Mills at Pettaivaythalai, Deccan Sugar Mills at Pugalur, Kothari Sugar Mills at Kattur and Perambalur Sugar Mills at Eraiyur. They are dealt with in detail in the following paragraphs.

**Deccan Sugar Mill:**

The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Company Limited established a 200 tonnes Capacity Sugar Unit in Sempadapalayam in Karur, an industrially backward area in the year 1944. The Mill is situated at a distance of 16 km from Karur and 110 km from Tiruchirappalli. The Deccan Sugar and Abkhari Company Limited was amalgamated with Nava Bharat Ferro Alloys Limited in 1980. The capacity of the Mill has been enhanced to 2000 TCD.[41]

Details of cane crushed, sugar made and sugar recovery from 1950 to 1990-91 are tabled in *appendix-6*.

*Cane development measures:-*

1. Supply of the healthy seed nursery cane developed through three tier nursery programme, 2. Promotion of area under high sugar varieties and varieties suitable for mid and late seasons by extending incentives in cash and kind, 3. Free supply of setts treatment chemicals, fungicides like Emisan, 4. Supply of Weedicide Atratap for effective control of weeds, 5. Soil Analysis for micro nutrients as well as for assessing micro nutrients status, 6. Supply of micro nutrients, 7. Extension of loans for improvement of minor irrigation, 8. Spraying of Granulosis virus, against early shoot borer, 9. Application of bio-fertilizer (Asospyrillum) to save on inorganic nitrogen, 10. Improving road facilities for smooth flow of cane. Apart from cane cess fund from the government. We also contribute liberally for promotion and improvement of link roads, 11.Assisting and subsidising the annual cleaning and maintenance of irrigation canals which flow in the reserved area. the Pugalur channel remodelling work is under taken at a cost of Rs.10 lakh and 12. Incentives to Cane Harvesting Labourers.

*Cadre strength of the mill in different departments:-*

The staff strength consists of 258 in engineering, 267 in manufacturing, 94 in cane, 26 in administration and 93 in miscellaneous departments.

*Details regarding the benefits extended to cane growers:-*

(a) Free supply of Weedicides and micro nutrients, (b) Subsidised supply of zinc sulphate, (c) Subsidised supply of sugar to cane growers, (d) Extension of Transport subsidy on cane supply, (e) Extending assistance for procuring seeds and cane cutting labourers and (f) For development of new cane varieties we are extending subsidy to all varieties except Co. 6304 & Co. 62175.

Particulars regarding the employees welfare measures undertaken from inception to date.

*(a) Canteen:-*

The company is running a canteen at a subsidised rate for the benefit of the employees. The actual loss is borne by the company.

*(b) Uniforms & foot-wear:-*

All workers and technical staff are issued two sets of stitched uniforms every year. Foot-wear and towels are issued to selected category of workers and staff.

*(c) Medical facilities:-*

In addition to free consultation and treatment at the factory dispensary, all the employees are paid medical allowance on the following basis. Employees with 10 to 15 years of service Rs.125/- per annum. Employees with over 15 years of service Rs.200/- per annum. Further if an employee is affected with tuberculosis or leprosy he is extended company's assistance to certain limits depending upon his service.

*(d) Merit scholarships:-*

Sons/daughters of employees studying in medical and engineering colleges are extended Rs.200/- each per month and merit scholarship.

*(e) Donation of land for employees housing society:-*

The company's land to the extent of 5.50 acres were given to 58 employees at the rate of Rs.90/- per cent for forming a housing society and thereby to construct dwelling houses of their own.

*(f) Supply of coconuts of subsidised rate:-*

Coconuts from company's farm are supplied at a very nominal rate (50 paise) to all the employees once in two months.

*(g) Accommodation:-*

Essential Services employees and others are provided with rent-free quarters, water and electricity free of cost up to 25 units to Labour Land 50 units for staff. 65 workers and 44 Non-Government staff are provided with free quarters.

*(h) Co-operative stores/credit societies:-*

The Amaravathy super market is running a branch at the factory for the benefit of the employees by extending credit facitlities. There are separate credit societies for the workers and staff within the campus.

*(i) Recreation center:-*

There are recreation centres for staff and workers. The company has provided building with free electricity and water. Further the company is extending subsidies to purchase magazines and sports goods.

**Cauvery Sugar Mills:**[42]

Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Limited, established a sugar mill at Sirugamani village near Pettaivaythalai in the year 1958 with the crushing

capacity of 800 tonnes cane per day and it increased to 1016 TCD in 1972. The capital investment during the inception period was Rs.473.99 lakh which increased to Rs.1973.99 lakh in 1992. The crushing capacity of the mill has also increased to 2500 tonnes per day. The mill provides employment to 638 persons and a sum of Rs.128.21 lakh, is paid as wages to the workers, every year.

Levy sugar is sold to the Tamil Nadu Civil Supplies Corporation while free sale sugar is sold to the authorised licensed dealers. Molasses is sold to the Distilleries for manufacture of alcohol etc., and also to the licensed private parties for manufacture of cattle feed, poultry feed and gingelly oil, Pressmud is issued to the registered cane growers for being as manure to the cane growers and the entire bagasse is sent to the mill's boilers.

Details of cane crushed, sugar bagged, molasses, bagasses and pressmud manufactured in the sugar mill from 1958-59 to 1990-91 are tabled in *appendix-7*.

The average crushing per day is in the order of 2000 tonnes of cane. The average recovery of sugar works out to 9 per cent on cane. Normally, the main crushing season starts in the month of December and may go up to the end of May and the special season crushing starts in August and ends in September. The total availability of cane is around 3,00,000 tonnes per season.

The cane is drawn from nearby villages situated within 20 to 30 km. radius. This factory is getting cane from Kulitalai, Mayanur, Mylady, Thogamalai, Nangavaram, Neithalur and Nachalur villages in Kulithalai taluk, and Ariyavoor, Kalkandarkottai and Thiruvalarsolai villages in Tiruchirappalli taluk.

*Welfare measures:-*

1. Medical aid-dispensary-out patient treatment for employees and their families.

2. Housing facilities-48 'C' type quarters-18 'B' type quarters-(24 'C' type quarters for staff). The company is extending free consumption of electricity of 20 units for 'C' type quarters, 20/25 units for 'B' type quarters.

3. Exclusively for staff members, a staff recreation club is functioning.

4. Co-operative organisations.
   i) Cauvery sugars and chemicals (CS&C) Employees Co-operative Stores Ltd.
   ii) Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Employees Co-operative Thrift & Credit Society Ltd.
   iii) Cauvery Sugars and Chemicals Ltd., Employees Co-operative Canteen Ltd.

5. Rest shed adjoining the time office for employees.

6. Group Insurance schemes in lieu of EDLI scheme.
7. Medical reimbursement to employees:

| *Service* | *Amount* Rs. P. |
|---|---|
| 0 to 5 years | 120.00 |
| 5 to 10 years | |
| 10 to 15 years | 225.00 |
| 15 to 20 years | 325.00 |
| 20 years and above | 350.00 |

For T.B., cancer, leprosy-actual expenses (medical) for a period of 12 months.

For Spectacles and Consultation fees Rs.50/- once in 5 years, 15 years completed.

*8. Leave:-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| i) | Earned Leave | : | 1 day for every 11 days worked |
| ii) | Casual Leave | : | 12 days per annum (Regular) 6 days minimum (Seasonal) (Preparations) |
| iii) | Sick Leave | : | 6 days per annum (Regular) Proportionate for seasonals. |
| iv) | Additional Leave | : | 6 days per annum-Proportionate for seasonals-to those who have completed 5 years of service. |
| v) | Compassionate Sick Leave | : | *Servoce* — *No. of days*<br>10 to 15 years — 21 half days<br>above 15 years — 21 full days |

For T.B., Cancer, Leprocy - Maximum 12 months in his service period.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| vi) | Special Leave | : | Maximum 6 days-vasectomy of Underwent by workers/staff. |

9. Night shift allowance:-
Rs.2.00 per night for staff
Rs.2.00 per night for labour.
In addition, the night shift employees are provided one cup of free tea.

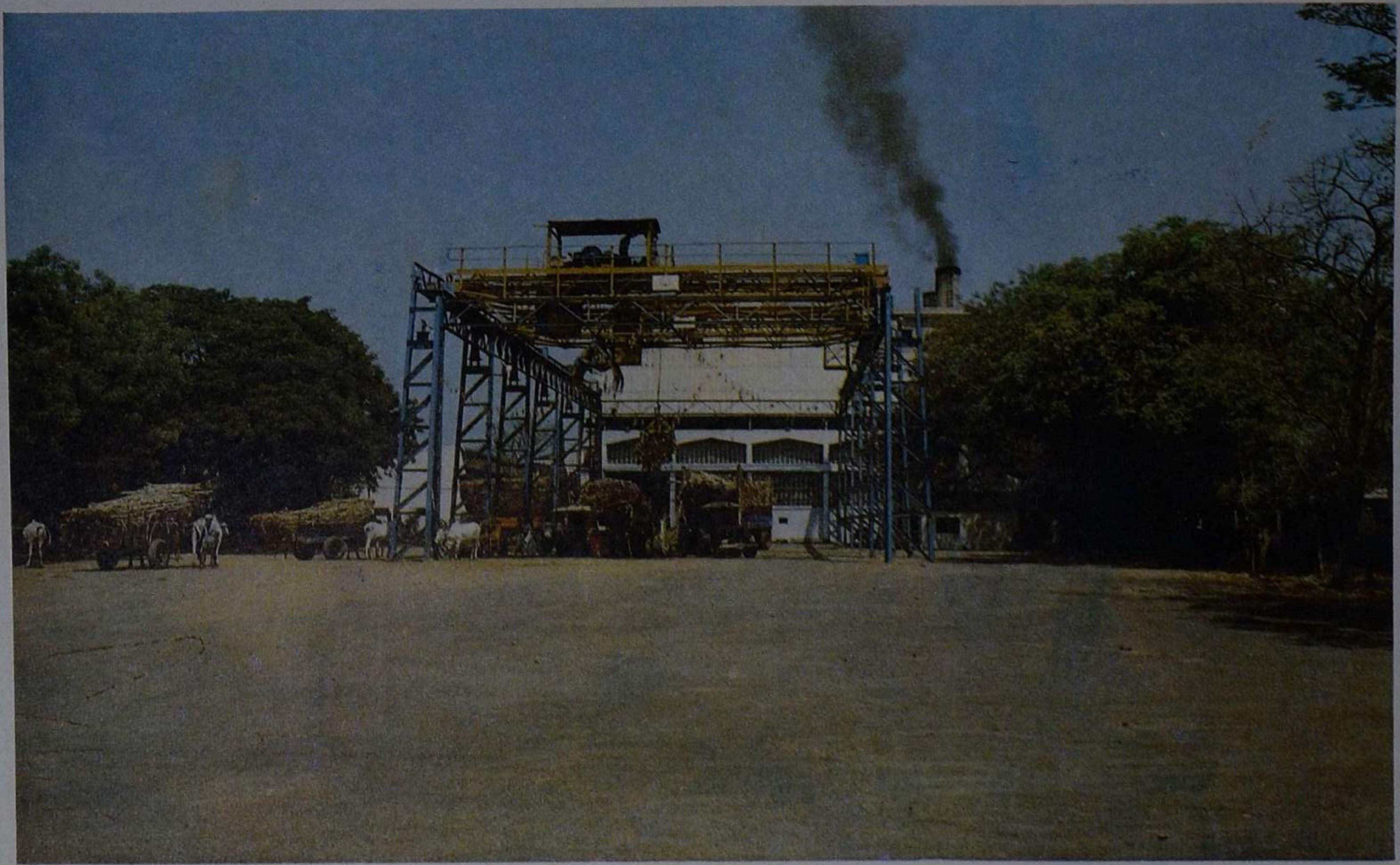
10. House rent allowance is paid to the employees.

*11. Dress* (2 sets per year):-

Uniforms and footwears to all the workers. Uniforms and footwears to certain Engineering, Manufacturing and Miscellaneous staff (one set terrycotton and another set of cotton).

*12. Festival advance:-*

One month's total salary, subject to a maximum of Rs.2,000/-.



Kothari Sugar Mills, Kattur - A view

*13.Accident compensation:-*

Up to 21 days as per the provisions of the Workmen Compensation Act, 1923. Up to 22nd day till he reports for duty-full wages.

*14.Provident fund:-*

As per the provisions of the Employees Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Act, 1952.

*15.Encashment of leave:-*

50 per cent of the earned leave at credit at the end of the year subject to the maximum of 15 days based on the total salary of 31 December of that year.

*16. Field allowance:-*

The field staff are extended field allowance specified per month.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cane Development Inspector | Rs.200/- |
| Cane Sub-Inspector | Rs.125/- |
| Cane Development | Rs.75/- |

*17.Out-station allowance:-*

Out-station allowance of Rs.25/- per month has been extended to field staff to those who are not in a position to attend the Factory Dispensary due to field work.

*18.Washing allowance:-*

Rs.15/- per month is paid to all confirmed employees.

**Kothari Sugar Mills:** [43]

The availability of sugarcane and infrastructure facilities in and around Kattur village of Lalgudi taluk are the main factors for Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Limited, a private company, which has established its factory at Kattur with an installed capacity of 1250 tonnes crushing per day. The plant commenced its commercial production on 17 January 1963. The total sugarcane growers who are members of this factory are around 9500. The factory is located at Kattur which is five km from Lalgudi, a taluk headquarters and 25 km. from Tiruchirappalli town. The area of operation of the sugar mill is part of Ariyalur taluk (excluding Sendurai, Mathur and Ponparappi firkas), part of Musiri taluk (all villages situated in the east of Musiri-Thuraiyur road), part of Thuraiyur taluk (all villages in the South of Perambalur road) and part of Manapparai taluk (Manapparai, Vaiyampatty and V. Periyapatty firkas).

The growth trend of authorised and subscribed share capitals of the industry for the years 1961, 1962, 1989 and 1992 are as follows:-

| Year | Share Capitals | |
|---|---|---|
| | Authorised (Rs. in lakhs) | Subscribed (Rs. in lakhs) |
| 1961 | 500 | 80 |
| 1962 | 500 | 160 |
| 1989 | 1000 | 437 |
| 1992 | 2500 | 437 |

The crushing capacity of sugar was increased from 1250 tonnes per day in 1968-69 to 1500 tonnes crushing per day (TCPD) in 1968-69 and subsequently to 2500 TCPD in 1986-87.

Seasonwise area registered, average yield, quantity crushed, average recovery, peak period recovery and sugar produced of the Sugar Mill from the year 1962-63 to 1990-91 are tabled in *appendix-8*.

Details of cane crushed seasonwise, sugar bagged and recovery from 1962-63 to 1991-92 (February 1992) are shown in *appendix-9*.

As on 10 March 1992, the factory provided employment to 589 persons consisting of 14 persons in administrative department, eight in accounts, 69 in cane department, 62 in personnel, 282 in engineering and 154 in manufacturing department.

The following benefits are extended to the cane growers.

*Cane development measures taken by the Sugar Mill:-*

The initial cane acreage was 1,200 acres and the initial crushing capacity of 1000 M.T. per day has been increased to 2500 M.T. per day in 1992.

Agricultural seminars are periodically conducted and village level meeting are also arranged. The latest and improved cane cultivation and usefulness of tools and machineries are demonstrated to the growers and audio video cassettes also are shown. Every year, educational tour for ryots by visiting various factories and sugarcane breeding Institute, etc., are arranged. Three tier Nursery programme (Primay - Secondary - Commercial) are implemented for getting good quality seeds. Raising of trial plots, ratoon management, biofertilisers, pesticides, weedicides, micronutrient application, analysis of soil and water samples, improved irrigations and drainage, proper fertiliser application, etc., are adopted with the co-operation of cane growers. Soil reclamation is done regularly for 1000 acres per year for the last four years by insisting ryots to apply gypsum and pressmud etc. Ryots are advised to plant new and high sugar

varieties and also to plant in early months from November to January also for getting higher yields, etc., by offering various subsidies, incentives and prizes. Agricultural loan for irrigation like bore wells, tube wells loan, pipe line loan, oil engine/electric motor loan etc., are issued to ryots through sugar development fund obtaining from Government of India and through Tamil Nadu State Government on nominal interest. The factory is paying a sum of Rs.5/- per M.T. of sugarcane as cess fund to State Government and the amount is utilised for the formation of various new roads and also for repairing the existing roads in the area of operation.

(a) Premium price and early planting subsidy @ Rs.40/- per M.T. for COC 671 planted during November to January; (b) Premium price and incentive at Rs.30/- per M.T. for COC 671 planted during February; (c) Premium price @ Rs.20/- per M.T. for COC 671 planted from March to June; (d) Premium price @ Rs.20/- per M.T. for COC 671 ratooned from November to June; (e) Early planting subsidy at Rs.500/- per acre for other varieties planted from November to January; (f) Varietal subsidy @ Rs. 800/- per acre for planting Primary Nursery; (g) Varietal Subsidy @ Rs.800/- per acre for COC 671 and Rs.600/- for O.V. per acre for planting secondary and commercial nurseries (h) Free sets transport, free seed, heat treatment of seeds etc.,for planting primary nursery; (i) Sets transport subsidy @ Rs.300/- per acre for planting secondary nursery and Rs.150/- per acre for planting commercial nursery; (j) Actual cane transport charges is being met by the factory for above 30 km. (k) Trial plots subsidy;

i) Rs.1000/- per plot for adaptive research trials; ii) Rs.2000/- per plot for co-ordinated Agronomic Experiment trials; Rs.1000/- per ratoon plot for Co-ordinated Agronomic Experiment trials ;Rs.500/- per plot for micro nutrient trials; iii) Road repairs and formation of new roads are undertaken by paying 50 per cent and 100 per cent cost respectively by factory.

(l) For helping the ryots, cane cutting labourers are being arranged by factory.

(m) For obtaining maximum cane yield on CoC 671, 10 nos. first prizes @ Rs.1500/- each and 10 Nos. second prizes @ Rs.1000/- each worth of articles is being distributed.

(n) Sugar is being distributed to ryots @ 1/2 kg. per M.T. of cane supply subject to a maximum of 50 kg. at cost price.

**Welfare amenities provided to workers:-**

1. *Medical:-* A full fledged dispensary with bed facility is manned by a patent medical officer, trained compounder and a Mid-wife. This is open for free treatment for self and family members.

2. *Medical Allowance:-* Rs.10/- is paid as medical allowance every month to all permanent and seasonal employees.

3. *Medical Reimbursement:-* Medical reimbursement benefit is provided to all the employees. Reimbursement is based on proper reference from factory medical officer to authorised panel of hospitals/doctors.

4. *Ambulance:-* An ambulance facility is available.

5. *Chronic illness:-* For chronic illness such as T.B., Cancer, Leprosy leave shall be granted with wages for a maximum period of one year.

6. *Uniform:-* Three sets of terricotton uniforms are given to all the employees-every year. The stitching charge is borne by the factory.

7. *Footwear allowance:-* Foot-wear allowance of Rs.18/-, 20/- and Rs.30/- is paid every year for all their employees. Turners, machinists, welders, fireman, watchman, boiler, mazdoors are given shoes once in two years.

8. *Washing allowance:-* Rs.15/- per month is given as washing allowance for all permanent employees during season and off-season.

9. *Festival Advance:-* For permanent employees one month salary is given and recoverable in eight equal instalments and Rs.750/- for Seasonal employees is given and recoverable in four equal instalments.

10. *Fabrics:-* During Deepavali festival fabrics will be brought from textile mills and given to all employees on credit basis. Permanent employees are given a maximum interest free credit of Rs.600/- and seasonable employees are given to a maximum credit of Rs.500/- which is recoverable in four equal instalments.

11. *Canteen:-* Canteen is run by the management and food stuffs are supplied to employees at subsidised rates.

12. *Leave facilites:-* Casual leave 12 days for permanent and proportionate for seasonal employees.

*Sick leave.-* 10 days for both permanent and seasonal employees.

*Privillage leave:-* As per the Industrial Dispute Act.

13. *Encashment of leave:-* Over and above 30 days of privillege leave, and Casual leave, Sick leave balance at credit as on 31 December every year can be encashed.

14. *Accident leave:-* Accident leave with full wages provided to those who met with an accident during the course of duty. Apartment reimbursement of medical expenses and also Rs.7/- is given as diet charges to the employees who met with an accident and Rs.5/- per day for meals to the attendant who is lookng after the hospitalised employees.

15. *Death benefit:-* If an employee expired while in service the following payments are made.-

(a) If happens to be expired at hospital-conveyance charges of Rs.50/- (local) and Rs.75/- other than local, to bring the dead body.

(b) For funeral expenses immediately a sum of Rs.200/- is paid to his family (Legal heir).

(c) A sum of Rs.5/- from each employee/staff who are on roll is recovered and matching contribution will be paid to the legal heir as Death Relief Fund.

16. *Retirement benefit:-* If an employee retires from service after rendering services of 15 years, a sum of Rs.3/- from each employee/staff those who are on roll is recovered and a matching contribution of Rs.3/- is paid to the employees by the company.

17. *House rent allowance:-* Presently House Rent Allowance is paid for various categories as given below.-

| *Operatives* | | *Clerical* | *Supervisory* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Un-skilled | Rs.27.00 | Clerical-IV:Rs.29.50 | Supervisory'C'40.50 |
| Semi-skilled | Rs.27.50 | Clerical-III:Rs.31.50 | Supervisory'B'45.50 |
| Skilled'B' | Rs.29.50 | Clerical-II: Rs.33.00 | Supervisory'A'54.00 |
| Skilled'A' | Rs.31.50 | Clerical-I Rs.38.50 | |

18. *Tour allowance:-* The Management is paying a tour allowance of Rs.50/- per head per year for a maximum of Rs.300/- persons.

19. *Nigth shift allowance:-* Every employee who works in Night Shift is provided with Free tea and Night Shift allowance of Rs.2/- per night.

20. *Field allowance:-* Rs.125/- per mensem for Cane Sub-Inspector and Rs.150/- per mensem for Assistant Cane Inspector is paid as field allowance.

21. *Special allowance:-* Rs.35/- is paid as special allowance to all the Divisional Office Clerks.

22. *Incentive for godown workers:-*

*Stacking:-* 18 paise for over and above 60 bags per head and after 5.00 p.m. 30 paise per bag.

*Leading:-*17 paise per bag and after 5.00 p.m. 25 paise per bag.

23. *Rest shed:-* A rest shed with light, fan toilet accommodating 75 persons is provided.

24. *Recreation club:-* Recreation Club for the employees is provided in the premises itself and 50 paise deducted from the employees salary every month and an equal contribution is paid by the Management. A colour T.V. set with a V.C.P. is installed in the club.

25. *Issue of sugar:-* Three Kg. of sugar per head on levy price is issued to all the permanent and seasonal employees every month during season and during off-season.

26. *School:-* The factory offers free education through the C.M. Kothari middle school has up to VIII Standard.

27. *School Bus:-* School bus is provided for employees children up to Lalgudi and Trichy Rs.30/- is charged up to Lalgudi and Rs.40/- is charged for Trichi.

28. *Co-operative credit society:-* It is functioning from the year 1981. It is having Thrift Deposit, Savings Bank, Recurring Deposit, Fixed Deposit, facilities as well as it is extending loan facility to its members to the tune of Rs.15 thousand ordinary loan and Rs.10/- thousand as special loan to the permanent employees and Rs.1,500/- as ordinary loan and Rs.5,000/- as special loan to the seasonal employees. The ordinary loan is recoverable in 30 equal instalments and the special loan in 60 equal instalments.

29. *Co-operative stores:-* Provided credit limit of 50 per cent of the basic salary for every employee and staff per month.

**Perambalur Sugar Mills Limited:** (Jawaharlal Nehru Sugar Mills) :[44]

The Perambalur Sugar Mills Limited, (a Government of Tamil Nadu undertaking) was established on 24 July 1976 at Eraiyur. The mill started commercial production on 2 February 1978. The sugar mills is otherwise known as Jawaharlal Nehru sugar mills. The capital investment as on 31 March 1991 was Rs.22,98,67,718/- and the present crushing capacity is 3000 TCD. Total production of sugar and by products between 1977-78 and 1989-90 was as follows:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| i) | Sugar | - | 25,65,969 quintals |
| ii) | Bagassee | - | 8,35,999.776 M.T. |
| iii) | Final Molasses | - | 1,08,409,191 M.T. |
| iv) | Filter Cake | - | 6,25,21,416 M.T. |

Finished products sugar is sold under free sales and levy sales; bagasse is used as fuel in boilers and final molasses is sold out for production of ethyl alcohol, cattle feed, etc., Filter cake is sold for manure manufacturing.

*Welfare amenities provided to the employees:-*

1) *Housing:-* Quarters are provided to the employees and officers as per the details given below:-

| *Type of quarters* | *Total nos.* |
|---|---|
| A-Chief Officers | 6 |
| By-Deputy Officers | 6 |
| B-Supervisory-AI & AII | 16 |
| C-Supervisory/Clerical | 80 |
| D-Workers | 100 |
| E-Bachelors room | 10 |
| Total | 208 + 10 rooms. |

A canteen and one employees co-operative stores to cater to the needs of the employees are functioning.

*Recreation:-* One recreation club to the workers, one club to the staff and another club to the officers and supervisors of the mills in which all infrastructure facilities are provided, In addition, are functioning a ladies club in the mills premises for the benefit of employees' wives is functioning.

*Transport.-* Bus facilities are provided for the children of the employees to go the school up to Perambalur. The same are provided to the employees to go to Perambalur for shopping once in a week. Bus facilities are provided to the children of the cane growers residing nearby the mills to go to the Nehru School in the mills premises maintained by the Sugar Mills.

*Uniforms.-* Three sets of tericotton uniforms to all the employees of mills once in two years and one set of foot wear once in a year are given.

*Medical facilities.-* Free medical aid is provided to all the employees of the mills and their family. A dispensary with full time Medical Officer, One Pharmacist, One Sanitary Inspector, One Mid-Wife and four Medical Orderlies are available in this mills. Employees suffering from T.B/Cancer are treated in Government hospitals. Medical reimbursement facility to all the Cane Assistants, Cane Development Assistant and Cane Officers with effect from 1 June 1986 is given.

*Workers' education.-* Workers Education classes for the benefit of workers are conducted by the workers teachers, to educate them. So far, 250 workers had undergone the workers Education training programme. These trained workers were sent on tour to study the working conditions of various industries all over South India for a period of one week at the cost of the mills.

*Accidental benefits.-* Full wages for the accident period to the employees against half wage of Workmens Compensation Act are paid.

*Education.-* A higher secondary school is available in the mills which is run by the management of Sri Ramakrishna Tapovanam, at Tirupparaithurai. A nursery school is also run within the premises of the mills.

*Insurance:-* Group Gratuity scheme, L.I.C. linked Group Insurance Scheme and Salary Savings Scheme are implemented in the mills.

*Safety.-* Industrial safety posters are displayed in conspicuous places of the factory premises. Safety films, obtained from Chief Inspector of Factories. Safety belts, extinguishers are provided in the mills.

*Recreation.-* Ladies Recreation Club is provided for the lady members of the employees family in which all the infrastructure facilities are provided for recreation and counselling on the area of welfare.

17.*Bonus:-*

| *Year* 1. | *Percentage of Bonus Paid* 2. |
|---|---|
| 1981-82 | 20 |
| 1982-83 | 18 |
| 1983-84 | 10 |
| 1984-85 | 20 |
| 1985-86 | 20 |
| 1986-87 | 20 |
| 1987-88 | 20 bonus for first 6 month and |
| 1988-89 | 16 per cent |
| 1989-90 | 18 per cent and an exgratia of Rs.300/- per head Rs.150/- NMR. |
| 1990-91 | 18 per cent and exgratia of Rs.300/- per head Rs.150/- NMR. (9.3 per cent + 6.7 per cent) |

*Books for students.*- Books and note books are supplied to the children of the employees up to Higher Secondary course by the management free of cost in order to motivate them to study well.

*Nigth shift allowance.*- Night Shift Allowance to all workers and staff who attend night shifts @ Rs.2/- per night is paid.

*Tour programme.*- Three days education tour every year for the employees ranging about 150 persons per year to visit various places and sugar mills within the state are arranged.

*Marriage advance facility.*- A sum of Rs.5,000/- as marriage advance to the female employees and towards the marriage of their daughters and Rs.3,000/- as marriage advance towards the marriage of the sons of the employees are paid.

*Employment opportunity for dependents of deceased employees.*- Employment opportunity for the dependents of deceased employees of the mill is provided.

*Scholarship.*- A sum of Rs.5,000/- is paid as scholarship to the student of the employee who secures first rank in the S.S.L.C. examination.

*Vehicle advance.*- A sum of Rs.5,000/- as vehicle advance and Rs.75/- per month towards vehicle maintenance allowance are paid the cane assistants.

*Special advance.*- Rs.500/- as special advance to the employees whose houses are affected by fire, flood etc., is paid.

*Family welfare.*- Seven days special leave to the employees for the family planning operation done to their wives and eight days of special leave for the employees who has undergone family planning are sanctioned.

*Funeral expenses.*- Rs.1,000/- as funeral expenses to the dependant of the deceased to attend the funeral rites is disbursed.

*Other facilities.*- Eversilver tumbler is supplied once in three years to all the employees of the mill. Gifts in the form of watches, tiffin carriers, etc., are presented as incentives, movie films are screened once a week regularly, for the enjoyment of workers.

**Trichy Distilleries and Chemicals Limited:**[45]

Trichy Distilleries and Chemicals Limited, started a central distillery plant at Senthannirpuram in Golden Rock municipal limits in the year 1966. It is a medium scale industry which is located at 2 km. from Tiruchirappalli. Uyyankondan canal and the river Cauvery supply adequate water to the industry. The initial installed capacity was 45,000 litres of alcohol per day. Initially, distillery was installed. Later in the year 1979, Acetic Acid Plant was commissioned on 7 September 1979. Ester Plant for production of Ethyl Acetate/Butyl Acetate went into stream in October 1988. In April 1991, Acetic anhyride plant was commissioned with a capacity of 7 m.t. per day. This distillery is engaged in processing molasses a bye product from sugar factories. The factory draws its raw material molasses from 10 different sugar factories located around Tiruchirappalli and converts it into several important products such as rectified spirit, acetaldehyde, acetic acid, ethyl acetate, n-butyl acetate, acetic anhydride and carbon-di-oxide. These products are used in the preparation of life saving drugs, in textiles processing, manufacture of complex chemicals and paints.

The distillery has the capacity to produce 50 K.L. of alcohol per day and the effluent produced ranges between 600 K.L. and 650 K.L. per day in 1992.

For disposing the effluent, *viz.*, spent wash, the company, constructed conventional treatment plant by lagooning method in systematic manner to bring down the BOD content of the effluent from 45,000 ppm to below 2,800 ppm and increasing the pH to 7.5. This treated effluent was let out into the Uyyakondan channel.

Trichy Distilleries and Chemicals have installed a full scale effluent treatment plant incorporating the State of art technology for treating the distillery effluent in three stages, so that the liquid waste water coming out from the plant conforms to the norms fixed by the Pollution Control Board at the total cost of Rs.200 lakh. The plant was commissioned in February 1989. M/s. Kaveri Engineering Limited, Tiruchirappalli supplied and installed the plant. Details on production and sale of alcohol, Co2 gas, acetaldehyde, acetic acid, etc., are tabled in *appendix-10*.

**Shri Nataraj Ceramic and Chemical Industries:**[46]

M/s. Shri Nataraj Ceramic and Chemicals Industries Limited, has established a medium scale industry at Dalmiapuram on 22 May 1974.

The Plant is situated 40 km from Tiruchirappalli. The original installed capacity is 18000 tonnes per annum. The actual production capacity is 33,000 mt/annum. The plant produces fire bricks and blocks, refractory blocks, silica insulation bricks basic ramming mass and felting masses, basic refractories unfired Mag. Chrome and Castables.

Details of production and sales from 1988-89 to 1992-93 are tabled below:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *Production* *M.T.* | (Rs. in lakhs) | *Sale* M.T. | (Rs.in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1988-89 (9 months) | 20572 | 535.97 | 18907 | 509.40 |
| 2. | 1989-90 | 25519 | 662.28 | 25365 | 712.40 |
| 3. | 1990-91 | 25914 | 750.53 | 24535 | 718.90 |
| 4. | 1991-92 | 27030 | 978.96 | 26979 | 1053.50 |
| 5. | 1992-93 | 27399 | 1292.02 | 2743 | 1331.10 |

*Manufacturing Process :-*

The Plant is well equipped with most sophisticated equipments for manufacture of Refractories and Castables. All the raw materials are tested for their chemical and physical properties and only when it conforms to the process requirements the materials are processed further. Main raw materials are refractory grade bauxite, high alumina clay grog and plastic clays. High alumina clays are calcined in a modern vertical shaft kiln using furnace oil as fuel. Bauxite is calcined in the oil fired rotary kiln at Jamnagar, Gujarat run by the Company.

The moulds required for pressing of high alumina refractories are fabricated in the workshop by alloy steel plates which is equipped with surface grinders, shaping machines, heat treatment furnace, etc. A captive power generator has been erected to meet out the power requirement during the power cut. There are five Impact mill, four ball mills, and one jaw crusher for grinding various raw materials to different sizes and fractions. Ball mills are provided with air classifiers to get proper size of fine material and the impact mills with vibrating screens to get proper sized materials. Five counter current mixers for mixing different raw materials are available. There are eleven 150 tonne friction screw presses for dry pressing and two numbers of pug mill for extrusion of low alumina bricks. Special bricks/shapes are manufactured by highly skilled workmen either by pneumatic rammers or by hand moulding tunnel. Drivers are used for drying the bricks to make sure that the fired bricks are totally free from drying cracks. A ring chamber kiln of 78 benches is available for firing of refractory bricks which is equipped with a producer gas plant of capacity 1.8 metre Dia. The maximum temperature of firing possible in this kiln is 1500°c. After the bricks are unloaded from the Kiln, every brick is checked

A view of Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Ltd., Kagithapuram, Pugalur.

for dimensions, corner breakage, etc. Then random samples are collected and tested for chemical properties. The bricks conforming to the mutually agreed specifications are certified by the laboratory to effect despatch.

*Welfare Measures :-*

The industry runs a hospital, a school, co-operative mini super markets and co-operative bank and co-operative canteen. Housing facilities, Interest free loans and family planning incentives are given. Recreation club, community centre, Dalmiapuram Animal and Ecological Welfare Association are functioning for the welfare of the employees.

## PAPER INDUSTRY

**Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL):**

Paper is one of the discoveries that turned the history of the world around. Paper industry supplies various types of paper to a number of end users which include government, education, companies, packaging, printing of books, documents, newspapers, etc. Use of paper and paper products is ultimately linked with the cultural and economic development of a country.[47]

By taking into consideration the favourable industrial climate and availability of infrastructure facilities, Tamil Nadu Government and the Industrial Bank of India, under joint venture, have established Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited (TNPL) at Kagithapuram near Pugalur, Karur taluk. Tiruchirappalli district, in the year 1980. [48] The commercial production was started in October 1985. TNPL is the premier paper mill using bagasse as its principal feed stock for manufacture of newsprint and fine paper, for writing. The utilisation of bagasse represents economic use of sugar industry residues and of alternative fibre source for paper making, covering the dwindling forest resources. Production of newsprint is through mechanical bagasse pulping route. The World Bank gave a loan of $ 100 million. The mill was built in 36 months involving a total capital outlay of Rs. 240 Crores.

The mechanical bagasse pulping process as developed originally in the laboratories of Beloit Corporation of the U.S. was modified through in house R & D. The resultant process currently in operation at Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited is the best suited for commercial production of newsprint from bagasse. The industry is located about 20km. from Karur and 100km. from Tiruchirappalli. The original installed capacity of the industry is 50,000 MTA of Newsprint and 40,000 MTA of printing and writing papers. The mill has registered impressive production results with capacity utilisation of over 95 per cent TNPL gets bagasse raw materials from M/s. Sakthi Sugars Limited, Appakudal, Salem Co-operation Sugars Limited. Mohanur, EID Parry Sugars Limited, Pugalur, Arignar Anna Sugars Limited, Kurungulam Cauvery Sugars Limited, Pettavaithalai and from open market as well. Wood raw material is obtained from TAFCORN, Tamil

Nadu Forest Department and also from private sources. The annual requirement of bagasse for the mill is estimated at 4 lakh tonnes. The above mentioned five participating sugar mills put together can supply 5.4 lakh tonnes of bagasse annually.

The industry provides employment to 1505 persons comprising 403 executives, 166 staff, and 936 workmen and a sum of Rs. 70,73,742/- is paid as salary and wages. Power is drawn from 220/110 KV substation of Tamil Nadu Electricity Board, abutting the mill boundary. The river Cauvery flowing nearby, provides a perennial source of water. The requirement of fuel for the mill is met by Coal India Limited and Neyveli Lignite Corporation. The labour force is drawn from the neighbouring areas. The mill is located close to N.H.7 and is also connected to broadgauge railway line. This facilitates easy transportation of raw materials and despatch of finished goods to various marketing centres located across the length and breadth of the country.

**Details of production and sale of newsprint and printing and writing paper from 1985-86 to 1993-94 are shown below :-**

| | *1985-86* | *1986-87* | *1987-89 (18 months)* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* | *1991-92* | *1992-93* | *1993-94* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Actual Production* | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Newsprint (tpa) | 89319 | 64047 | 76597 | 45005 | 39064 | 37840 | 10476 | 33970 |
| (ii) Printing and writing paper (tpa) | 17771 | 20964 | 50076 | 58961 | 51236 | 49042 | 44563 | 60663 |
| *Sales:-* | | | | | | | | |
| *Quantity.-* | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Newsprint (tpa) | 89585 | 64244 | 76640 | 45015 | 30064 | 37837 | 40476 | 33970 |
| (ii) Printing and writing paper (tpa) | 16584 | 21231 | 49766 | 49640 | 51211 | 49366 | 44544 | 60616 |
| *Value:* | | | | | | | | |
| (i) Newsprint (Rs. in Lakh) | 8135.78 | 6070.86 | 8325.16 | 6106.01 | 6307.16 | 6624.91 | 7523.50 | 6537.15 |
| (ii) Printing and Writing paper (Rs. in lakh) | 1800.97 | 2388.87 | 6432.59 | 8251.40 | 9284.08 | 10320.99 | 9925.67 | 13954.10 |

*Labour Welfare Measures :-*

The Tamil Nadu Newsprint and Papers Limited provides all the statutory facilities, like canteen at subsidised rate shelters, rest rooms, lunch rooms with provision of cooling water, first aid boxes, space for keeping clothes, adequate toilet facilities, etc. Apart from these, if provides non estatutory Welfare measures as detailed below.

**Non-statutory welfare measures:**

*Uniform and shoes :*

Two pairs of Terricotton uniform and Industrial type Bata safety shoes with two pairs of nylon socks are issued to all employees.

*Family Planning Incentive :-*

Cash Incentive of Rs. 1,000/- with one kg., Complan tin and 7 days special leave is given as incentive if employee or employee's wife undergoes Family Planning sterilisation operation.

*Corporate Day Gift :-*

A gift worth about Rs.300/- is given to all employees who are on the rolls as on 24 May of every year.

*Group Insurance Scheme and Personal Accident Insurance Policy:-*

Company is remitting the premium for both. In case of death the workers/staff will get a compensation of Rs. 50,000/-. In case of death by accident, the nominee will get, under the latter scheme, 96 months salary, under this scheme.

*Death Relief Fund :-*

If an employee dies while in service, the nominee will get half a day's salary of all the employees towards DRF. TNPL also conducts monthly mobile medical camps offering medical assistance for the people living in nearby villages.

*First Aid Medical Centre :-*

A First Aid Medical Centre functions with one male Medical Officer, one female part-time Medical Officer, one nurse and two dressers. The First Aid Medical Centre is rendering medical assistance to the colony residents besides rendering assistance to the accident cases.

*Recreational Facilities :-*

Recreation Club for workmen, staff club for officers and staff and Ladies Club for employees wives are the recreation facilities provided by the industry. Annual sports are conducted for employees and their families.

*Co-operative Stores :-*

For the benefit of employees a co-operative stores is functioning.

*Accommodation:-*

A well laid out housing colony with 610 quarters is maintained by the company where essential employees are given accommodation on nominal rent. Forty seven per cent of the employees eligible for quarters accommodation have been accommodated in housing colony. Apart from

this, there are two hostels with 30 double accommodation rooms in each of the hostels, to accommodate a maximum of 120 persons. The rooms are fully furnished. The accommodation is free of cost for trainees and for the confirmed employees, a monthly rent of Rs. 250/- per person for "A" hostel and Rs. 150/- for "B" hostel is charged.

*Staff Mess :-*

The Company has provided a staff mess building with furnitures, utensils, cooking facilities including fuel, for the benefit of the hostelers. The hostelers are encouraged to form committees to run the staff mess on a dividing system basis.

*Medical Assistance in Chronic illness :-*

The company, besides granting leave with wages for a period of six months pay for the hospitalisation charges for employees who suffer from certain specific chronic ailments.

*Housing Loan and Housing Society :-*

Housing loans are arranged by the company through Housing Development Finance Corporation. A society is being formed to render all assistance to the employees for constructing their own houses.

*School :-*

TNPL School Society runs a Matriculation School whose strength is 1500 consisting of pupil from LKG to Plus Two.

## CEMENT INDUSTRY

Cement is a core sector industry and it is an infrastructural product. Economic development of every nation calls for construction activity on an extensive scale. Cement constitutes a basic ingredient in the construction of anything from a small factory to a mammoth multi-purpose project.

With fairly rich deposits of limestone and gypsum, cement industries have been established in a big way in Tiruchirappalli district. The Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited at Dalmiapuram, the Chettinad Cement Corporation at Puliyur and the Tamil Nadu Cement Corporation Limited at Ariyalur, Dharani Cements, Reddipalayam cement factories are utilising the limestone and gypsum deposits available in the district. Some of the cement industries are dealt with below.[49]

**Geology of Ariyalur limestone deposits:**

The rock formations around Ariyalur, form parts of the well known Cretaceous formations of Tiruchirappalli and they are all sedimentary rocks. These formations were deposited under marine conditions and their geological age is about 80 million years. These formations have been studied in detail during the past several decades by various organisations in view of their Geological and Palasontological interest. Limestone is the main raw material for making cement and it is available in abundance around Ariyalur. These Limestone formations form part of Ariyalur stage (Maestrichtian age) of upper Cretaceous which contain both Mega and

Micro fossils of different species. Main fossils found in Ariyalur stage are Turritella, Trigonarca, Alectryonia, Grypheae, Naeutilus, Stygmatophygus, Hemiaster and Inoceramus.

The Cretaceous formation of Ariyalur area was explored in detail by various organisations like Geological Survey of India, State Department of Geology and Mining, Tamil Nadu Cements Corporaion Limited and Oil & Natural Gas Commission. The ONGC initiated detailed exploration of the Cauvery basin with a view to assess it geological structures. ONGC have indicated in their during the Ariyalur period there was continuous regression of the sea due to continued uplift of the basin in the northern area and corresponding transgression of the sea due to subsidence of the basin in the central part of Ariyalur area during deposition of the sediments.[50]

The fossils are well preserved in the associated rocks and after opening of the mines around Ariyalur these fossils of different species could be seen in the Mines section clearly. TANCEM Mines are often visited by the Students from the various Colleges and Universities and many scholars have taken Ariyalur formations for their Doctoral research work. This area is a treasure house for fossil collection and for Palaeontologists. TANCEM have got a good collection of fossils and they are exhibited in their Mines Office for inspection by the visitors/students who come on excursion to mines.

**Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited :-**

In the year 1939, Dalmia Cement Limited a private concern, established a large scale industry in Dalmiapuram which is 40 km. from Tiruchirappalli with original installed capacity of 250 tpd semi dry process kiln. Later, it was rechristened as Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Limited and commenced business on 26 December 1951. It is one of the eight big cement manufacturing companies in Tamil Nadu having a market share of 10 per cent . In 1949, 500 tpd plant (wet process) was added and further in 1959, another 500 tpd (wet process) was added to the installed capacity. Subsequently, in the year 1981, a vertical shaft kiln with 200 tpd was added and in 1987-88, a modernised dry process kiln of 1500 tpd was installed in the place of wet process kiln. The installed capacity of the industry is 5.91 lakh tonnes as against the licensed capacity of 5.95 lakh tonnes. The actual production is around 115 per cent of the installed capacity. Details of cement production from 1939 to 1991 and sales from 1982 to 1991 are tabled in *appendix-11*.[51]

*Welfare Measures :-*

*Canteen :-*

The company runs a well equipped canteen for the benefit of its employees.

Fossil Wood and Fossil Ammonite in Ariyalur area

*Rest shed, Shelter and Lunch Room:-*

A spacious rest shed with electric lights, fans, flush-out lavatory, wash basins, spittoons and mosaic benches have been provided close to the factory for the use of the employees during the rest intervals. Sufficient sanitary facilities have also been provided. Lockers for tools and cloths are provided in all sections inside factory. Inside the factory shelter and lunch rooms have been provided.

*Employment :-*

The factory has employed 1,134 employees consisting of 79 executives, 239 staff, 754 workers and 62 quarry workers.

*Hospital and Housing :-*

The company also runs a well equipped hospital. It comprises of a dispensary, a laboratory, dressing room, one operation theatre and one labour ward. The hospital is manned by one lady and two male doctors, one staff nurse, one mid-wife, three compunders, one Laboratory technician, three clerks, two dressers, four mazdoors, two ayahs, three attendants, two sweepers and one attender. Medical treatment, including supply of life saving drugs is given to employees and their families, E.C.G. facility is also provided in the dispensary. Pucca quarters with fixed free quota of electricity and free water are provided to about 700 employees.

*Recreation :-*

The Dalmia Recreation Club looks after the needs of all the employees relating to reading room, library, radio, TV and kits for indoor and outdoor games etc. The company gives a monthly grant of an amount equal to the monthly subscription for the formal running of the club which arranges various sports activities, tournaments, matches and other entertainments such as music, dramas, film show and Pattimandrams for the entertainment of its members and colony residents. Further, the club organises National level / State level tournaments like table tennis, football, volleyball, etc., for which special grant is being given by the company. In addition, the club arranges annual tour for the members every year by the company. The ladies of the colony have a club of their own which is given a grant of an amount equal to the monthly subscription, by the company. Apart from the above two clubs there is a tennis club where tennis court, shuttle court, and table tennis boards are made available to the employees.

*Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Employees Co-operative Stores Ltd..-*

There is a mini super market (a co-operative stores) run by the employees in the building provided by the company. It sells food-grains, oils, provisions, cooking gas, vegetables, fruits etc. There are 250 members and the average sales per year is more than Rs.75 lakh. The co-operative stores converted into a mini super market in the year 1973 by the Government of Tamil Nadu, since it was considered to be one of the well managed stores. Dalmia cement (B) Employees Co-operative Milk Supply Society supplies pure milk to the residents in the colony.

*Dalmiapuram Employee's Co-operative Bank Ltd.-*

The Co-operative Organisation started and managed by the employees is affording credit and thrift facilities to the employees who are members. This has been converted into a bank. All sorts of banking transactions are undertaken for the benefit of the employees. The bank provides credit facilities subject to a maximum of Rs. 15,000/- on personal surety bonds. The bank has been provided with accommodation by the company.

*Pay Rolls Savings Schemes.-*

About 400 employees have joined the pay roll deduction scheme of the National Savings organisation, and in the Life Insurance Salary Saving Scheme. The company encourages employees to participate in the Home Guards Movement.

*Educational Facilities.-*

The Dalmia Educational Society is running the Dalmia higher secondary school where educational facilities with concessions as per the Tamil Nadu Educational Rules are being provided to the children of the employees. The school is a two storey building. There are about 200 pupils. The school receives grant from the Government of Tamil Nadu. Apart from the school, the company also runs the Vivekananda Matriculation school and Shri. Ramakrishna Dalmia Industrial Training Institute.

*College Bus.-*

As there is no College at Dalmiapuram the Company runs a bus from colony to Tiruchirappalli for the convenience of the employees' wards doing college education at Tiruchirappalli. On sundays and holidays this bus is utilised by the employees for going an excursion trips with the members of their families.

*Scholarship.-*

The management awards scholarships each to 5 students. For scholarship pursuing course of study mentioned below:-

| | *Students resident in college hostel* (per month) | *Day scholars (i.e., outside the hostel* (per month) |
|---|---|---|
| Graduate, Post Graduate, In Mech/ Elec/Chemical/Industrial/Mines/ Electronics/Instrumentation. | Rs. 550/- | Rs.200/- |
| Applied Geology | Rs.550/- | Rs.200/- |

*P.S. FOR BOOKS .-*

Rs. 1000/- is given for the one year and Rs. 750/- for subsequent years. This is subject to a maximum of 75 per cent of the actuals.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Graduate course in Chemistry | Rs. 200/- | Rs. 150/- |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Graduate course in Business Management/ | Rs. 200/- | Rs. 150/- |
| Industrial Administration/Personnel Management/ Commerce/Law/Accountancy | Rs.200/- | Rs. 150/- |
| Chartered Accountancy/Cost and Works Accountancy/Company Secretaryship | Rs. 200/- | Rs. 150/- |
| Diploma course in Mechanical/Elecl/ Chemical/Industrial mining/Civil/ Automobile/ Ceramics/Electronics Engineering | Rs. 200/- | Rs. 150/- |

*P.S. for Books .-*

Rs. 700/- is given for the one year and Rs. 450/- for subsequent years. This is subject to a maximum of 75 per cent of the actuals

*Children's Parks.-*

A park for the children of Employees residing in the colony has been provided with a good lawn and a sliding board.

*Labour Welfare Centre.-*

Labour Welfare Centre is functioning at Dalmiapuram is run by the Government of Tamilnadu, with concentrating on the following activities.

a) Tailoring classes for wives and female dependents of workers.

b) Balwadi Centre for own or dependents children of employees of age group 2 1/2 to 5 years.

Students attending tailoring classes will receive a stipend of Rs. 30/ - per month and children attending balwadi centre are given 120 ml of milk daily and noon lunch.

*Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Employees' Benevolent Fund.-*

The company has constituted a benevolent fund to be managed by the Board of Trustees nominated by the management and the recognized union with an initial payment of Rs. 1,00,000/- which is invested in securities. The proceeds from the investment are utilised to extend financial assistance to the workmen for purposes like.

Long Sickness, Death in the family, loss due to fire, or any other natural calamities or other contingencies result through unforeseen hardship or distress.

*Dalmia Community Centre.-*

The Dalmia community centre housed in a total area of 6470 sq.ft. This is made available to the employees for celebrating marriages and other religious and special function at a nominal rent of Rs. 100/- per day. Utensils, lighting, water facilities etc., are provided free of cost.

*Long Service Award .-*

The long service awards are presented to the employees in recognition of their services as enumerated below:-

| *On completion of* | *Employees in executive cadre* | *Employees in non-executive grades* |
|---|---|---|
| 15 years | Certificate | Certificate |
| 25 years | Certificate & gift of the value of Rs. 1500/- | Certificate & of the value of Rs. 750/- |
| 30 years | Certificate & gift of the value of Rs. 2250/- | Certificate & gift of the value of Rs. 1000/- |
| 35 years | Certificate & gift of the value of Rs. 3000/- | Certificate & gift of the value of Rs. 1500/- |
| 40 years | Rs. 4,500/- | Rs. 2,000/- |

**Ariyalur Cement Works (TANCEM):**

The Cement factory at Ariyalur, is a unit of TANCEM, manufacturing Portland cement under dry process. The capacity of the plant is 5 lakh tonnes per annum and the capital outlay is Rs. 2,886 lakhs. The unit provides employment to 992 persons. It is note worthy that the unit was set up using only indigenous technology.

**Asbestos Pressure Pipes Unit (TANCEM):**

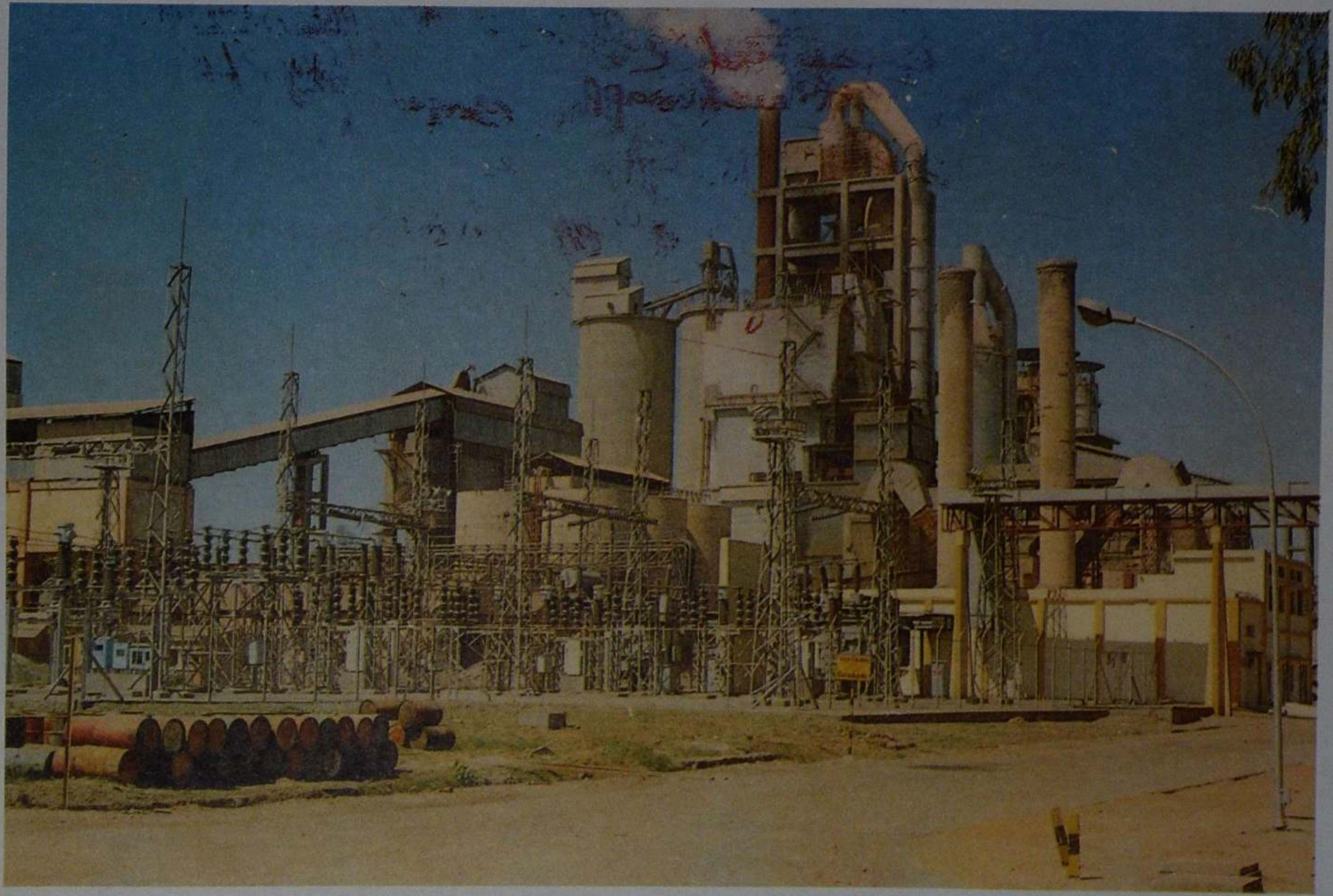
The Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation (TIDCO) has established an Asbestos Pressure Pipes Unit, at Mayanur. The plant has a capacity to manufacture 36,000 tonnes of Asbestos cement pressure pipes. It provides employment to 270 persons. The capital cost is Rs. 945 lakh. The plant was set up using indigenous technology.[52]

**Chettinad Cement Corporation Limited :**

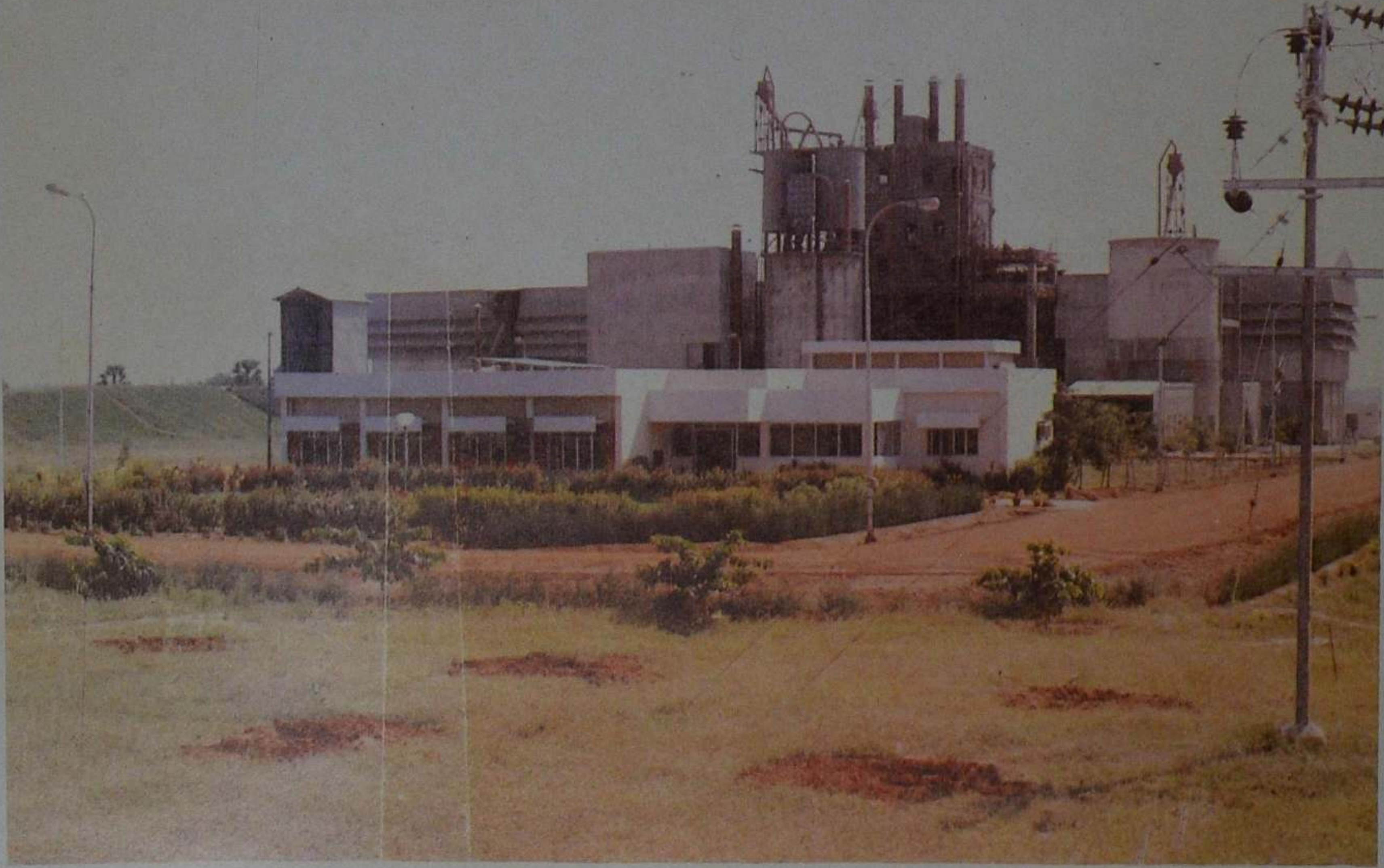
The Chettinad Cement Corporation Limited has established its factory at Puliyur village near Karur in the year 1962. The Plant is engaged in the manufacture of Portland cement, Pozzolona cement, sulphate resistant cement and loco-heat cement. The authorised capital is Rs. 10 crore and the paid of capital is Rs. 4.48 crores.

**Dharani Cements Limited :**[52(a)]

Dharani Cements Limited has established a medium scale cement plant at Reddipalayam located at 12 km. from Ariyalur and 70 km. from Tiruchirappalli. The cement industry was promoted by Dr. Palani G. Periyasamy, a Non-Resident Indian based in U.S.A. and his



A view of Chettinad Cement Factory



Dharani Cements, Reddipalayam, Tiruchirappalli

associates. He had mobilised resources of Fellow Indians in U.S.A. through the organisation PGP International Financial and Industrial consultants incorporate, U.S.A. and set up Industries in India particularly in Tamil Nadu.

Dharani Cements limited is a mini cement plant based on VSK technology and manufactures ordinary Portland cement. This plant with an initial capacity of 100 tonnes per day commenced production in December 1987. Dharani Cements has implemented its first stage of expansion to 150 tpd in April 1989 and has built up captive generating capacity for 100 per cent utilisation. The company also completed its second stage of expansion to 200 TPD in December 1991. Seventy four per cent of equity capital of Dharani Cements is contributed by non-resident Indians. The industry provides employment opportunities to 191 *persons* (*as in 1993*) consisting of nine executives, 28 Administrative staff and 154 workers, and a sum of Rs. 25,61,184/- has been paid as wages during the year 1992-93.

Production and sale of cement from the year 1987-88 to 1991-92 are as follows:-

| *Year* | *Production* (in metric tonnes) | *Sales* (in metric tonnes) |
|---|---|---|
| 1987-88 | 26060 | 26550 |
| 1988-89 | 39764 | 40071 |
| 1989-90 | 51801 | 51301 |
| 1990-91 | 46205 | 46450 |
| 1991-92 | 62800 | 62440 |

*Welfare Measures.-*

Apart from making the statutory provisions the management has established a Bachelors, hostel with mess family quarters, a Matriculation School; it supplies two sets of uniforms once in a year at Companys expense free jaggery and coconut oil for all employees, free kits for games and sports and arranges for free excursion from time to time.

**Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited (TANCEM)** *(A Government of Tamilnadu Enterprises):*[52(b)]

The Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited, popularly known as TANCEM, has established a large scale-cement works with an installed capacity of 5 lakhs metric tonnes per annum at Ariyalur. It is located at three km from Ariyalur and 67 km from Tiruchirappalli. The plant started its commercial production on 1 August 1979. It is engaged in the production of ordinary portland cement and Pozzolana portland cement. The factory acquired 1265 acres of land which have limestone deposits and run their own mines. Ariyalur cement works provides employment opportunities to 995 persons consisting of 133 officers, 301 staff and 521 workers and a sum of Rs. 431.82 lakhs is paid as wages per annum during 1992-93.

Cement production and sales particulars from 1979-80 to 1992-93:-

| Sl. No. | Year | Production (in Metric tonnes) | Production Value (Rs. in Lakh) | Sales (in Metric tonnes) | Sales Value (Rs. in Lakh) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | (2) | (3) | (4) | (5) | (6) |
| 1. | 1979-80 | 1,15,629 | 675.86 | 1,15,524 | 420.78 |
| 2. | 1980-81 | 2,46,733 | 1154.07 | 2,41,949 | 912.08 |
| 3. | 1981-82 | 2,84,350 | 1402.53 | 2,87,474 | 1180.86 |
| 4. | 1982-83 | 2,47,300 | 1379.88 | 2,47,836 | 1112.09 |
| 5. | 1983-84 | 3,01,666 | 1759.04 | 2,99,376 | 1503.80 |
| 6. | 1984-85 | 2,84,346 | 2131.63 | 2,80,567 | 2151.95 |
| 7. | 1985-86 | 2,81,507 | 2069.36 | 2,80,577 | 1930.01 |
| 8. | 1986-87 | 3,52,102 | 2475.66 | 3,52,104 | 2857.25 |
| 9. | 1987-88 | 4,06,954 | 2998.76 | 4,10,099 | 3586.77 |
| 10. | 1988-89 | 3,45,275 | 2718.59 | 3,43,159 | 2993.24 |
| 11. | 1989-90 | 3,48,455 | 2702.48 | 3,54,762 | 2980.00 |
| 12. | 1990-91 | 2,43,870 | 2926.48 | 2,43,391 | 2946.49 |
| 13. | 1991-92 | 3,33,250 | 3760.23 | 3,28,340 | 4171.01 |
| 14. | 1992-93 | 4,13,396 | 4991.05 | 4,17,589 | 5920.74 |

**Ariyalur Cement Works Welfare Measures:**

*Family Planning Centre:-*

All the employees are encouraged to undergo family planning operation by offering 7 days special casual leave and Rs. 200/- as incentive for those who are getting wages up to Rs. 2,500/-.

*Group Insurance Scheme:-*

In case of natural death of employees while in service a sum of Rs. 20,000/- is paid under the scheme to the nominees of the deceased employees and the premium is made by the management.

*Death relief fund:-*

In case of death, a nominee of the deceased will get a sum of Rs. 10,000 by contribution of Rs. 10/- by each employee. In case the total amount of Rs. 10,000/- is not accrued, the balance amount is met by the management.

*Dispensary and Medical Assistance :-*

The Company is running a dispensary to render medical assistance free of cost to the employees and their dependant family members. The medical expenditure of the employees and then dependant family members are reimbursed to a maximum of 50 per cent of the monthly salary every year. Full medical reimbursement is made to medical expenditure for major diseases like heart ailment, kidney transplantation, treatment of cancer, leprocy, etc.

Front Elevation of Ariyalur Cement Factory

*Colony and Co-operative stores:-*

The factory has established a colony of about 250 quarters to accommodate essential category employees. A branch of M/s. Amaravathy co-operative super market is functioning in the colony.

*Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society:-*

An Employees Co-operative Thrift and Credit Society is run by the employees themselves and deposits and loans are transacted for the Welfare of the employees. The company is running a Matriculation School under the management of Ramakrishna Tapovanam, Tiruparaithurai for the children of the employees and to the public. A Bachelors hostel for supervisory employees is run within the premises. Apart from this, heat allowance, washing allowance, transport, safety articles are given to the employees.

**Tamil Nadu Asbestos (PIPES) :-**[53]

Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Ltd., has established a large scale industry, viz., Tamil Nadu Asbestos (Pipes) factory at Mayanur in 1984 with a production capacity of 30,000 mt. per year. The factory is located about 21 km from Kulithalai and 55 km from Tiruchirappalli. The factory is engaged in manufacturing AC pressure pipes and couplings. It imports asbestos fibre, which is the raw material, from Canada and Zimbawe.

Production and Sales particulars from 1984-85 to 1991-92 are as follows:-

| *Sl. No.* | *Year* | *Production in mts.* | *Production value* (Rs. in lakhs) | *Sales in mts* (Rs. in lakhs) | *Sales value* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* |
| 1. | 1984-85 | 8428 | 386-02 | 2559 | 131.63 |
| 2. | 1985-86 | 10007 | 639-84 | 6684 | 299.62 |
| 3. | 1986-87 | 6524 | 530-81 | 10436 | 467.65 |
| 4. | 1987-88 | 17593 | 832-22 | 18007 | 804.82 |
| 5. | 1988-89 | 16439 | 898-34 | 11036 | 631.52 |
| 6. | 1989-90 | 9627 | 776-05 | 10137 | 637.54 |
| 7. | 1990-91 | 8605 | 874-09 | 7695 | 625.00 |
| 8. | 1991-92 | 6658 | 844-92 | 8510 | 748.06 |

*Employment :-*

Details of Cadre strength of the factory in various categories from 1985-86 to 1991-92 are as follows:-

| *Sl No.* | *Category of employees* | *1985 -86* | *1986 -87* | *1987 -88* | *1988 -89* | *1989 -90* | *1990 -91* | *1991 -92* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* | *8.* | *9.* |
| 1. | Supervisory/ Managerial Categories | 42 | 42 | 42 | 44 | 43 | 43 | 42 |
| 2. | Non-Supervisory Cadre | 57 | 55 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 57 | 54 |
| 3. | Workmen (Tech.) | 87 | 87 | 87 | 87 | 85 | 84 | 85 |
| 4. | Others | 81 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 82 | 81 | 80 |
| | Total | 267 | 264 | 267 | 270 | 267 | 265 | 261 |

Welfare amenities provided to employees are presented in the tabular form.

| *Sl No.* | *Items* | *Issues made* | *Issues Due Date* | *Employees Benefited (approx)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* |
| 1. | Uniform | All the workers are provided with 2 sets of uniform (One Polyester, One Khadi) dresses annually and also provided Rs. 75/- for stitching charges (Workers -171, office boy & attender -12, S.I. & S.S.G -2 Nurse-1 chargehand-2 Lab-Tester-3. | once in a year July | 191 |
| 2. | Shoes & Socks | All the workers are provided with two pairs of safety shoes along with two pairs of nylon socks. (Workers-171 office -boy & attender -12, nurse-1 (chappal) lab tester-3, staff-4 S.S.G.-1. | Every Six Months April & October | 192 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | For officers, supervisors & staff Provided with One pairs of shoe and Nylon socks (officers-15, supervisors-14, chargehand-2, storekeeper-1, staff-23, shift Chemist-3, Ladies Staff-7(Chappel) SMO-1 (Chappal) | Once in a year | October | 66 |
| 3. | Health Measures (Dust allowance) | 500ML Coconut Oil, 500 gm. of Jaggery, 2 no.of Kurinji Soap (Officers-16 Staff-71 Workers-171 III App-8) | Every Month | 5th-15th | 266 |
| | | Turkey Towel (Officers-16 Staff-71, Workers-171 | Once in Three Month | January April, July, October | 266 |
| 4. | Credit facilities | Credit facilities to workers to an extend of Rs.300/- per month for purchase of household requirements from Amaravathi Co-operative super Market are given. | Every Month | - | - |
| 5. | Boiled egg | One no.of boiled egg at free of cost (Workers-171, Staff-71 Act App-8) are given | Every Wednesday | - | 250 |
| 6. | Night Tea token | Those who are working 10pm-6am are being supplied with one cup free Tea. | Daily | | Those who are alloted in the shift period in Column-3. |
| 7. | Night shift allowance | Those who are working between 2pm -10pm, 10pm-6am are getting allowance Rs. 1-50 (Workers & Staff) for Supervisor, Shift-Chemist and Chargehand Rs.2/- (Supervisors-4 Chargehand-2, Shift Chemist-3) | Monthly - Once | | Those who are alloted in the shift period in Column-3 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Washing allowance | Those who got uniform dresses are being supplied with washing allowance of Rs.12/-p.m. and in case of security & staff nurse Rs.17/-p.m. as up keep allowance. (Workers-171,o.boy & attender-12 , S.S.guard-1, Lab-Tester-3, Chargehand -2, Nurse-1). | Monthly Once | -- | 190 |
| | | Washing allowance to S.I-1 Supervisors-14, Shift Chemist-3 for Rs.12/- are given | Monthly Once | – | 18 |
| 9. | Recreation: | A. Screening Films | Every fortnight | -- | |
| | | B. Sports & Games (A sum of Rs.12,000/- p.a. is being contributed by the Management towards this head.) | Once in a year | July | |
| 10. | Cycle shed | Management is running cycle-shed for the use of the employee free of cost. | - | - | 75 |
| 11. | Quarters | 36. nos.of quarters have been provided for officers, supervisors, staff and essential workers.<br>5nos. of bachelor employees have been alloted combined accommodation.<br>Quarters-36 nos.<br>officers-16, supervisors-5, store keeper-1, staff-1, chargehand-2, worker-4, S.S.guard-1, Shift Chemist-2 Clubbed -5 (E-3, E-5) staff bachelors' room-1 workers Bachelors Hostel-10 Rooms. | | | |
| 12. | Safety equipments | Following safety items to workers engaged in various section are provided: | | | |

| *Safety Articles* | *Section* |
|---|---|
| Hand Gloves | P.F. Process & Maintenance |
| Dust Cap | Process & Maintenance |
| Goggles | Maintenance (Welders) |
| Gumboots | Process |

| 1. 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13.School | A School for the benefit of employees children at colony premises is run by the Management on 136 childrens are studying up to IV Std. | | |
| 14.Reimbursement of medical expenses & ambulance. | Reimbursement of medical expenses is permitted to the extent of 50 per cent monthly salary per annum for the employees covered by the standing order. Ambulance van would be provided up to maximum distance of 10 km. | | |
| *Statutory:* | | | |
| 1. Canteen | Subsidised canteen facilities are provided to all permanent employees and I.T.I. App. at a subsidy rate<br>Tea-15 paise - with subsidy for employees-52 paise Food pockets -40 paise with subsidy for employees-1-20 (officers-16, staff-71, workers-171, I.T.I.-8) | - - | 266 |
| 2. Respirators and safety belts | Respirators and safety belts are being provided | | |
| 3. Free medical treatment | Medical examination<br>X-ray<br>Lung function test | Yearly -<br>once<br>Once in 3years -<br>" | 205<br><br>205<br>205 |
| 4. Dispensary | Free medical treatment is extended to all the employees. | | 258 |
| 5. Lockers | Individual lockers have been provided to workmen to store safety items and belongings separately. | | 171 |
| 6. Committee | A. Canteen Committee .. Commence on<br>B. Safety Committee .. Commence on<br>C. Workers Committee .. Commence on<br>D. Shop Council - I .. Commence on<br>E. Shop Council - II .. Commence on | | 5 February 85<br>16 September 86<br>16 October 86<br>5 August 85<br>5 August 85 |
| 7. Water Cooler | Provided at Canteen, Administrative Block and inside the plant (3 nos.) | – | 266 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 8. | Lunch Room | Lunch Room provided for workers and Staff | -- | 250 |
| 9. | Rest Shed | Rest shed provided adjacent to time office building | – | 171 |

**Alagappa Cement (Private) Limited:**

M/s. Alagappa Cements (P) Limited has set up a Cement factory at Kilapaluvur, which is 9 km, from Ariyalur and 55 km from Tiruchirappalli. It is a small scale industry under private sector which started commercial production on 7 April 1985. The instaled capacity has now been increased from 30 tonnes per day to 60 tonnes per day. The factory is manufacturing portland cement and provides employment to 24 persons.[54]

## TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The cotton textile industry, is the first major industry to develop among the modern Indian industries. It is the base on which the pyramid of the industrial sector of the country has been built. The Indian textile industry is today at the cross roads, having reached a stage which requires appropriate restructuring. The process of restructuring is taking place with the installation of sophisticated shuttleless looms. [55] The district has shown a great progress in the sphere.

Karur Mills, the Tiruchirappalli district Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Tamil Nadu Textiles Corporation Powerloom Complex, Thiakesar Alai, Sree Uma Parameswari and Sree Sabari Mills are important textile mills in the district.

**Karur Mills Limited :** [56]

M/s. Karur Mills Limited has established a medium scale industry at Thanthonimalai, near Karur, for manufacturing cotton yarn. The mill is located at a distance of 4 km, from Karur and 76 km from Tiruchirappalli. The original installed capacity of the mill was 11336 spindles. The production capacity of the mill was increased to 6064 spindles. 13664 spindles and 29672 spindles in the years 1948, 1973 and 1993 respectively under various expansion programmes. An open ending machine has also been installed in 1993.

Production and Sales ( Yearwise) from 1989-90 to 1991-92 are furnished below:-

| *Sl no.* | *Item* | *1989-90* | *1990-91* | *1991-92* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Production (in kg) | 1089110 | 1170911 | 1299992 |
| 2. | Sales (in kg) | 1080760 | 1175651 | 1273833 |
| 3. | Value (in Rs.) | 73734624 | 82756937 | 96488704 |

*Manufacturing Process ( A Process Flow Chart):-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mixing : | Blending of cotton varieties one or more varieties manually. |
| 2. | Blow-room : | Cleaning of cotton from impurities like Seed bits, and immatured fibres, etc. |
| 3. | Carding : | Cleaning of cotton and condensing the fibres into sliver form. |
| 4. | Drawing : | Parallelication of fibres by doubling the sliver. |
| 5. | Simplex : | Condensing the sliver into rove form and inserting the twist on rove. |
| 6. | Spinning : | Spinning the rove into yarn form by drafting and twisting the yarn. |
| 7. | Conewinding : | Winding the yarn in cone form. |
| 8. | Doubling : | Folding and twisting two single yarn into one. |
| 9. | Reeling, Bundling and Baling. : | Reeling the yarn in hank form Packing the yarn in bale form. |

**The Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited:**

The Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills, the eleventh unit in the series in the State, was set up in Malaikovilur, a hamlet of Nagampalli village, 20 km from Karur, and 97 km from Tiruchirappalli. The mill is a medium scale industry, situated in an extent of 49.56 acres on the Dindigul road (National Highway no.7), keeping in view the objectives of dispersal of industries, rural industrialisation and providing more employment opportunities in the backward areas, consistent with the suitability of the soil and availability of power and water.

The initial installed capacity of the mill was 12,000 spindles and was subsequently expanded with 13,020 additional spindles bringing the total to 25,020. The scheme was fully completed during 1979 with a total cost of Rs. 156.00 lakh, providing additional employment opportunity to 393 persons. Sources of finance are from the TIIC, Government of Tamil Nadu and other borrowings.

*Modernisation of the Mill:-*

Most of the machineries installed during 1965-66 had served to its capacity which required modernisation in order to achieve the object of achieving increased production and to obtain better quality. As such, the mill had planned for modernisation of certain machineries in the first stage

with an estimated cost of Rs. 33 lakh by availing financial assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India and the State Government. In 1981, the amount for completing the modernisation was Rs. 53 lakh and the difference in cost was met with from internal sources. Further, the Government of Tamil Nadu sanctioned a sum of Rs. 80.46 lakh to carry out a mini modernisation of certain machineries like carding, simplex, spinning and in electrical sections in order to achieve better quality of production.

In the initial stage, the mill had 12,000 spindles designed to manufacture coarse counts yarn ranging from 20s to 40s. After expansion, the mill is equipped with 25,020 spindles and produces various counts of yarn ranging from 20s to 100s. The mill has capacity to convert 1.65 lakh kg. of cotton lint in terms of 40s per month. Cotton lint is supplied to the mill in the form of full pressed bales/borahs from the Government agencies like Cotton Corporation of India, Maharashtra State Co-operative Cotton Growers Marketing Federation, Gujarat State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Tamil Nadu State Co-operative Marketing Federation, Co-operative Supply and Sales Societies and cotton merchants both from local and other parts of India.

The State Director of Handlooms and Textiles has constituted a Cotton Purchase Cell in the Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Limited, Coimbatore, to cover quality cotton at cheaper rates for the requirements of the Co-operative Spinning Mills. The Committee collects quotations, samples, tests them, negotiates, fixes the prices and makes allotments.

*Items of Production:-*

The mill manufactures yarns for handlooms and powerlooms. Coarse counts yarn in hank form ranging between 10s and 80s and doubled yarn such as 2/20s, 2/25s, 2/30s, 2/40s, 2.60s and 2/80s for handlooms are manufactured. Various counts yarn in cone form between 20s and 80s for power looms are manufactured.

*Employment:-*

The total number of persons employed in the mill in the year 1994 is 676 consisting of 57 administrative and 619 workers. A sum of Rs. 2,18,28,249/- is paid as wages to the employees during the year 1993-94.

*Labour Welfare Measures:-*

Labour Welfre Measures implemented in the mill are as follows:-

Under the ESI scheme 1.5 per cent on the gross wage is recovered from the employee and is remitted along with 4 per cent employees contribution for employees medical benefits. Under E.P.F. scheme contribution @ 8.33 per cent recovered from employee and remitted along with 8.33 per cent amount on the wages as employers equal contribution to the fund. Under the EDLI scheme, in the event of the death of an employee, the legal heirs are paid Rs. 25,500/- at present.

*Group Insurance Scheme with LIC:-*

Under the Group insurance scheme with LIC apart from payment of gratuity the life risk is also covered. In the event of survival of a member to the normal retirement data the Gratuity dues to him is settled in full by LIC. In the event of death of an employee while in service the amount payable to the beneficiary will be higher than the amount due in such cases as the risk on the lives of the employee gets fully gratuity as if the employee actually retired on the current salary.

*Family Benefit Fund Scheme for Released Workmen :-*

One month salary (last drawn wages) as management contribution with Rs. 10,000/- as workers contribution is paid to the legal heir. Under family welfare scheme family planning incentive of Rs. 400/- for Tubectomy operation to the wife of the employee with 7 days leave with wages is paid to the worker concerned. For vasectomy operation Rs. 200/- to male worker is paid apart from 7 days leave with wages. Co-operative Stores and Credit Society are functioning for the benefit of the employees.

Year-wise details on Production and Sales from 1965-66 to 1993-94.

| *Sl no.* | *Year* | *Total actual Production in Lakh-(kg)* | *Production Value Lakh (kg)* | *Sale Value in Lakh(kg)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* |
| 1. | 1965-66 | - | 6.13 | 5.04 |
| 2. | 1966-67 | 6.42 | 40.93 | 41.83 |
| 3. | 1967-68 | 9.95 | 66.52 | 60.52 |
| 4. | 1968-69 | 9.97 | 67.68 | 70.17 |
| 5. | 1969-70 | 14.34 | 106.99 | 103.41 |
| 6. | 1970-71 | 14.16 | 129.63 | 134.42 |
| 7. | 1971-72 | 12.61 | 133.45 | 131.05 |
| 8. | 1972-73 | 8.57 | 88.09 | 90.44 |
| 9. | 1973-74 | 10.70 | 232.96 | 142.52 |
| 10. | 1975 | 11.06 | 135.60 | 130.59 |
| 11. | 1976 | 13.06 | 195.28 | 183.10 |
| 12. | 1977 | 12.68 | 236.75 | 230.81 |
| 13. | 1978 | 15.44 | 287.07 | 296.44 |
| 14. | 1979 | 10.63 | 257.37 | 246.41 |
| 15 | 1980 | 12.59 | 321.54 | 294.93 |
| 16. | 1981 | 16.17 | 430.61 | 348.42 |
| 17. | 1982 | 18.32 | 502.70 | 615.21 |
| 18. | 1983 | 19.60 | 537.30 | 529.91 |
| 19. | 1984 | 21.30 | 633.98 | 611.02 |
| 20. | 1985 | 22.72 | 696.76 | 708.33 |
| 21. | 1986 | 24.31 | 637.81 | 640.13 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 22. | 1987-88 | 26.60 | 915.41 | 918.19 |
| 23. | 1988-89 | 19.09 | 803.47 | 795.33 |
| 24. | 1989-90 | 19.56 | 973.86 | 837.82 |
| 25. | 1990-91 | 19.72 | 988.34 | 782.46 |
| 26. | 1991-92 | 18.15 | 1045.09 | 1126.94 |
| 27. | 1992-93 | 15.61 | 1013.98 | 934.03 |
| 28. | 1993-94 | 16.25 | 1123.40 | 1203.23 |

**Source:** Administrator, The Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, Karur. Report dated 28 June, 1994

Share Capital of various categories of members including the State Government (Yearwise details from 30 June 1964 to 31 March 1994).

(Rupees in Lakh)

| *Years* | *'A' Class Weavers Co-operative Societies* | *'B' Class Other Co-operative Societies* | *'C' Class Individuals* | *'D' Class State Government* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* |
| 30.6.64 | 2.796 | 5.850 | 1.634 | 10.000 | 20.28 |
| 30.6.65 | 3.547 | 6.246 | 1.648 | 10.000 | 21.44 |
| 30.6.66 | 3.549 | 6.265 | 1.695 | 11.150 | 22.65 |
| 30.6.67 | 3.551 | 6.270 | 1.763 | 11.150 | 22.72 |
| 30.6.68 | 3.601 | 6.279 | 1.915 | 11.520 | 23.31 |
| 30.6.69 | 3.611 | 6.302 | 1.930 | 11.520 | 23.36 |
| 30.6.70 | 3.611 | 6.313 | 1.940 | 11.864 | 23.728 |
| 30.6.71 | 3.612 | 6.316 | 1.942 | 11.864 | 23.734 |
| 30.6.72 | 3.587 | 6.312 | 1.963 | 11.864 | 23.726 |
| 30.6.73 | 4.823 | 5.864 | 2.127 | 13.364 | 26.178 |
| 31.12.74 | 4.823 | 5.864 | 2.217 | 13.364 | 26.273 |
| 31.12.75 | 4.828 | 5.661 | 2.217 | 18.164 | 30.870 |
| 31.12.76 | 5.843 | 5.647 | 2.217 | 49.964 | 63.671 |
| 31.12.77 | 6.053 | 5.647 | 2.223 | 56.714 | 70.637 |
| 31.12.78 | 6.301 | 5.639 | 2.223 | 65.114 | 79.277 |
| 31.12.79 | 6.287 | 5.639 | 2.223 | 65.114 | 79.263 |
| 31.12.80 | 6.299 | 5.639 | 2.223 | 65.114 | 79.275 |
| 31.12.81 | 6.592 | 5.634 | 2.223 | 65.114 | 79.563 |
| 31.12.82 | 6.829 | 5.634 | 2.223 | 65.114 | 79.800 |
| 31.12.83 | 7.324 | 5.634 | 2.223 | 75.114 | 90.295 |
| 31.12.84 | 7.439 | 5.634 | 2.223 | 75.114 | 90.410 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31.12.85 | 7.585 | 5.634 | 2.223 | 75.114 | 90.556 |
| 31.12.86 | 8.409 | 4.185 | 2.223 | 75.114 | 89.931 |
| 31.12.88 | 8.369 | 4.185 | 3.599 | 75.114 | 91.267 |
| 31.3.89 | 8.479 | 4.069 | 3.599 | 75.114 | 91.261 |
| 31.3.90 | 8.670 | 4.010 | 3.600 | 128.734 | 145.010 |
| 31.3.91 | 8.779 | 4.009 | 3.589 | 128.734 | 145.111 |
| 31.3.92 | 8.952 | 4.009 | 3.589 | 128.734 | 145.284 |
| 31.3.93 | 8.952 | 3.184 | 3.589 | 129.919 | 145.644 |
| 31.3.94 | 8.952 | 3.184 | 3.589 | 129.919 | 145.644 |

*Membership - Yearwise details from 30 June 1964 to 31 March 1994.*

| Years | 'A' Class Weavers Co-operative Socie- | 'B' Class OtherCo-operative Societies | 'C' Class Individuals | 'D' Class State Government | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| 30.6.64 | 47 | 93 | 333 | 1 | 474 |
| 30.6.65 | 58 | 157 | 342 | 1 | 558 |
| 30.6.66 | 59 | 166 | 372 | 1 | 598 |
| 30.6.67 | 61 | 170 | 380 | 1 | 612 |
| 30.6.68 | 61 | 168 | 451 | 1 | 681 |
| 30.6.69 | 59 | 176 | 456 | 1 | 692 |
| 30.6.70 | 59 | 176 | 457 | 1 | 693 |
| 30.6.71 | 60 | 175 | 458 | 1 | 694 |
| 30.6.72 | 57 | 171 | 461 | 1 | 690 |
| 30.6.73 | 58 | 172 | 476 | 1 | 707 |
| 31.12.74 | 58 | 173 | 492 | 1 | 724 |
| 31.12.75 | 58 | 170 | 492 | 1 | 721 |
| 31.12.76 | 50 | 165 | 492 | 1 | 708 |
| 31.12.77 | 66 | 165 | 498 | 1 | 730 |
| 31.12.78 | 101 | 160 | 498 | 1 | 760 |
| 31.12.79 | 100 | 160 | 499 | 1 | 760 |
| 31.12.80 | 100 | 160 | 499 | 1 | 760 |
| 31.12.81 | 109 | 159 | 499 | 1 | 768 |
| 31.12.82 | 121 | 159 | 500 | 1 | 781 |
| 31.12.83 | 128 | 159 | 500 | 1 | 788 |
| 31.12.84 | 136 | 157 | 500 | 1 | 794 |
| 31.12.85 | 138 | 157 | 500 | 1 | 796 |
| 31.12.86 | 155 | 157 | 500 | 1 | 813 |
| 31.3.88 | 162 | 157 | 776 | 1 | 1096 |
| 31.3.89 | 168 | 156 | 777 | 1 | 1102 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31.3.90 | 169 | 155 | 777 | 1 | 1102 |
| 31.3.91 | 169 | 155 | 775 | 1 | 1100 |
| 31.3.92 | 176 | 155 | 775 | 1 | 1107 |
| 31.3.93 | 176 | 154 | 775 | 1 | 1106 |
| 31.3.94 | 175 | 154 | 775 | 1 | 1105 |

**Tamil Nadu Textile Corporation Powerloom Complex:**

Government of Tamil Nadu had established a powerloom complex on 24 May 1965 at Sengunthapuram village near Jayankondam. The powerloom complex is engaged in the production of powerloom cloth (grey) and is using 109 H.P. It provides employment to 130 persons.

**Thiakesar Alai:**

Thiakesar Alai, situated in Manapparai, is functioning from 23 November 1953. It is engaged in spinning only and is using 3430 H.P. It provides employment to 856 persons. It is under private sector.

**Sree Uma Parameswari Mills Limited:**[57]

Sree Uma Parameswari Mills is located at Ramjeenagar on Dindigul road, 9 km, from Tiruchirappalli junction. The mill started its commercial production in the year 1936 with the original installed capacity of 21,600 spindles. The actual production capacity of the mill is 31.,712 spindles. An expansion programme for 10,112 spindles was completed with finance facilities from SIPCOT and I.D.B.I. The mill is manufacturing hosiery and hank and is using 2218 h.p. It is a medium scale industry under private sector. It provides employment to 1000 persons. Raw materials are procured from various places like Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. Details of Production and Sales from 1988 to 1992 are shown below:-

Production and Sale from 1988 to 1992:

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | *Production (in Kg)* | *Sales (in Kg)* | *Value (in Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 31.3.1988 | 20,09,187 | 1963312 | 63976129 |
| 2. | 31.3.1989 | 21,03,603 | 2147167 | 89448580 |
| 3. | 31.3.1990 | 26,94,791 | 2707920 | 124841521 |
| 4. | 31.3.1991 | 33,12,086 | 3196117 | 145842898 |
| 5. | 31.3.1992 | 35,29,952 | 3533725 | 200657786 |

## OIL INDUSTRY

**Sri Eswari Extractions:** [58]

M/s. Sri Eswari Extractions has set up a plant at Oorakkarai, about 5 km, from Thathiangarpet in Musiri taluk. It is located 70 km. from Tiruchirappalli. This medium scale industry under private sector started production in April 1985 with the original installed capacity of 40 mt. per

day. It is engaged in manufacture of rice bran oil and De-oiled bran. It provides employment to 49 persons and a sum of Rs. 2,74,980/- is paid as wages.

Details of production and sales in terms of quantity and value, from 1985 to 1992, are shown in *appendix-12*.

**Salem solvent extractions (p) Limited :** [59]

M/s. Salem Solvent Extractions (P) Limited has set up, a plant for extractions of rice bran oil and bye-product de-oiled rice bran at Melachandapalayam near Musiri, about 50 km. from Tiruchirappalli. It is a medium scale industry under private sector which started commercial production from 12 July 1983. The actual production capacity of the industry is 5 mt of rice bran oil and 45 mt of de-oiled bran. Raw materials are mainly procured from Manachanallur rice mills. Further, daily labourers from neighbouring areas contribute to the development of the industry while water is drawn from Cauvery. It has provided employment to 117 persons in 1992, which includes 72 contract labourers and 5 apprentices. The plant was installed and erected by M/s. Do-Well Oil Plants (P) Limited, Bombay.

**Cethar Food Oil Ltd:**[60]

M/s. Cethar Food oil Ltd., a private company with a current turnover of around Rs. 15 Crore has established a solvent extraction plant at Umayalpuram village near Musiri, 40 km. from Tiruchirappalli. The plant is engaged in the production and selling of refined rice bran oil in Tamil Nadu under the brand name "Harvest". The manufacturing facility consists of oil extraction plant and oil refinery using Japanese technology. It is a medium scale industry which started commercial production in October 1986. The original installed capacity of the plant is 30 mt of crude rice bran oil per day. Subsequently in 1989, the processing capacity of the plant increased to 150 mt. of rice bran/day. The plant actually processes 30 mt. of crude rice bran oil/day under oil refinery and 150 mt. of rice bran processing/day under solvent extraction. The Plant is engaged in the manufacture of refined rice bran oil, crude rice bran oil, de-oiled rice bran, gum oil, wax oil and fatty acid oil. The production and sale particulars are tabled below:

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | *Production Qty (M.T.)* | *Sales Qty/MT.* | *Value(Rs.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Up to March 1988 | 3235.437 | 3201.100 | 8,26,89,172 |
| 2. | 1988-89 | 279.634 | 299.814 | 80,49,241 |
| 3. | 1989-90 | 2060.474 | 2053.058 | 4,92,39,347 |
| 4. | 1990-91 | 3991.153 | 3963.889 | 12,28,79,434 |
| 5. | 1991-92 | 4227.955 | 3946.394 | 14,00,70,000 |

The industry provides employment to 139 persons comprising 4 officers, 26 unskilled personnel, 37 unskilled personnel under training, 36 skilled personnel and 36 skilled personnel (under training) and a sum of Rs. 15,47,982/- is paid as wages per annum.

## HANDLOOM INDUSTRY

The handloom industry forms an important part of the industrial profile of the State and the industry has been a traditional occupation of this district. The handloom weavers constitute roughly five per cent of the total working population of the district. This industry flourishes mainly in Karur, Thuraiyur, Uraiyur and Thattayyangarpettai, - major towns of the district. There were 32185 handlooms in the district as on 31 December 1981 of which 31,851 were cotton weaving looms and the rest were silk weaving looms. The total number of weavers' Co-operative societies in the district was 91 with a total number of 19,263 looms. Number of looms within the cooperative fold constituted 58 per cent of the total looms in the district.[61] Members are admitted on one-loom - one membership basis. As on 31 December 1991, there were 33,251 handlooms and 2395 powerlooms.Of these 32,207 handlooms and 191 power looms were under cooperative fold and 1044 handlooms and 2204 power looms were under private sector. [62]

The cooperative movement in the field of handloom weaving has given a fillip to this industry. The cooperative societies form the best institutional agencies for providing necessary facilities to enable the member-weavers to get continuous employment throughout the year. The apex Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Society popularly known as 'COOPTEX' is providing marketing support to its affiliated primary weavers' Cooperative societies to the extent of about fifty per cent of the production. There were 13 powerloom cooperative societies in the district in 1981 having 94 power looms. An export production project is functioning at Karur with an installed capacity of 942 looms. This project set up by the Tamil Nadu Government at a cost of Rs. 40.75 lakhs produced during 1981, 5.71 lakhs metres of handloom cloth valued at Rs. 53.80 lakhs.

Major items of production by the weavers of the cooperative societies consist of cotton sarees and dhothies of 80, 100 and 120 counts. Bed sheets woven in Karur are popularly known as 'Karur bed sheets'. They are famous for their dexterity and variety. Carpets, druggets and blankets, which are special varieties of handloom cloth, are woven in Thottiam and Uppiliapuram blocks.

*Production and Sale of Handloom:*

During the year 1980-81, the total production was to a tune of Rs. 608-00 lakh and the production value increased to Rs. 1013.27 lakh, in 1985-86. The year 1987-88 witnessed a decline in production value, i.e., Rs. 965.44 lakh. Thereafter, there is continuously a rising trend in production value in 1990-91 and in 1991-92, the production value touched a peak

level of Rs. 1320.15 lakh and then it came down to Rs. 1108.25 lakh in 1991-92.

An analysis of the sale value during the period between 1980-81 and 1991-92 shows that the sale value was Rs. 647.20 lakh in 1980-81 and this value increased to Rs. 1149.37 lakh in 1984-85. The years 1985-86, 1987-88, 1990-91 and 1991-92 show a decline trend over the previous years. The sales value in 1989-90 touched a new high, i.e., Rs. 1548.49 lakh.

Handloom Census was conducted in the year 1987. As per the Census, there were 33251 handlooms in the district. Of these 28101 were under cooperative fold and 5150 handlooms were outside the purview of cooperative sector. Details on total handlooms, handlooms under cooperation fold, and those outside the purview of cooperative fold are tabled in *appendix-13*. Details of Handloom production, sales, and handloom societies membership from 1980-81 to 1991-92 are flashed in *appendix-14*.

*Sales units:-*

There are 11 weavers cooperative societies, having 18 sales units spreading over Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. The names of the weavers' Cooperative societies and their sales units are as follows:

| *Sl no.* | *Name of the Weavers' Cooperative Society (W.C.S.)* | *Place in which Sales Units located* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Manamedu Saliar W.C.S. | Kulithalai |
| 2. | Woriyur Devanga W.C.S. | Tiruchirappalli, Madras |
| 3. | Jayankondacholapuram W.C.S. | Tiruchirappalli |
| 4. | Pillathurai W.C.S. Musiri | Salem, Coimbatore |
| 5. | Thathiengarpettai W.C.S. | Woriyu, Salem, Erode and Kancheepuram. |
| 6. | Manmangalam Cauvery W.C.S. Karur | Nammakal |
| 7. | Gandhiji, W.C.S. Karur | Erode |
| 8. | Thiruvalluvar W.C.S. Karur | Madurai, Namakkal |
| 9. | Vengamedu Anna W.C.S. Karur | Erode, Bangalore |
| 10. | Pasuvai W.C.S. Karur | Chirala (Andhra Pradesh) |
| 11. | Velliyanai, W.C.S., Karur | Karur |

With the twin objectives of providing continuous and an assured income to the handloom weavers in the State, the Government of Tamil Nadu have been implementing the following Handloom Development Programmes in the district:

*Share Capital Loan:-*

This scheme is implemented to strengthen the share capital of the members of the weavers' cooperative societies as well as the total share capital of the society. Under the scheme, a share capital loan of Rs. 180/- per member in the case of cotton weavers' cooperative society and Rs. 225/- for silk weavers' cooperative society is sanctioned.

*State Participation:-*

Government of Tamil Nadu identify the weak weavers' cooperative society and invest a sum of rupees one lakh in the share capital structure of the weak society and strengthen the share capital of that society to make it viable institution.

*Modernisation scheme:-*

This scheme envisages the weaving methods of the weaver members of the societies and thereby increases the production of cloth. Under this scheme, loan and subsidy are sanctioned to the needy societies for the purchase of improved weaving appliances in order to distribute them to the weaver members. The amount required by the society for such appliances is provided by Government, towards loan and subsidy i.e., 2/3rd and 1/3rd respectively. Loan and subsidy are sanctioned for the purchase of new looms, jacquard bod, dobby box, reeds and healds. The modern appliances enable the weavers to weave design varieties, increase the production and avoid wastages.

*Weavers' housing scheme:-*

From 1960 onwards, weavers/housing scheme is implemented by Government by giving financial assistance. Under this scheme, weavers are provided with a house-cum-workshed. They are given a total amount of Rs. 25,000/- for the construction of house-cum-workshed of which the sum of Rs. 15,000/- is loan from HUDCO., and the remaining sum of Rs. 10,000/- is granted as subsidy both by State and Central Governments.

**Weavers' Welfare Scheme:**

*Co-operative Handloom Weavers' savings and security scheme:-*

A welfare scheme called the Cooperative Handloom Weavers' Savings and Security Scheme is implemented for the benefit of the handloom weavers within the cooperative fold in Tamil Nadu from 1975 onwards. A weaver who is a member of the scheme contributes six paise for every rupee of wage earned by him and the Government contributes three paise. Besides, the Government pay 7 per cent interest every year on the accumulations under the fund and the interest amount is also credited to the weavers' account. The entire accumulation under the fund will be paid to the weaver-member on his attaining the age of superannuation, i.e., 58 years. If the weaver-member dies in harness, his nominee gets a sum of Rs. 12,000/- as Insurance cover L.I.C. of India and Cooptex, in addition to the accumulation in his fund account.

Government of India introduced a new scheme called Central Thrift Fund Scheme from 1985-86 onwards. The scheme provides subsidy or three paise per rupee of wages earned by weaver subject to a ceiling of Rs. 90 per weaver per annum. The Central assistance is sanctioned to all weavers, in the ratio of their contribution under the Savings and Security Scheme.

*Rebate Scheme:-*

The Rebate scheme on retail sale of handloom cloth is in force from the mid 1950's on varying rates subject to varying terms and conditions. With a view to enable the handloom sector in the cooperative fold to compete with mill sector, the Government of India introduced the system of allowing rebate on the sale of handloom cloth. For handloom goods, Government allow rebate of 20 per cent for 100 days in a year. Discount is permitted considering the age and stock of the society.

*Powerloom cooperative societies:-* [63]

There are two types of Powerloom Cooperative Societies, one is factory type and the other type is supplying warp and weft to the members owning looms in their house. In the industrial type of societies, looms are erected in the factory premises itself. The enrolled weaver members will produce the cloth in 2 or 3 shifts according to the availability of power supply. The industrial type powerloom weavers' cooperative societies are formed under the Integrated Rural Development Programme Scheme and 100 persons are selected in the area of operation of the societies concerned, trained in powerlooms, admitted as members and provided continuous work.

The other type of Powerloom weavers' Cooperative Society is "Annai Anjugam Powerloom Weavers' Cooperative Society" at Karur. This implements a scheme under which powerloom training is imparted to 100 Adi-Dravidars and they are provided with one powerloom each. The scheme is intended mainly for the upliftment of Adi Dravidars.

Powerloom Census was conducted in the year 1989 and the total number of powerlooms both authorised, and unauthorised, are shown below:

| *Sl. no.* | *Taluk* | *Authorised Powerlooms* | *Unauthorised Power looms* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* |
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli | 16 | - | 16 |
| 2. | Karur | 1812 | 224 | 2036 |
| 3. | Kulithalai | 28 | - | 28 |
| 4. | Musiri | 6 | - | 6 |
| 5. | Thuraiyur | 10 | - | 10 |
| 6. | Udayarpalayam | 108 | - | 108 |
| | Total | 1980 | 224 | 2204 |

The above table shows that both authorised as well as unauthorised powerlooms are found in large numbers in Karur taluk. Next comes Udayarpalayam taluk where authorised powerlooms are found more.

Wages paid to various categories of workers engaged in Handloom work:-

**Rates of Wages**

| *Sl No.* | *Category of work* | *Master Weavers* | *Weavers Cooperative Society* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* |
| | | Rs. P. | Rs. P. |
| 1. | 100s x 100s Sarees 27.42 Sarees | 223.70 | 236.90 |
| 2. | 80s x 80s Sarees | 193.15 | 126.60 |
| 3. | 60 x 60 Sarees | 166.05 | 126.70 |
| 4. | 100s x 100s Venkatagiri type Sarees | 390.00 | – |
| 5. | 40 x 80 Plain | 3.50 | – |
| 6. | 50 x 90 Plain | 4.75 | – |
| 7. | 50 x 90 Palum Palam | 5.00 | – |
| 8. | 50 x 90 Jacquard | 12.75 | 14.50 |
| 9. | 50 x 90 Double Jacquard | 16.50 | – |
| 10. | 50 x 50 - 2x2 | 11.75 | 11.95 |
| 11. | 60 x 90 Plain | 5.75 | – |
| 12. | 60 x 90 Jacquard | 6.25 | 15.95 |
| 13. | 60 x 90 Jacquard | 13.85 | – |
| 14. | 60 x 90 -2x2 | 12.65 | – |
| 15. | 60 x 90 Double Jacquard | 22.50 | – |
| 16. | 27 x 54 Plain Towel | 2.25 | – |
| 17. | 27 x 54 Jacquard Towel | 4.75 | – |
| 18. | 18 x 18 Dozenpillon Cover | 26.50 | – |
| 19. | 17 x 18 Design / Doz. Pillow Cover | 28.65 | – |
| 20. | 17 x 18 Jaz. / Doz. Pillow Cover | 33.85 | – |
| 21. | 100 x 108 Export Variety | 47.65 | – |
| *Wages paid by Weavers' Co-operative Societies:* | | | |
| 1. | 120s x 120s Dhoti | 7.90 | – |
| 2. | 80 x 80 Dhoti | 4.20 | – |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 120 x 120 Vilandai Sarees | 5.57 | |
| *Bed sheet Variety:* | | | |
| 4. | 40 x 80 Nimmi Plain | 4.55 | – |
| 5. | 50 x 90 Nimmi Plain | 6.10 | – |
| 6. | 60 x 90 Nimmi Plain | 6.75 | – |
| 7. | 17 x 27 Pillow Cover Plain | 17.40 /Doz. | |
| 8. | 17 x 27 Pillow Cover Jacquard | 31.50/Doz. | |
| 9. | 27 x 54 Plain Towel | 20.85 /Doz. | |
| 10. | 27 x 54 Plain Towel Jacquard | 26.10 /Doz. | |

The following handloom varieties are manufactured in the district:-

1. Woraiyur Cotton Sarees; 2. Venkatagiri Sarees; 3. Silk Sarees; 4. Thathiengarpettai Dhothies; 5. Polyester; 6. Lungies; 7. Towels; 8. Piece goods; 9. Janatha Drill; 10. Bed Sheets and Pillow Covers; 11. Furnishings; 12. Woollen materials.

In the powerlooms, gada grey cloths are produced on various constructions and counts of yarn.

There are 114 societies of various types functioning in the district. [64] They are as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Cotton Weavers' Cooperative Society | --- 88 |
| 2. Industrial Weavers' Cooperative Society | --- 17 |
| 3. Cotton-cum-Silk Weavers' Cooperative Society | --- 3 |
| 4. Silk Weavers' Cooperative Society | --- 1 |
| 5. Handlooms Projects | --- 1 |
| 6. Powerloom Weavers' Cooperative Society | --- 2 |
| 7. Warping and sizing and Service Cooperative Society | --- 2 |
| Total | 114 |

The Tiruchirappalli district cooperative spinning mills was established at Karur. It is under the control of an Administrator in the cadre of Joint Director of Cooperative Societies. Intensive Development Handloom Project at Karur is under the supervision of an administrator in the cadre of Deputy Director.

## KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES:

**Khadi and village industries - in the Tiruchirappalli development district:-**

Tamil Nadu Khadi and Village Industries Board is the pioneer institution to take up the implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Programmes in the state. The function of the board is to plan, organise

and implement the programmes of Khadi and Village Industries to uplift the downtrodden people.[65] The board started functioning with effect from 1 April 1960. The board implements the Khadi and village industries programmes in the rural areas in Coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development work. In order to expand employment in rural areas, the Government of India have enlarged the list of Village industries from 26 to 96 in April 1992. The board implements various schemes through its own units, industrial cooperatives and by extending financial assistance to the individual artisans enabling them to start their own units.

In Tiruchirappalli district, the schemes are implemented by the two Assistant Directors one at Tiruchirappalli and another at Karur. The Khadi and Village Industries Board has set up cotton based units, rural textiles centres and sub-centres, khadi cloth production units, khadi krafts and village industries such as soap units, handmade paper units, mat weaving, carpentry and blacksmithy. Their activities are dealt with in the following paragraphs.

Under cotton production, carding unit and sericulture unit are functioning at Tiruchirappalli. Carding unit was started on 2 October 1983 while the sericulture on12 August 1988.[66]

*RURAL TEXTILE CENTRES:-*

There are 16 rural textile centres engaged in the production of yarn in Tiruchirappalli district. Name of centres and their date of inception are furnished below:-

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the centre* | *Date of starting* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Semapattu | 24 May 1971 |
| 2. | Crawford | 16 April 1979 |
| 3. | Ariyalur | 22 May 1982 |
| 4. | Varagur | 19 March1983 |
| 5. | Olaipadi | 5 April 1983 |
| 6. | Nallampalayam | 21 February 1984 |
| 7. | Konalai | 6-June 1985 |
| 8. | Guruvalapparkoil | 3 February 1988 |
| 9. | Podanilai | 19 February 1988 |
| 10. | Unijini | 22 June 1988 |
| 11. | Pappakudi | 10 February 1989 |
| 12. | Annamangalam | 10 Mach 1989 |
| 13. | Kundaveli | 1 August 1989 |
| 14. | Sendurai | 15 June 1990 |
| 15. | Keelapaluvur | 5 September 1990 |
| 16. | Nagamangalam | 20 August 1991 |

***Khadi Production:-***

There are two Khadi production units in the district, *viz.*, main cotton production centre, Tiruchirappalli and visiting centre, at Nallampalayam. The unit at Tiruchirappalli was started on 26 January 1958 and the unit at Nallampalayam was started on 1 April 1983.

*Nepali Loom Centres:-*

There are four Nepali loom centres, one each at Olaiyur, Olaipadi, Muthuservamadam and Utkottai in Tiruchirappalli district. The Olaiyur centre was started on 13 April 1985, the Olaipadi centre on 30 April 1985, the Muthuservamadam centre on 10 February 1988 and the Utkottai centre on 12 December 1988.

There is a soap unit at Khandalur and a handmade paper unit at Olaipadi. Under cooperative sector, a leather society at Tiruchirappalli, village industries society at Poovalur, Carpentry societies at Ariyalur and Karungulam, tannery society at Sembattu, potter society at Elakurichi, and cane and bamboo society at Thiruvanaikoil are functioning. The year of establishment of these societies are as follows:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Leather Society, Tiruchirappalli | --- 17 May 1948. |
| 2. | Tannery Society, Sembattu | --- 15 August 1955. |
| 3. | Cane and Bamboo Society, Thiruvanaikkoil | --- 5 September 1957. |
| 4. | Carpentry Society - Ariyalur | --- 31 March 1959. |
| 5. | Village Industries Society - Poovalur | --- 20 February 1960. |

*Khadi Krafts:-*

Nine khadi kraft units are functioning in the district. Their location and date of establishment are as given below.

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the Khadi Kraft And Location* | *Date of Starting* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Lalgudi | 1 June 1960 |
| 2. | Ariyalur | 18 August 1961 |
| 3. | Perambalur | 28 September 1961 |
| 4. | Jayankondam | 18 August 1962 |
| 5. | Tiruchirappalli | 5 October 1966 |
| 6. | Thillainagar | 1 July 1971 |
| 7. | Palakkarai | 8 January 1984 |
| 8. | Srirangam | 18 December 1984 |
| 9. | Thiruvarambur | 17 July 1971 |

**Karur Development District:**

Karur development district consists of Karur, Kulithalai, Musiri and Thuraiyur taluks. It is functioning from 15 August 1966.

There are 12 rural textile centres in Karur development district. Names of the centres and their dates of establishment are as follows:-

| Sl. no. | Name of the unit | Date of establishment |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thennilai | 2 October 1959 |
| 2. | Thottampatti | 2 October 1959 |
| 3. | Aravakurichi | 2 October 1959 |
| 4. | Karur | 2 October 1959 |
| 5. | Kodanthur | 15 January 1965 |
| 6. | Chinnadharapuram | 23 August 1965 |
| 7. | Karungulam | 18 February 1982 |
| 8. | Mayanur | 1 July 1982 |
| 9. | Malayadipatti | 1 March 1983 |
| 10. | Musiri | 7 June 1983 |
| 11. | N.Poolampatti | 1 July 1983 |
| 12. | Tholurpatti | 10 September 1985 |

*Sub centres:-*

Six sub-centres functioning in the district. Names of these sub-centres with their dates of establishment are given below:-

| Sl no. | Name of the Sub-Centre | Date of Starting |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thennilai | 15 August 1947 |
| 2. | Thottampatti | 2 October 1959 |
| 3. | Aravakurichi | 2 October 1959 |
| 4. | Karur M.C.P.S. | 2 October 1959 |
| 5. | Kodanthur | 15 January 1965 |
| 6. | Chinnadharapuram | 23 August 1965 |

*Khadi Cloth Production Units:-*

Khadi cloth production units are functioning at Karungulam (from 2 May 1986) Malaiyandipatti (from 1 March 1985), N.Poolampatti (from 13 May 1985), Mayanur (from September 1985) and Tholurpatti (from 10 September 1985).

## KHADI AND VILLAGE INDUSTRIES

**Khadi Units:**

There are 12 khadi units in the district their location and year of starting are given below:-

| Sl.no. 1 | Name of the unit 2 | Date of starting 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thennilai | 15 August 1947 |
| 2. | Karur | 12 April 1959 |
| 3. | Thottiam | 1 August 1959 |
| 4. | Thottampatti | 2 October 1959 |
| 5. | Karur | 2 October 1959 |
| 6. | Aravakurichi | 2 October 1959 |
| 7. | Kulithalai | 13 January 1961 |
| 8. | Manapparai | 6 February 1961 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | Thuraiyur | 10 May 1961 |
| 10. | Musiri | 1 September 1961 |
| 11. | Kodanthur | 15 January 1965 |
| 12. | Chinnadharapuram | 23 August 1965 |

**Village Industries:**

*Soap units:-*

Two soap units have been set up at Perumalmalai and Dhottampatti. The former was set up on 14 August 1959.

*Handmade paper unit:-*

A handmade paper unit, established at Mahendramangalam, is functioning from 17 August 1961. Other village industries under KVI, are bee-keeping, pottery, gur and khandasari, lime, handpounding of paddy, oil industry, fibre industry, carpentry and blacksmithy, leather and cane and bamboo, agarbathi, brass, copper, fruit processing, paper meshing industry and umbrella making. Location of these units and other details are furnished in the table shown below:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Unit* | *Location* | *Date of establishment* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Carpentry and blacksmithy units | Karungulam | 5 September 1948 |
| | | Velliyanai | 10 August 1958 |
| | | Thuraiyur | 15 July 1960 |
| 2. | Bee-keeping | Kulithalai | 19 March 1981 |
| 3. | Leather works | Sevappur | 8 April 1985 |
| 4. | Blanket and drugget | Kolakkudi | 9 July 1959 |
| 5. | Pottery | Musiri | 20 August 1983 |
| 6. | Multipurpose society | Karur | 21November 1986 |

In 1994, there were 71 Industrial co-operative societies in the Karur development district. They help to improve the standard of living of the workers. The State govt. have set up a board for palmyra industry to improve the living conditions of palmyra workers.

One agarbathi unit at Karur and one oil unit at Manapparai are functioning from 17 February 1989 and 13 February 1989 respectively.

**Mat Weaving Cooperative Society:**[67]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Veeranampatti | - | 23 August 1982 |
| K. Pitchampatti | - | 29 June 1982 |
| Vedichipalayam | - | 12 November 1982 |
| Pavithiram | - | 5 March 1983 |
| Andipattikottai | - | 14 July 1982 |
| Punchai Kalakkurichi | - | 26 March 1980 |
| S.Vellalappatti | - | 19 January 1974 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Manmangalam | - | 12 July 1982 |
| Malaikovilur - | - | 3 October 1982 |
| Uppidamangalam | - | 17 March 1984 |
| Veerakkiyam | - | 11 September 1987 |

## SYNTHETIC GEMSTONE CUTTING INDUSTRY [68]

Diamond is an object of rare beauty and the possession of a real diamond is the prerogative of the rich alone. The cost of real diamond of good quality is high and clearly beyond the reach of common man. It is against this background that one has to approach the synthetic gem stones. Owing to the limited production and high value of natural stones and psychological reasons to possess gem stones of exquisite beauty, the synthetic gem stone industry is growing at a very fast rate today.

**Synthetic gems:**

The synthetic gem stones are produced to simulate the real gem stones. Synthetic ruby, synthetic sapphire, synthetic emerald, synthetic amethyst, etc., are popular varieties. Other popular varieties are strontium titanate, synthetic rutile and cubic zirconia. Cubic zirconia introduced in 1977, comes closest to the natural diamond. This simulant of real diamond is the most effective. It has a refractive index of about 2.16 and a dispersion of 0.06 which compensates for its lightly lower refractive index compared to real diamonds. Its appearance is almost indistinguishable from that of real diamonds to the naked eye. These stones are used in the manufacture of cheap jewellery on large scale and for fixing in costumes. Silver or some base metal coated with silver or gold are the metals mostly used for this purpose. High quality synthetic stones are used even with the gold. For reasons of variety and low price, jewelling using synthetic stones has become popular in the world and the market for synthetic gem stones grows faster than the market for natural stones.

The synthetic gemstone industry in India is over 50 years old. Prior to that, Rangoon was the centre of such lapidary activity. During the second world war, most of the synthetic gemstone dealers in Rangoon moved to Tiruchirappalli which soon became the centre for cutting and polishing such stones in India. The raw materials are imported and the production is consumed mainly within the country.

**Synthetic gem industry in Tiruchirappalli district:**

Right from the Chola days, Tiruchirappalli has been a main centre for gold jewellery involving the use of gems. In the initial stages vertical disc was used for polishing stones and a kind of stone was used as a polishing agent. The technique of cutting and polishing on horizontal metal disc was introduced in 1871. Before .recutting and polishing of gemstones on horizontal metal disc, it is understood that some craftsmen of Tiruchirappalli had their training in Burma. When the gem industry languished in Rangoon (Burma) a small number of artisans who had established contacts

with goldsmiths of Tiruchirappalli migrated to this place. The stones cut and polished by the technique adopted in Burma were known as 'Rangoon Gems', and the industry used the machine which was common among the lapidaries of Burma, known as 'Rangoon Table'. It is in vogue even now. This technique paved the way for modern cutting.

After the production of bowles in the laboratories of the world and its commercialisation since 1902 the lapidary industry gained momentum and the lapidaries in Tiruchirappalli switched over from the cutting and polishing of semi-precious stones to the synthetic stones. Now the lapidists in Tiuchirappalli use bowles both indigenous and imported ones. About 50000 to 60000 families in Tiruchirappalli are engaged in this cottage industry and that the units are spread over a radius of about 20 to 30 km. in and around Tiruchirappalli town. Tiruchirappalli has emerged as a main centre for synthetic gem trade in Tamil Nadu. The salient feature of this gem industry is its low capital base. Excepting a few partnership concerns the synthetic gem units in Tiruchirappalli have an investment ranging from Rs. 3,000/- to 15,000/-. For the purposes of power supply these units are categorised as small cottage industrial units. The number of workers in each unit ranges between 3 to 15. The units are invariably in the residential houses of the entrepreneurs for in rented buildings in residential areas. The entrepreneurs who produce synthetic gems of different colours sell their gems to the dealers in gems, producers-*cum*-dealers, dealers-*cum*-exporters and producers-*cum*-dealers-*cum*-exporters. These dealers after purchasing gems from different entrepreneurs grade, brand and price them accordingly. The price depends upon the quality, size and brand name of the gems. They sell their gems to retailers in gems, jewellers-*cum*-users and goldsmiths either directly for through their sales representatives who are paid a salary and commission on sales. Source for coloured synthetic corundum and for developing the lapidary industry. This is instrumental for spreading the gemstone industry in Tiruchirappalli district. In the 1970's several other types of synthetic stones were produced including cubic zirconia.

About 50,000 artisans engaged in the synthetic gemstone industry in and around Tiruchirappalli. About one tonne of cubic zirconia and one tonne of synthetic corundum are produced every month in Tiruchirappalli and the value of finished goods is around Rs. 20 crores per annum.

**Diamond and Gem Development Corporation (DGDC):**

Diamond and Gem Development Corporation is a corporate body, registered under the Indian companies Act 1956 (no dividend payable) with its head office in Bombay. The Corporation is a promotional body in the

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Synthetic Gem Industry in Tiruchirappalli District - A Study of the Pattern and Problems of Distribution - Research work by Prof. M.G.Anantharaman, Department of Commerce, P.S.G. College of Arts and Science, Coimbatore, May 1985.

diamond and gem industry and is managed by a Board of Directors, who are mainly Government officials and professionals. As there is no dividend payable, it is a notional share holding only.

The Diamond and Gem Development Corporation which has already set up diamond and gem stone Industrial Parks in Gujarat, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, and Karnataka, has also established a Gem Park at Tiruchirappalli by name *Tiruchy Gem ParK*. The plans are implemented by Scientific Diamonds Limited, a wholly owned subsidiary of Diamond and Gem Development Corporation. It provides and supplies equipments besides imparting training. It supplies the raw materials and gives marketing support for the finished goods. These are implemented through the newly established *Tiruchy Gem ParK*.

The Government of Tamil Nadu allotted 10 acres of land at Irungalur near Tiruchirappalli to set up this Park. The District Collector, Tiruchirappalli made arrangements at *Kalaiarangam* (a huge building opposite to central bus stand, belonging to District Welfare Committee) to commence training of entrepreneurs and artisans till the construction of buildings at Irungalur was completed. The Gem Park has started functioning from February 1990. A Training and Entrepreneurship Development Cell is functioning in the Gem Park in association with the Department of Science and Technology, Government of India, exclusively for training artisans and entrepreneurs in synthetic gem cutting and polishing. It is intended to give training to over 50,000 persons, over a period of five years.

*Schemes and assistance:-*

The trainees are identified as entrepreneurs and artisans under Entrepreneurship Development Progrmme (EDP) and Artisans Skill Training Programme (ASTP) respectively. The training is of intensive nature, covering all aspects of synthetic gem processing including quality control. The duration of training is two months and under E.D.P. apart from on the job training, classes are conducted in fields such as banking, labour laws, marketing, motivation and budgeting.

After the completion of training, the entrepreneurs are assisted in setting up their units in their places. The assistance includes training of the artisans, selection of machinery and obtaining loans from banks or other sources. At present, the entrepreneurs are getting financial assistance through schemes such as Self Employment for Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUP), New Entrepreneur Development Agency-Indian Bank and Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Limited (TAHDCO) besides medium term loan from commercial banks.

Tiruchy Gem Park undertakes job work agreement with willing entrepreneurs to ensure continuous supply of raw materials and assured market for finished products for the entrepreneurs, though there is no such binding on them to undertake the job work.

## SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES [69]

This district has made spectacular development in the small scale sector, with more concentration in and around Tiruchirappalli and Karur. Since the establishment of District Industries Centre in Tiruchirappalli in October 1979, the growth of small scale sector is stupendous. The number of small scale industries has grown from a meagre 798 units to 9622 units as on 31 March 1994. During the period from 1979 to 1989 the growth of small scale industries was at the rate of nearly 400 units per year. During 1992-93, the growth is at the rate of 800 units per annum i.e., almost double the rate of previous years achievements.

After the advent of the prestigious Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited in Thiruverambur, there was spurt in the development of light engineering industries in and around Tiruchirappalli town. This district is noted for some specialised industries such as synthetic gem cutting and polishing, leather tanning, textile products, mosquito nets out of monofilament yarn and mechanised Korai mat weaving. Leather tanning is mostly based on vegetable tanning in the district. Tiruchirappalli is considered as one of the biggest centres in South East Asia for synthetic gem cutting and polishing activities. It is estimated that around 50,000 workers are engaged in this labour oriented industry. Further, to augment the skills of the artisans engaged in this trade and to make them to produce quality products by using simple machines. The Tiruchi Gem Park, a unit of Diamond and Gem Development Corporation Limited, Bombay, is imparting training to the artisans. It also supplies the required machineries and raw materials to the artisans and also assists them in marketing their products to get reasonable price.

**Koral mat units:**

Korai grass is cultivated in about 2000 hectares in Musiri taluk and in about 500 hectares in Kulithalai taluk which yield 60,000 tonnes of Korai grass per annum valued about Rs. 1.2 crores. Korai mat units, which are mainly concentrated in these two taluks gradually spread in other taluks of this district, providing employment opportunities to about 10,000 persons.

**Synthetic filament knitting centre, Karur:***

The textile town of Karur has emerged in recent years as the biggest synthetic filament knitting in the country employing about 6000 persons in the small scale industry. In the mid-sixties, Karur was developing fast as a cotton furnishings and fabrics centre, having had an excellent base as a yarn dyeing and bleaching centre during the previous decades. Karur town witnessed the sprout of a few knitting looms for making filament yarn mosquito nets in the early seventies. Until then, only in Punjab and Bombay there were a few filament yarn units. The high density polyethylene yarn commonly known as HDPE filament yarn is an artificially produced petroleum based synthetic yarn, which has some very attractive properties,

* *The Hindu,* dated 21 October 1964

high electrical insulation, heat resistance, inertness, lightness, flexibility and strength. It is also quite cheap, compared to other natural fibre. Of course, the supply of HDPE is linked to the volume of petroleum production, and hence, its price is also closely associated with fluctuations in petroleum production. The progressive entrepreneurs of Karur soon perfected the technique of the knitting industry, and a large number of new units came up. The local craftsmen either purchased from Erode or made all the parts needed for the knitting looms and assembled them with expertise.

In about five years, there were enough knitting looms and Karur produced considerable quantity of mosquito nets. However, the supply of HDPE filament yarn was fluctuating, since the entire quantity of the yarn had to be purchased from Bangalore or Bombay. To circumvent this demand for yarn, the Karur knitting industrialists decided to establish units for producing the HDPE yarn in Karur itself. There are about 1000 knitting looms in and around Karur, responsible for manufacturing about 95 per cent of the mosquito nets produced in the country. The mosquito nets have an excellent market in Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, Kashmir, Assam and other states. The net usually costs between Rs. 110/- and Rs. 150/- depending on the quality. About eight metres of cloth is needed for every net. In 1994, there were about 20 filament yarn units in Karur, and they supplied yarn to about 1000 looms installed in and around Karur.

The demand for knitted filament nets is increasing following the use of the nets in the horticulture to cover fruit trees in orchards, sericulture worm rearing trays to protect the worms from flies, and also for harvesting the fish in the shrimp and fresh water fish farms. Usually the mosquito nets last for about 10 years. The demand from other sectors is increasing since they are needed in much large quantities for commercial purposes. About Rs. 20 lakh of investment is needed for setting up a filament yarn production unit. Anyone can acquire within a month the skill to operate the machines and from the day one of joining the company earn about Rs. 20/- a day. The Karur HDPE monofilament cloth manufacturers' association looks after the welfare of manufacturers of the knitted filament nets in the district.

**Cotton Textile units:** [70]

Karur taluk continues to take lead in the production of cotton textile products such as bed spreads, screen clothes, pillow covers, napkins, tea towels, etc. Most of the products find very good market in north India and some of the units in Karur have started exporting the products to other countries. There are few units for textile dyeing and screen printing in Karur. The manufacture of mosquito nets of HDPE monofilament yarn is yet another type of industry flourishing in Karur taluk. Karur is the centre for production and marketing of mosquito nets out of monofilament yarn in the whole of South India. Some of the units in Karur have started production

Korai Cultivation, Musiri area.

of HDPE monofilament yarn to cater to the needs of local units and also units in the adjoining Dindigul Anna district.

Productwise breakup details of registered small scale industrial units up to 31 March 1992 are provided in *appendix-15*.

**Cottage industries:**[71]

Tiruchirappalli district is noted for centuries past for certain types of cottage industries. The hard woven korai mats, leather products, coir and coir products, apparels and readymade garments making are some of the cottage industries which enjoy reputation, not only within the district but also in the adjoining districts.

The District Industries Centre identifies the rural artisans engaged in the cottage industries and issues them with cottage industries registration certificates. The artisans receive assistance from it in getting the required finance and marketing facilities.

Details regarding some of the important cottage industries registered with the District Industries are as given hereunder:

*Apparels and Readymade Garments Making:-*

The cottage type apparels and readymade garments making units are functioning through out the district with more concentration in Manapparai taluk. As many as 681 such cottage type industries have been identified and registered by this District Industries Centre. These industries mainly employ womenfolk.

*Korai Mat Weaving:-*[72]

Korai mat weaving is yet another prominent cottage industry giving employment opportunities to women, particulary poor. It is practically a monopoly of Adi Dravidar womenfolk, even in the remotest villages of this district. This industry enables the women of the household to work at home in seclusion to earn for their livelihood. The District Industries Centre has registered 263 hard woven korai mat weaving cottage industries in this district. Eventhough mechanised korai mats weaving industries are fastly replacing these industries, the traditional hand woven korai mats are having good market potential due to its grandeur and durability. This cottage industry is mainly thriving in the villages around Karur, Musiri, Lalgudi and in Anandanallur block of this district.

Mats are woven from sedge plants (korai), botanically called *Cyperus rotundus*. In Tamil Nadu, mats from Tiruchirappalli are much sought after because of superior weaving. Melapalayam, Pettaivaithalai, Kulithalai and Manapparai are the centres of production in the district. In the Pasham (old) Cauvery area of Pettaivaithalai, about 500 families eke out a living from mat weaving. The total area under sedge crop in and around Pettaivaithalai and Kulithalai is around 1000 acres. Among these families, only a very few own the land and pursue mat weaving. The rest work as

labourers. Sedge is a 10 year crop and is propagated by rhizomes. Weeding at appropriate intervals and manuring push up the yield. Weeding commences when the plant is six inches high, and ceases when it is three-and-a-half feet. Once in three months, it is fed 17:17:17 complex fertiliser at the rate of 150 kg. per acre. Harvesting is done twice a year and about 1440 kg. of plants are obtained from an acre. This costs around Rs. 1000/-. The harvested plants are, at first, shredded into thin strands and dried in the sun for two days. During dyeing, they almost lose their green colour. Dyeing with green, pink and violet dyes is resorted to for a small portion of the sedge sheaves in order to make the mat colourful. The required quantity of strands is soaked in a hot dye solution for five minutes and then dried. The next phase in the production is weaving. Weaving is done by two ways namely, *viz.*, hand weaving and machine weaving.

*Hand weaving:-*

The loom is a locally improvised one with wires and poles, which costs around Rs. 50/-. While a male weaver earns Rs. 6/- to Rs. 10/- a day, a female weaver earns Rs. 4/- to Rs. 6/-. Powerlooms are the exception in the area. Once the mats are woven, tying of borders is the next operation. It is done with aloe fibre, the cost of which is Rs. 8/- per kg. One kg. of fibre is needed to weave four mats. After the borders are tied, the edges are trimmed with a sharp-edged sickle. The protruding edges on all the four borders are carefully trimmed. The operations of tying and trimming fetch Rs. 2/- to Rs. 2.50 per mat. The cost of mats five-and-a-half by three-and-a-half and 6 x 4 works out to Rs. 15/- and Rs. 20/- respectively.

*Machine Weaving:-*

Korai mats are ideal for the people who are accustomed to squat and sleep on the floor, since it is cheap, could be folded and carried easily. When spread on the floor the Korai grass mat provides a soothing, cooling effect during the hot season, and a natural warmth, during winter months. There is a steady market for the mats both in rural areas and urban centres, and it is patronised by poor and lower middle class families. However, in the early 1980s, the korai mat industry had to face the twin problem of increased competition from the multicoloured nylon mats, which had an initial appeal to the consumers and an all round rise in wages of farm labour and rural labour, which made mat weaving far from attractive. The fall in demand for the mats on the one hand due to the competition from nylon mats, and the poor wage rates resulted in a fall in mat production. This had a disastrous effect on the korai grass producers, who had no takers for the grass they produced.

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*The Indian Express*, report dated 5 September 1994.

It was at this time that the mechanised loom for mat weaving was first imported from Japan. The loom was suitably modified to suit Indian conditions and the productivity of the mat weaver increased many fold, giving an income of about Rs. 30/- percent. The loom provided job to about 15 persons per day in mat making and allied work and was thus highly labour intensive. It needs only a little effort to operate the loom and the skill could be mastered so easily that even rural women started learning the craft of mat weaving. This simple mechanised, hand operated loom is almost electrifying. When the demand for the nylon mats had started falling after the initial attraction once again demand for the eco. friendly korai mat started going up. A large number of small artisans started installing the mechanised looms, which cost about Rs.70,000/-. The export market in the Middle East, Malaysia,Singapore, etc. Wherever Indians have settled, started picking up. And the demand for Korai grass also started going up. The weavers weave the mats in the desired design trim them, and stitch the edges with cloth borders. The mechanised loom mats are sold at prices ranging from Rs. 40/- to Rs. 95/- depending on the designs and quality or the grass (coarse, fine or super fine). But still the hand woven mats wih intricate designs, for special festive occassions is having a steady demand.

The korai mat is also finding new commercial uses. It is found to be an ideal packing material for fish and flowers since it allows air to pass through, unlike nylon covers. There is a great demand for such mats, without any design, from West Bengal, Orissa and some other parts of the country. The weavers in Vellur near Musiri, are specialising in making such mats for despatch to Calcutta. The mechanised looms increase productivity and improve the income of the Weavers. About one lakh persons are earning their livelihood from korai mat weaving in 1994.*

*Coir and coir rope making:-*

The spinning of coir fibre is yet another type of cottage industry which provides employment opportunities to the rural poor, particularly rural women. This industry also mainly employs women folk. With the establishment of a number of coir defibring units in this district under small scale industries sector, which provides the required raw materials, more number of rural women have taken up the cottage industry for their livelihood. Some of the families are engaged in the manufacture of coir ropes, door mats, mattings, etc. Similarly rope making out of aloe fibre is another kind of cottage industry flourishing in this district. Eighty two such coir and aloe fibre rope making cottage industries have been registered in the district by the District Industries Centre.

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* *The Hindu*, report dated 23 March 1994.

*Leather goods:-*

Leather goods, mainly leather footwears, belts, purses, etc., making is one of the common categories of cottage industries found in almost all the places in this district. This industry is mostly carried on by Arunthathiar sect. Nearly 221 of these cottage industries have been registered by this Disrict Industries Centre.

*Cigar units:-*

Cigar manufacture is one of the old time cottage industries which is mainly based at Woraiyur in Tiruchirappalli. The cigars are manufactured by hand rolling. The district had been exporting cigars in the past, but the trade has now been under decay. Non-availability of good quality tobacco leaves, lack of skilled man power, inferior quality of wrapper, poor packaging led to diminishing trend in domestic consumption and also in exports over the years. These factors caused the decline of the industry and now it is on the verge of extinction.

The reason for the non-availablility of quality tobacco leaves was due to the fact that the farmers cultivating tobacco in the district had switched over to other crops due to a variety of reasons. The cigar units of Woraiyur use 'Eluru Natu' a tobacco variety grown in Andhra Pradesh. It is said that Winston Churchill, the former Primer Minister of England had a special liking for the Woraiyur cigars. Thiruchirappalli Woraiyur Double Wrapper Cigar Manufacturers' Association has been formed for the welfare of the cigar manufacturers and development of the cigar units in the district.

A flourishing industry in Tamil Nadu during the World Wars, cigar manufacture is facing the prospects of slow decline in the State. Once with 200 companies involved in the cigar business at Woraiyur, only a dozen tiny units and three big manufacturing companies remain. The total annual output is about 20 lakh cigars. The cigar was patronised by smokers before the advent of cigarettes. There is a demand for cigar even today, but there is non-availability of skilled manpower to roll the cigars. During the pre-war period, cigars were produced only in India and the Industry was concentrated at Woraiyur. After independence, business became dull and one of the factors that contributed for its inhibited growth was the advent of cigarettes, a fad among the old and the young. The hand-rolled cigars are popular even now in northern India, Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Lucknow, Kanpur and parts of Kashmir. The three companies at Woraiyur produce around 80,000 cigars per month. The tiny units produce another 40000 pieces. Woraiyur's present manufacturing capacity is around 1.60 lakhs, since cigar is manufactured in the cottage industry, capital investment is much less on production, of cigars. There are nearly 16 brands of cigars like Black Tiger, London Calling, Cabinet, My Love, King Corona, Jawa

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*The Hindu,* dated 5 December 1977,p.5

Dawson, Omega, Morning Whiffs and Churchill Special. The length of the cigars range from nine cm. to 15 cm. Filter cigars (Omega) are manufactured like filter cigarettes. The raw material for manufacturing cigar comes from Aravakurichi in the district and Cooch Behar in West Bengal. Tobacco leaves, after processing are used as 'binders' and 'wrappers' while tobacco dust is used as filter material. Nearly 25000 kg. of filler, binder and wrapper tobacco are used annually in Woraiyur alone. As rolling of cigars requires lot of patience and time consuming the younger generation workers are not coming forward to roll the cigars. Trained hands can roll 200 to 500 cigars a day. With non-availability of skilled manpower, it is viewed that the business will vanish in about 10 years from now.

The competition from cigarettes and the dislike by the younger generation have left the trade in lurch. The demand for Cheroor (சுருட்டு) is more in coastal districts of Tamil Nadu and the patronage is only from the older generation.*

*Arts and Crafts:-**

Stucco work is an ancient art form which was popular from Sangam Age. Tiruchirappalli district is a good example for flourishment of crafts especially stucco works. During Nayak period, the tallest stucco (Swathai) elephant in Tamil Nadu measuring 36 feet, was constructed in the little village of Alagarkoil Saluppai, six km. from Gangaikondacholapuram. The figures of two magnificient horses are also to be found here. The figures are about 400 years old. Most temples of the period had stucco works. They were made by a special proportion. The paste was moulded into desired shape and style and over that suitable natural colours are painted.

In the olden days, when the craftsmen had to make big stucco figures, they first made a model of the figures with a special type of wood as base, and then moulded the stucco suitably. When huge stucco figures, or domes, or corridors had to be erected, the craftsmen made the main frame with bricks, and also used iron rods for extra strength. Over the main frame so made they applied stucco suitably and then painted the figure. In the case of buildings other than temples, at times egg yolk was used to give the surface a glistening finish.

*Handicrafts:-*[73]

Handicrafts are revered as an important part of our cultural heritage. The concept behind handicrafts as originally conceived is imbuing everything used in daily life with a touch of beauty. Handicrafts fulfil a positive physical need in the daily requirements of the people. The development of handicrafts is based on two factors. Firstly, it is due to the demand by common people for comparatively plain objects of utility value mostly living in and around

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* *Indian Express*, Chennai, report dated 6 February 1996, p.5.

* *The Hindu*, Friday, August 19, 1994.

the centres of production and secondly due to the demand by aristocrats and export markets for the more sophisticated products as choice of gift articles and also objects of artistic value. Though complicated in the matter of production involving numerous processes each craft is individualistic and local in appearance. The District Industries Centre is identifying local craftsmen and rural artisans in the manufacture of various handicrafts in this district, registers them and assists them in getting the required finance and markets. The wood carvings of Arumbavur village in Perambalur taluk are noted for their subtle and exquisite beauty. Likewise, stone carvings in Thanthoni in Karur taluk is known for its artistic value. The following are some of the important handicraft industries in the district.[74]

*Artistic Textiles:-*

Jayankondam in Tiruchirappalli district has long been known for artistic textiles, *viz.,* silk sarees with exquisite zari designs. The District Industries Centre has registered 774 such handicraft units. The products have captured good markets throughout the country.

*Embroideries:-*

Embroidery work takes its inspiration from the nature and the products reflect the colour of the flora and fauna of this region. The District Industries Centre has registered 106 such handicraft units.

*Jewellery:-*

Elegant simplicity and superb craftsmanship are the characteristic of the jewellery in this district. Another handicrafts industry is semi precious stones and synthetic gem cutting and polishing. The District Industries Centre has registered 1048 such handicraft units.

*Beads garlands:-*

The hand made bead garlands of different colours and designs to cater to the needs of modern markets and changing moods for fashion creators are manufactured by the womenfolk of Narikuravas. They are marketing these products throughout India. One hundred and eighty one such handicraft artisans are identified by this District Industries Centre and issued handicrafts certificate. They are living in Devarayaneri village near Tiruverambur. These handicraft artisans are assisted in marketing their products in various exhibitions conducted in the State throughout the year. They are introduced to the Tamil Nadu Handicraft Development Corporation for marketing through the Poompuhar Sales Emporia.

*Wood carvings:-*

Arumbavur, 25 km. from Perambalur has been for over 300 years an important centre for wood carving. It is surrounded by the richly wooded Pachamalai hills. Vaagai (Maharukh), Thoongumoonji (Rain tree), mango,

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[74] *The Hindu*, 15 September 1995.

and mavulingam trees growing in abundance are ideal varieties of wood upon which the creativity of the artisan is displayed. There is hectic activity in wood carving in Arumbavur and neighbouring villages. Over 300 wood carvers are making a total turnover of about Rs.1 crore. In order to improve the wood carving handicraft, Wood Carving Handicrafts Industrial Cooperative Society was established in 1970's. 30 sheds are functioning in the society. A majority of the wood carvers are youngsters, who had learnt the art from their ancestors, who are specialists in wood carving. While senior craftsmen concentrate on wood panels of Gods and Goddesses, many youngsters produce exquisite and decorative pieces for drawing rooms and showrooms. The pieces are being used in a big way for interior decoration both within the country and abroad. Change in the attitude of buyers, had resulted in greater scope for individual creativity to suit modern tastes. This have made youngsters to take up carving for their livelihood.

The formation of the Wood Carving Handicrafts Industrial Society, and the series of exhibitions organised in various parts of the country by the All India Handicrafts Development Corporation have helped the craftsmen to sell their pieces, and more important, get in touch with prospective buyers and merchants all over the country. The market for wood carvings is mostly in Northern states, and in metropolitan cities. Another interesting feature is that there is an overwhelming demand for Lord Ganesa in various forms, and 80 per cent of the pieces are images of Lord Vinayaga, Saraswathi, Krishna, Siva and Parvathi are produced, but Ganesa is the most sought after. Small figures ranging from Rs.300 to huge six foot figures with very intricate designs and decorative work, costing about Rs.15000 are made by the craftsmen in the society. While most persons market the products through Poompuhar and showrooms a few have their own contacts for exports.

*Industrial co-operative societies:-*

Cooperation in industry is becoming increasingly important as socio-economic proposition having the way for the participation of weaker sections in industrial and allied activities. Industrial activities are those which undertake manufacturing and processing activities and to provide service facilities to groups of entrepreneurs who may be artisans, technicians or others and includes central or apex institutions. Primary industrial cooperatives are either productive or service institutions.The former category undertakes production of articles at Society's own account, paying wages to members. They may be further divided into two categories. a) Cottage industrial types where members take raw materials to their own premises, convert them into finished goods, deliver them to the society and receive wages at the rates prescribed from time to time and (b) workshop type society where members undertake conversion of raw materials into finished goods in the society's own premises. The Service Industrial Cooperatives, generally, do not engage themselves in conversion

of raw materials into finished goods on their own and confine themselves to function like procuring and distributing raw materials among members, undertaking marketing on themselves. In Tiruchirappalli district, 21 Industrial Cooperative Societies are functioning with 1890 members and 700 working members are directly benefited out of these industrial cooperatives. Members have contributed a share capital of Rs.14.70 lakhs and Government have paid a share capital of Rs.15.55 lakh. Out of 21 societies, 18 Industrial Cooperatives are work oriented societies and other two societies are service oriented.

Venkatachalapuram Industrial Cooperative Brick Workers Society and Cholamandala Industrial Cooperative Society and conspicuously prominent. The former employs more scheduled caste working members and the latter is engaged in distributing coal and coke.[75]

## INDUSTRIAL POLICY

The new industrial policy of Tamil Nadu was announced on 20th January 1992. The policy seeks to provide a conducive atmosphere for the speedy growth of large and medium industries and for stimulating the development of small scale industries, tiny sector units and cottage industries. The State's new industrial policy accords the highest priority to 'infrastructure development' and with this end in view the Tamilnadu Corporation for Industrial Infrastructure Development (TACID) has been established. Besides identifying and rectifying the existing gaps in infrastructure, it has a window for building up soft infrastructure such as hospitals, schools, etc., in areas newly industrialised.[76]

### Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited (TANSI):[77]

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Corporation Limited popularly known as TANSI is an undertaking of the Government of Tamil Nadu. It is engaged in developing small scale industries by way of manufacturing machineries, spare parts, light and heavy industries and it also caters to the needs of common man by manufacturing household utensils and selling them at prevailing market rates.

TANSI has established two engineering units one at Tiruchirappalli and another at Karur, TANSI Structural Works and TANSI Tool and Engineering Works have been established at Tiruchirappalli. Besides, there is a TANSI Sales Centre at Tiruchirappalli.

### TANSI Engineering Works:

TANSI Engineering Works was set up in the year 1956 and it commenced regular production in January 1959. It is located near Collector's Office, Tiruchirappalli. The capital investment is Rs.6,21,700. It was originally a Farm Implementation Unit, manufacturing agricultural implements and subsequently it switched over to manufacture of structural items.

Production and sales particulars from 1970-71 to 1990-91 are as follows:-

| *Year* 1. | *Production* (Rs. in lakhs) 2. | *Sales* (Rs. in lakhs) 3. |
|---|---|---|
| 1970-71 | 18.80 | 24.26 |
| 1971-72 | 19.41 | 18.16 |
| 1972-73 | 19.84 | 23.97 |
| 1973-74 | 22.37 | 18.04 |
| 1974-75 | 25.52 | 26.01 |
| 1975-76 | 27.51 | 17.47 |
| 1976-77 | 19.73 | 16.72 |
| 1977-78 | 26.63 | 24.55 |
| 1978-79 | 34.85 | 37.71 |
| 1979-80 | 32.84 | 35.00 |
| 1980-81 | 57.07 | 46.28 |
| 1981-82 | 38.70 | 43.71 |
| 1982-83 | 33.40 | 38.97 |
| 1983-84 | 56.18 | 61.24 |
| 1984-85 | 32.89 | 42.17 |
| 1985-86 | 46.92 | 37.02 |
| 1986-87 | 48.87 | 50.90 |
| 1987-88 | 49.30 | 47.44 |

**TANSI Structural Works:**

TANSI Structural Works is established at Ancillary Industrial Estate, Tiruchirappalli. It is engaged in the manufacture of Light and Heavy Structurals, Components of BHEL and also Space Scientific items required by ISRO, Trivandrum. It provides employment to 45 persons.

Production details of TANSI Structural Works are as follows:-

| *Year* | *Production* (Rs.in lakhs) |
|---|---|
| 1974-75 | 15.64 |
| 1975-76 | 10.71 |
| 1976-77 | 11.46 |
| 1977-78 | 19.12 |
| 1978-79 | 47.89 |
| 1979-80 | 20.99 |
| 1980-81 | 28.59 |
| 1981-82 | 51.99 |
| 1982-83 | 88.81 |
| 1983-84 | 134.73 |
| 1984-85 | 117.53 |
| 1985-86 | 177.28 |
| 1986-87 | 104.62 |
| 1987-88 | 121.57 |
| 1988-89 | 171.69 |
| 1989-90 | 50.03 |
| 1990-91 | 90.05 |

**TANSI Engineering Works, Karur:**

TANSI Engineering Works was established in the year 1964 at Karur with an investment of Rs.69,829.70. It manufactures steel trusses, purlins, conservancy articles, line materials, trews, etc. The capital structure as on 31 March 1991 was Rs. 1,64,210.45. It provides employment to 43 persons in 1991. Production details from 1980-81 to 1989-90 are as follows:-

| *Year* | *Production* |
|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 21024.00 |
| 1981-82 | 26727.00 |
| 1982-83 | 26020.00 |
| 1983-84 | 25189.00 |
| 1984-85 | 25847.00 |
| 1985-86 | 29460.00 |
| 1986-87 | 20041.00 |
| 1987-88 | 35330.00 |
| 1988-89 | 26077.00 |
| 1989-90 | 31006.00 |

**TANSI Tool and Engineering Works, Tiruchirappalli:**

TANSI Tool and Engineering Works was started at Ariyamangalam, Tiruchirappalli in the year 1961 with the capital investment of Rs. 9.10 lakhs. Initially, the unit was a tool room, serving the local entrepreneurs. Subsequently, the unit started manufacturing India Mark-II deep well, hand pumps/spares tools, etc. The tool and Engineering works provides employment to 57 persons. Details of production of the unit from 1980-81 to 1991-92 are as follows:

| *Year* | *Production* (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|
| 1980-81 | 16.42 |
| 1981-82 | 25.27 |
| 1982-83 | 27.89 |
| 1983-84 | 44.73 |
| 1984-85 | 35.94 |
| 1985-86 | 65.18 |
| 1986-87 | 105.00 |
| 1987-88 | 119.03 |
| 1988-89 | 133.41 |
| 1989-90 | 168.38 |
| 1990-91 | 190.68 |
| 1991-92 | 210.37 |

**TANSI Sales Centre, Tiruchirappalli:**

TANSI Sales Centre, located at Tiruchirappalli town is functioning from 5 November 1975. This sales centre is selling all products manufactured by TANSI such as steel and wooden furniture, all types of structurals, spirit based products, cast iron pipes, and India Mark-II pump and spares to all needy customers. Details of sales in TANSI Sales Centre from 1975-76 to 1990-91 are as follows:

| *Year* | *Sales Value* (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|
| 1975-76 | 0.37 |
| 1976-77 | 6.53 |
| 1977-78 | 11.22 |
| 1978-79 | 22.90 |
| 1979-80 | 20.02 |
| 1980-81 | 37.76 |
| 1981-82 | 34.09 |
| 1982-83 | 31.00 |
| 1983-84 | 32.07 |
| 1984-85 | 33.29 |
| 1985-86 | 52.23 |
| 1986-87 | 62.83 |
| 1987-88 | 55.28 |
| 1988-89 | 101.43 |
| 1989-90 | 68.05 |
| 1990-91 | 70.00 |

**The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited (TIIC):**

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation Limited widely known as 'TIIC' has so far rendered assistance to 34 medium scale units in the district to the tune of Rs. 399.47 lakh and to 3852 S.S.I. Units to the value of Rs. 4058.39 lakh.[78] Break up details of small and medium scale units benefited by the TIIC from 1980-81 to 1989-90 are shown below:

| *Year* | *SSI Units* | | *MSI Units* | | *Total* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Nos.* | *Amount* | *Nos.* | *Amount* | *Nos.* | *Amount* |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* |
| Cumulative up to.- | | | | | | |
| 1980-81 | 650 | 273.49 | 18 | 166.92 | 668 | 440.41 |
| 1981-82 | 529 | 362.18 | 1 | 30.00 | 530 | 392.18 |
| 1982-83 | 270 | 239.25 | – | – | 270 | 239.25 |
| 1983-84 | 199 | 227.13 | – | – | 199 | 227.13 |
| 1984-85 | 200 | 318.89 | 1 | 22.00 | 201 | 340.89 |
| 1985-86 | 256 | 378.13 | – | – | 256 | 378.13 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1986-87 | 255 | 449.02 | – | – | 255 | 449.02 |
| 1987-88 | 176 | 347.97 | 1 | 10.40 | 177 | 358.37 |
| 1988-89 | 158 | 390.95 | – | – | 158 | 390.95 |
| 1989-90 | 678 | 397.12 | 2 | 32.95 | 680 | 430.07 |
| 1990-91 | 469 | 547.51 | 15 | 162.95 | 484 | 710.46 |
| 1991-92 | 74 | 483.82 | 8 | 307.96 | 82 | 791.78 |
| 1992-93 | 35 | 199.02 | 4 | 25.90 | 39 | 224.92 |
| 1993-94 | 24 | 434.42 | 2 | 189.00 | 26 | 623.42 |

**The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation Limited:**

The Tamil Nadu Handicrafts Development Corporation, a Government of Tamil Nadu Undertaking, has been established to develop and promote handicrafts in all respects. It provides financial, technical, marketing, development or any other assistance and guidance to any establishment, undertaking or enterprise of any description whatsoever which is likely to facilitate or accelerate the development of handicrafts. It also promotes, establishes and operates sales offices such as emporia, showrooms, publicity offices, exhibitions, stall centres and thus paves way for improving the marketability of handicrafts anywhere within and outside India. The Corporation has established a showroom at Tiruchirappalli which is functioning from 1 August 1973. Sales turnover from 1973-74 to 1990-91 are tabled below:-

| *Year* | *Sales* (in Rs.) |
|---|---|
| 1973-74 | 474029.65 |
| 1974-75 | 2248217.50 |
| 1975-76 | 1648403.00 |
| 1976-77 | 1010980.00 |
| 1977-78 | 1257983.00 |
| 1978-79 | 1638211.00 |
| 1979-80 | 725815.00 |
| 1980-81 | 1277011.35 |
| 1981-82 | 1142415.00 |
| 1982-83 | 1063978.00 |
| 1983-84 | 978602.00 |
| 1984-85 | 1295533.00 |
| 1985-86 | 1937918.00 |
| 1986-87 | 1439810.00 |
| 1987-88 | 1972916.00 |
| 1988-89 | 2714390.00 |
| 1989-90 | 2812650.00 |
| 1990-91 | 2911437.20 |

The showroom renders assistance to the local artisans by way of procuring handicrafts goods from them every year to the value of Rs. 50,000/-.[79]

**Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation (TANSIDCO):[80]**

The Tamil Nadu Small Industries Development Corporation was established in the year 1970 with the main objective of promoting and developing small scale industries in Tamil Nadu with the following promotional activities:-

1. Provision of infrastructural facilities for setting up of small scale units; 2. Providing package of incentives, such as central investment subsidy, state capital subsidy, Margin money assistance, etc.; 3. Distribution of key raw materials to the small scale units; and 4. Marketing assistance to S.S.I. Units.

*Industrial estates:-*

SIDCO has established four industrial estates at Ariyamangalam, Thiruverambur, Thuvakudi and Karur in the year 1979. The industrial estate at Ariyamangalam is located in an area of 17.64 acres, Thiruverambur in 75.54 acres; Thuvakudi in 478.38 acres and Karur in 26.63 acres. One more industrial estate has also been established at Athur village in Karur taluk in an area of 36,292 acres during the year 1993-94. There are 243 occupied sheds.

These industrial estates provide employment to 4000 persons. Products manufactured relate to general engineering, bakery, polythenes, paints, fabrications, castings, agricultural implements and handloom cloth, power loom cloth, monofilament yarn and tailoring. Details of SSI Units, products manufactured, project cost, number of employees employed in the Ariyamangalam, Karur, Thuvakudi and Thiruverambur industrial estates are tabled in *appendix-16*.

**Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO):**

Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited (TIDCO), a wholly owned Government of Tamil Nadu Enterprise, has been in the forefront of industrial expansion in the state. It was set up in 1965 to promote large and medium industries with investments exceedings Rs. 50 millions in the public and private sectors. Over the years, it has moved away from new public sector investments and presently focuses on equity partnership with the private sector. TIDCO has been functioning as a promotional agency. It assists in scouting for new opportunities, tying up technology and firming up project finance. It also assists in identifying land, securing water and power and statutory clearances.

TIDCO's portfolio is diversified. Its investments include basic goods such as cement, steel, fertiliser, as well as consumer products like shoes,

watches and television sets. The entertainment industry has also been penetrated through the promotion of a theme park near Chennai. Very recently, TIDCO has begun to invest in the field of agribusiness: floriculture, mushroom cultivation, etc. At present, TIDCO is involved in promoting large infrastructure projects like integrated lignite mining and power generating at Jayankondam in Tiruchirappalli district.

In Tiruchirappalli district TIDCO has sponsored two projects in the public sector through its subsidiary company Tamil Nadu Cements Corporation Limited. From 1993-94 the implementation of a 1500 MW integrated lignite mining-*cum*-power generation project in the associate sector at Tiruchirappalli district is under way.

| *Name of unit* | *Production & capacity* | *Location* | *Project Cost* (Rs. in lakh) | *No. of persons under - employed* | *Year of commen- cement of Pro- duction* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| TANCEM- Ariyalur Cement Works | Cement 5 lakh Tons/a. | Ariyalur | 2,900 | 1,080 | 1979 |
| TANCEM- Asbestos Pressure Pipe Unit | Asbestos Pipes 36,000 Tons/a | Mayanur | 945 | 295 | 1984 |

— Term Lending with Refinance from Industrial Development Bank of India.
— Interest Free Sales Tax Deferral/Waiver.
— State Capital Subsidy.
— Subsidy for purchase of Generator.
— Growth Centres and Complexes in the undeveloped/under-developed parts of the State.
— Functional Growth Centres.

In Tiruchirappalli district, up to 31 March 1994, a sum of Rs. 794.60 lakhs has been sanctioned to 12 units for various types of Industries. The Government of Tamil Nadu have declared the following taluks as backward areas making them eligible for incentives, - *viz.*, State Capital subsidy in the district. i) Thuraiyur; ii) Manapparai; iii) Kulithalai; iv) Musiri v) Perambalur; and, vi) Udaiyarpalayam.

Joint General Manager, Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Chennai, report dated 14 July 1994.

*I. State Capital Subsidy:-*

*a) Subsidy for backward areas.-*

A capital subsidy of 15 per cent on fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs is available to industries set up in industrially backward taluks.

*b) Subsidy for most backward areas.-*

A subsidy of 20 per cent on fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakhs is available to units set up in most backward taluks.

*II.* A special capital subsidy of 10 per cent on fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs is available for units in the following groups of industries set up anywhere in Tamil Nadu.

i) automobile spare parts; ii) drugs and pharmaceuticals; iii) solar energy equipments and other non-conventional energy devices; iv) export oriented gold jewellery making and diamond processing units; v) pollution control equipments; vi) jute industry in 6 notified taluks; vii) sports goods and accessories; viii) food processing industry; and ix) industries making cost effective building materials like aluminium or PVC doors and windows, window frames, etc.

*III. Electronic industries:-*

Under this scheme, Electronic Industrial units set up anywhere in Tamil Nadu are eligible for a special subsidy of 20 per cent of investment made in fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 35 lakh.

*IV. Leather industries:-*

Leather industries set up anywhere in the State are eligible to draw a subsidy of 20 per cent on fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 20 lakh.

*V. Special subsidy for effluent treatment plants:-*

A special subsidy of 10 per cent of the value of assets created towards setting up of effluent treatment plant subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 lakh is available for installation of effluent treatment plants by the existing tanneries.

*VI. Subsidy for purchase of generators:-*

New generators purchased for captive use is granted subsidy of 15 per cent of the value of the Generator subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh. This subsidy is available to existing eligible industries, irrespective of their location in addition to backward area subsidy/ special subsidy.

*VII. Additional subsidy for employing women workers:-*

New industrial units (small, medium or major) where more than 30 per cent of the total workers employed are women shall be eligible for an additional capital subsidy of 5 per cent of investment in fixed assets subject to a ceiling of Rs. 5 lakh.

*VIII. Subsidy for new tourism projects:-*

One star, two star and three star hotels with investment less than Rs. 100 lakhs, amusement parks, approved tour operators (for A.C.

coaches), golf courses and restaurants approved by Central/State Government, set up in Tamil Nadu excluding the Corporation limits of Chennai, Coimbatore and Madurai are eligible for capital subsidy of 10 per cent on total investment excluding cost of land, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh. Generator Subsidy is also available to the above tourism projects.

*IX. Sales tax deferral/ waiver schemes:-*[81]

New interest free sales tax defferal/waiver scheme for small, medium and major industries. New units as well as existing units undertaking expansion/diversification are eligible for Sales Tax Defferral/Waiver facility. This scheme is available to all areas of the state. Three different tracts in the State are covered with different quantum of assistance under this scheme.

*1st Category.-*

Industrially most backward taluks, SIPCOT industrial complexes at Tuticorin, Pudukkotai, Manamadurai, Vikram Sarabai electronics estate, Thiruvanmiyur, Madras Electronic city at Sholinganallur in Chengalpattu-MGR district and Industrial Estate at Perungudi, Chennai.

*2nd Category.-*

Industrially backward taluks, SIPCOT industrial complexes other than those mentioned under second para above, SIDCO industrial estates, all other estates developed by Government agencies including Chennai Export Processing Zone, Chennai metropolitan Development Authority, and Director of Industries and Commerce.

*3rd Category.-*

All other areas of the state not covered by the areas mentioned in second and third paras above.

**Strikes and lockouts:**[82]

Particulars in respect of strikes and lockouts occurred in various industrial establishments from 1984 to 1992 are furnished below:

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *No. of strikes and lockouts* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1984 | 23 |
| 2. | 1985 | 8 |
| 3. | 1986 | 16 |
| 4. | 1987 | 14 |
| 5. | 1988 | 6 |
| 6. | 1989 | 12 |
| 7. | 1990 | 21 |
| 8. | 1991 | 13 |
| 9. | 1992 | 36 |

Managing Director, SIPCOT, Chennai, report dated 8 August 1994.

**Work stoppages workers involved, and loss of man days from 1984 to 1992:-**[83]

Information in respect of number of work stoppages, number of workers involved and loss of man days is tabled below.-

| *Year* | *Number of works stoppages* | *No. of workers involved* | *No. of loss of man days* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1984 | 23 | 6380 | 152380 |
| 1985 | 8 | 12392 | 22292 |
| 1986 | 16 | 8780 | 157612 |
| 1987 | 14 | 25296 | 81075 |
| 1988 | 6 | 11818 | 110009 |
| 1989 | 12 | 4489 | 58055 |
| 1990 | 21 | 17701 | 190819 |
| 1991 | 13 | 7426 | 49788 |
| 1992 | 36 | 10055 | 69500 |

**Yearwise particulars on industrial disputes settled and disputes referred to for adjudication to the Industrial Tribunal and Labour Courts from 1984-1992:-**[84]

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | *No. of Industrial Disputes settled* | *No. of disputes referred to for adjudication* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 1984 | 113 | 21 |
| 2. | 1985 | 175 | 17 |
| 3. | 1986 | 112 | 36 |
| 4. | 1987 | 189 | 52 |
| 5. | 1988 | 174 | 44 |
| 6. | 1989 | 164 | 99 |
| 7. | 1990 | 140 | 12 |
| 8. | 1991 | 488 | 4 |
| 9. | 1992 | 190 | 17 |

**Women entrepreneurs in Tiruchirappalli district:**[85]

Successful entrepreneurship is not a privilege of the few and that of entrepreneurship are undebased. Women can be as successful entrepreneurs as men. Though not large number of women entrepreneurs

are coming forward, at least 10 per cent of the total number of registered small scale industrial units are from women folk in Tiruchirappalli district.Financial institutions, particularly nationalised banks, are responding to the credit needs of women entrepreneurs by separate schemes. In Tiruchirappalli district, as many as 619 women entrepreneurs have registered with District Industries Centre. Women entrepreneurs are predominantly engaged in the manufacture of readymade garments and synthetic gem cutting and polishing industries. They have entered in almost all spheres of manufacturing activities. Government of Tamil Nadu, in order to encourage women entrepreneurs to take up industrial ventures of their own and to make them self-employed and self-reliance, are imparting women entrepreneurs development programme training to 800 women throughout Tamil Nadu every year. The trained personnel are given stipend of Rs. 200/- each during the period of two months' training. After successful completion of the training, they are assisted in getting financial assistance, required for starting their own industries.

During the year 1991-92, 39 women have undergone Entrepreneurs Development Programme Training in the district, for starting readymade garments making units, synthetic gem cutting and polished industries, paper envelopes making units, book binding and powerloom industry. During the year 1992-93, 40 women were given Entrepreneur Development Programme Training.

Government of Tamil Nadu have sanctioned a special scheme of subsidy assistance of 5 per cent on the fixed investments to those small scale industrial units, which employ not less than 30 per cent women employees out of their total employees, as an incentive to the units to encourage provision of employment opportunities to women.

## INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATIONS

**Confederation of Indian Industry (C.I.I.):**

The confederation of Indian Industry is the apex industry association which has members from both the public as well as the private sectors. Confederation of Indian Industry adopts a proactive approach and closely interacts with the government on policy issues, at both the central and state levels. It seeks to assist in increasing India's industrial efficiency and competitiveness through its wide ranging specialised services in the areas of total quality management. Confederation of Indian Industry is the voice of Indian Industry at several international forums and it serves as the focal point for the entire Indian Industry.

The commitments of the confederation of Indian Industry to its members are quality, productivity and H.R.D., energy conservation, internal competition and international competitiveness, exports, the development of ancillaries and the small scale sector. A fullfledged Zonal Office of the

confederation of Indian Industry is functioning from 15 July 1991 at Tiruchirappalli. The Indian Engineering Association and Engineering Association of India were merged to form the Association of Indian Engineering Industry.In 1986, the name was changed to Confederation of Engineering Industry which was again rechristened as the Confederation of Indian Industry (Confederation of Indian Industry) with effect from 1 January 1992. There are 43 members in the Confederation of Indian Industry comprising 31 small, three medium and nine large scale industries in Tiruchirappalli district as on 18 February 1994.

**The Tiruchirappalli District Tiny And Small Scale Industries Association:**

The Tiruchirappalli District Tiny and Small Scale Industries Association takes all steps to promote and protect the general interests of the persons engaged in tiny and small scale industries in the Tiruchirappalli district. Among other things, it creates and encourages a fellow feeling and co-operation among the manufacturers and consumers in small scale and tiny industries in Tiruchirappalli district and evolves a common policy on all subjects involving their common interest. It considers and formulates opinions upon all matters connected with the small scale industries in the district.

**Karur H.P.D.E. Monofilament Knitted Fabric Manufacturers Association:**

The Karur H.D.P.E. Monofilament Knitted Fabric Manufacturers Association was started in 1991 in Karur with a total membership of 39 and in 1994 the total membership increased to 87. The monofilament knitted fabric is used for manufacturing mosquito nets, fishing nets and is also used in apple gardens in Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. In Tamil Nadu, about 75 per cent of this industries are located in Karur, 20 per cent in Salem and 5 per cent in Namakkal.

**BHEL Small Scale Industries Association:**

BHEL Small Scale Industries Association popularly known as BHEL SSIA was started in the year 1972. The objectives are to form a forum for all small scale industries units woking for BHEL and to discuss common problems; improvement plans, technology transfer and information for mutual benefits. The Association is to liaise wih BHEL for technical advise, technology transfer job requirements loading, services required etc.

**BHEL Small Scale Industries Development And Service Society:**

Popularly known as BIDASS, the BHEL Small Scale Industries Development & Service Society was started in 1984. BIDASS is a group of engineering industries with a turnover of more than Rs. 2.50 crore. From the inception its expertise is in the manufacture of sophisticated heavy electrical power generation boiler components. BIDASS has in its fold, machineries, technology, manpower and expertise to handle any engineering turn key project involving fabrication, machining and civil construction activities. BIDASS has started a consortium in the name of

'Bidass Apparels' in 1992 for diversification. It has also started a company by name 'BIDASS Engineering Private Ltd.' in 1994 for getting bulk orders and distribution. Apart from this, other Associations functioning in the district are Handloom Exporters Association at Karur, Weaving & Printing Owners Association, Karur and Tiruchy Tanners Association.

**Sericulture:**

Tiruchirappalli district has vast potential for sericulture development. The area under mulberry in 1988-89 was 423.75 acres which increased to 785.30 acres in 1993-94. There were 870 sericultural families in 1988-89 which increased to 1674 in 1992-93.

Area under Mulberry Cultivation in Tiruchirappalli district:-

| *Year* | *Area under mulberry* (in ac) | *New area planted* (in ac) |
|---|---|---|
| 1988-89 | 423.75 | 226.05 |
| 1989-90 | 415.70 | 255.15 |
| 1990-91 | 590.35 | 201.70 |
| 1991-92 | 597.65 | 301.70 |
| 1992-93 | 667.05 | 325.05 |
| 1993.94 | 785.30 | 124.35 |

Families engaged in sericultural activities in the district:-

| *Year* | *No.of families benefited* |
|---|---|
| 1988-89 | 870 |
| 1989-90 | 1007 |
| 1990-91 | 1170 |
| 1991-92 | 1309 |
| 1992-93 | 1674 |
| 1993-94 | 1051 |

**National Sericulture Project:**

This Project was introduced in Tiruchirappalli district during the year 1989-90 which envisaged to bring addition 1000 acres in this district.

The year-wise achievement details are as follows:-

**Performance during 1989-91**

| *Sl.no* | *Particulars* | *Target* | *Achievement* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mulberry expansion ac. | 100 | 146.75 |
| 2. | Farmers training (no.) | 33 | 33 |
| 3. | Layings distribution dfl. | 400000 | 311737 |
| 4. | Cocoon production (kg.) | 120000 | 85063 |
| 5. | Loan sanctioned (no.) | 60 | 63 |
| 6. | Cocoon transaction (kg.) | 5000 | 1125.400 |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | *1990-91* | | |
| 1. | Mulberry expansion ac. | 150 | 168.70 |
| 2. | Farmers training (no.) | 50 | 50 |
| 3. | Layings distribution dfl. | 590000 | 327278 |
| 4. | Cocoon production (kg.) | 177000 | 96361 |
| 5. | Loan sanction (no.) | 90 | 123 |
| 6. | Cocoon transaction (kg.) | 5000 | 2390.750 |
| | *1991-92* | | |
| 1. | Mulberry expansion ac. | 250 | 301.70 |
| 2. | Farmers training (no.) | 83 | 83 |
| 3. | Layings distribution dfl. | 480000 | 331329 |
| 4. | Cocoon production (kg.) | 144000 | 90037 |
| 5. | Loan sanction (no.) | 150 | 157 |
| 6. | Cocoon transaction (kg.). | 15000 | 17763.600 |
| 7. | Loayings production (no.) | 500000 | 146158 |
| | *1992-93* | | |
| 1. | Mulberry expansion ac. | 400 | 325.05 |
| 2. | Farmers training (no.) | 133 | 133 |
| 3. | Layings distribution dfl. | 537000 | 394152 |
| 4. | Cocoon production (kg.) | 161000 | 140907 |
| 5. | Loan sanction (no.) | 240 | 125 |
| 6. | Cocoon transaction (kg.). | 30000 | 29491.900 |
| 7. | Layings production (no.) | 500000 | 324000 |
| | *1993-94* | | |
| 1. | Mulberry expansion ac. | 300 | 124.35 |
| 2. | Farmers training (no.) | 67 | 67 |
| 3. | Layings distribution dfl. | 628000 | 267488 |
| 4. | Cocoon production (kg.) | 188400 | 89768 |
| 5. | Loan sanction (no.) | 75 | 37 |
| 6. | Cocoon transaction (kg.). | 50000 | 15662.800 |
| 7. | Layings production (no.) | 500000 | 213949 |

**Details regarding the objectives and activities of sericulture units in Tiruchirappalli district:**

*Government Silk Farms:*

These farms provide training to farmers in mulberry cultivation and Silkworm rearing besides transferring modern techniques to farmers and also producing cocoons. The year-wise achievement is as follows.-

The is a government silk farm at Uppiliapuram situated in two acres. Mulberry is grown one in acre.

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *Layings reared* | *Cocoon produced* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1988-89 | 500 | 96.00 |
| 2. | 1989-90 | 190 | 33.250 |
| 3. | 1990-91 | 60 | 19.900 |
| 4. | 1991-92 | 66 | 23.800 |
| 5. | 1992-93 | 491 | 204.000 |
| 6. | 1993-94 | 524 | 151.300 |

A farmer's training centre is functioning at Manikandam in an area of 10 acres and mulberry is grown in 2.50 acres. The centre imparts training to sericulturists.

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *Layings reared* | *Cocoon produced* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1988-89 | 1990 | 466.500 |
| 2. | 1989-90 | 1376 | 342.200 |
| 3. | 1990-91 | 1629 | 514.100 |
| 4. | 1991-92 | 3040 | 453.400 |
| 5. | 1992-93 | 2635 | 545.700 |
| 6. | 1993-94 | 1878 | 168.800 |

There is a demonstration cum training centre at K. Paramathy in an area of 5 acres and mulberry is grown in 0.50 acres.

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *Layings reared* | *Cocoon produced* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1988-89 | 1125 | 114.700 |
| 2. | 1989-90 | 120 | 31.700 |
| 3. | 1990-91 | 60 | 11.500 |
| 4. | 1991-92 | 12 | 2.900 |
| 5. | 1992-93 | 31 | 17.000 |
| 6. | 1993-94 | 163 | 49.000 |

Model mulberry plantation: Kalingapatty

This Farm started its production in the year 1990-91.

The area of the farm is 5 acres and mulberry is grown in one acre.

| *Sl.no.* | *Year* | *Dfl. reared* | *Cocoon produced* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1990-91 | 180 | 82.800 |
| 2. | 1991-92 | 496 | 110.200 |
| 3. | 1992-93 | 466 | 125.600 |
| 4. | 1993-94 | 474 | 152.800 |

Model mulberry plantation: Karukkamadai

This farm started its function from 1992-93.

The area of the farm is 2 acres and mulberry is grown in 0.04 acres.

| Sl.no. | Year | Dfl. reared | Cocoon produced |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1992-93 | 53 | 19.400 |
| 2. | 1993-94 | 316 | 66.000 |

**Government Cocoon Market:**

Under National Sericulture Project, this unit was started during the year 1990-91. The market is functioning as auction market and the transaction details are as follows:-

| Sl.no. | Year | Transaction of Cocoon (in Kg) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1989-90 | 1125.400 |
| 2. | 1990-91 | 2390.750 |
| 3. | 1991-92 | 17763.800 |
| 4. | 1992-93 | 31751.000 |
| 5. | 1993-94 | 25662.800 |

**Government Silk Reeling Unit, Tiruchirappalli:**

This unit started its production in the year 1990. The silk production in this unit from 1990-91 to 1993-94 is as follows:-

| Year | Silk production |
|---|---|
| 1990-91 | 89.050 |
| 1991-92 | 307.900 |
| 1992-93 | 375.000 |
| 1993-94 | 317.100 |

**Government Grainage, Tiruchirappalli:**

Under National Sericulture project, one government grainage was started in February 1991. The year-wise layings production is as follows:-

| Year | Dfl. production |
|---|---|
| 1991-92 | 1,46,158 |
| 1992-93 | 3,24,089 |
| 1993-94 | 2,13,949 |

**Department /agencies engaged with sericulture activities in this district**

Under National Sericulture project, sericulture activities are being implemented in this district by giving National Sericulture Project Assistance to the Voluntary Organisation like CASA, ASA, AHIMSA and INBA SEVASANGAM. These Voluntary Organisations are helping this department in the way of motivating the farmers to take up sericulture activities.

*Technical service centres:-*

There are three technical service centres *Viz.*, Palaiyur, Musiri and Karur functioning in this district. Each technical service centre is provided with one assistant inspector of sericulture or with 10 junior inspectors of sericulture. These staff identify the farmers for mulberry cultivation and train them in mulberry cultivation and silkworm rearing. While the farmers are started with their sericulture activities, these staff visit the mulberry fields and silkworm rearing and guide them in getting good cocoon harvest. These staff help the farmers in supplying the layings in proper time to get maximum successive crops in the year. They help the farmers in getting bank loan assistance.

The field level activities are frequently inspected by the Assistant Inspector of Sericulture and also by the higher Officials of this department.

Details of sub-stations with transformer capacity available with Tiruchirappalli Electricity Distribution Circle.

**APPENDIX-1**

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the sub-stations* | *No. of trans-formers* | *Voltage ratio* | *Capacity in KVA* | *Aggre-gate capacity in KVA* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* |
| 1. | 230 KV. Auto SS/* Tiruchirappalli | 2 | 230/10 | 80000 each | 160000 |
| | | | | 1x 10000 | 180000 |
| 2. | 230 KV. SS/ Pu | 2 | 230/110 | 80000<br>75000 | 155000 |
| 3. | 110 KV. SS/ Tiruchirappalli | 3 | 110/33 | 16000 each | 32000 |
| | | 1 | 110/33 | 10000 | 10000 |
| | | 1 | 110/66 | 16000 | 16000 |
| 4. | 110 KV. SS/ Tiruverambur | 3 | 110/11 | 10000 each | 30000 |
| 5. | 110/KV.SS/ Thuvakudi | 3 | 110/11 | 10000 | 30000 |
| 6. | 110 KV. SS/ Puliyur | 1 | 110/11 | 10000 | 10000 |

*1 No 80 MVA is in Service
1 x 100 MVA is under Erection

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7. | 110 KV.SS | 1 | 110/11 | 16000 | |
| | Manapparai | 2 | 110/11 | 16000 | 36000 |
| 8. | 110 KV.SS/Pugalur | 1 | 110/11 | 10000 | 10000 |
| 9. | 110 KV.SS/Velliyanai | 1 | 110/11 | 10000 | 10000 |
| 10. | 110 KV. SS/Pallapatti | 1 | 110/11 | 11000 | 10000 |
| 11. | 110KV.SS/Karur | 2 | 110/22/11 | 10000 each | 20000 |
| 12. | 110KV.SS/ Ayyarmalai | 3 | 110/33 | 1x16000 | |
| | | | | 2x10000 | 36000 |
| | | | 110/11 | 10000 | |
| 13. | 110 KV.SS/ Andichetti-palayam | 1 | 110/11 | 10000 | 10000 |
| 14. | 33 KV. SS/Mayanur | 3 | 33/11 | 3x3150 | 9450 |
| 15. | 33 KV.SS/* Pettaivaithalai | 3 | 33/11 | 2x3000 | |
| | | | | 1x1500 | 7500 |
| 16. | 33 KV. SS/** Chinthamanipatti | 3 | 33/11 | 1x5000 | 7000 |
| | | | | 1x2000 | |
| 17. | 33 KV.SS/Nadupatti | 1 | 33/11 | 12500 | 12500 |
| 18. | 33 KV. SS/ Thuvarankurichy | 2 | 33/11 | 5000 each | 10000 |
| 19. | 33 KV. SS/ Kavalkaranpatti | 2 | 33/11 | 3000 each | 6000 |
| 20. | 33 KV. SS/ Thennur | 2 | 33/11 | 1x5000 | |
| | | | | 1x8000 | 13000 |
| 21. | 33 KV. Azad road LT/SS | 1 | 33/11 | 2000 | 2000 |
| 22. | 33 KV. Pannan Kombu LT/SS | 1 | 33/11 | 1000 | 1000 |
| 23. | 33 KVK. SS/ Thoyaimalai | 1 | 33/11 | 1500 | 1500 |
| 24. | 230 KV. SS/ Perambalur | 3 | 230/110 | 50000 each | 150000 |

* 3 Nos 3 MVA alloted to Pettaivaithalai

** 2nd 5 MVA transformer is under erection at Chinthamanipalli in place of 2 x2 MVA

**APPENDIX-1** *(Contd.)*

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 25. | 110 KV. SS/Kalla-kudi Palanganatham. | 2 | 110/22 | 10000 each | 20000 |
| 26. | 110 KV. SS/Thathai-Yangarpet. | 2 | 110/33 | 16000 | 32000 |
| | | 1 | 110/22 | 10000 | 10000 |
| | | 2 | 33/11 | 5000 each | 10000 |
| 27. | 110. KV.SS/Thuraiyur | 1 | 110/22 | 16000 | 16000 |
| | | 1 | 100/11 | 16000 | 16000 |
| 28. | 110 KV. SS/Krishna-puram | 2 | 110/22 | 10000 each | 20000 |
| 29 | 110 KV. SS/Ariyalur | 2 | 110/33 | 16000 | 32000 |
| | | 1 | 110/11 | 10000 | 10000 |
| 30. | 110 KV.SS/Siruvachur | 2 | 110/22 | 10000 | 20000 |
| 31. | 110 KV.SS/Musiri | 1 | 110/11 | 10000 | 10000 |
| 32. | 110 KV.SS/Samaya puram | 1 | 110/22 | 10000 | 10000 |
| | | | 110/11 | 10000 | 10000 |
| 33. | 110 KV.SS/Poovalur | 1 | 110/11 | 1000 each | 10000 |
| 34. | 110 KV.SS/Koppam patti | 2 | 110/11 | 10000 each | 20000 |
| 35. | 33 KV.SS/Vengai-Mandalam | 2 | 33/11 | 3000 | 6000 |
| | | 1 | 33/11 | 1500 | 1500 |
| 36. | 33 KV.SS/Jeyan Kondam | 2 | 33/11 | 3000 | 6000 |
| | | 1 | 33/11 | 1500 | 1500 |
| 37. | 33 KV.SS/Thottiyam | 2 | 33/11 | 3000 | 6000 |
| 38. | 33 KV.SS Chinnardam** | 2 | 33/11 | 6150 | 6150 |
| 39. | 33 KV.SS/Sendurai* | 1 | 33/11 | 6150 | 6150 |
| 40. | 33 KV.SS/Thellur | 1 | 33/11 | 3000 | 3000 |
| 41. | 110 KV.SS/Kambarasan-pettai | 1 | 110/11 | 16000 | 16000 |
| 42. | 33 KV. SS/Andur | 1 | 33/11 | 5000 | 50000 |
| | | | Total | | 1001200 |

** 1 No. 13, 15 MVA allotted to Chinnar dam

* 2 Nos 5 MVA alloted to Sendurai in under erection

## APPENDIX-2

**Details of Production of BHEL From 1966-67 to 1991-92:-**

| *Year* | *Turnover* (Physical in MT) | *Financial* (Rs. in Lakh) |
|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* |
| 1966-67 | 3230 | 396 |
| 1967-68 | 11087 | 1081 |
| 1968-69 | 15299 | 1573 |
| 1969-70 | 18800 | 2126 |
| 1970-71 | 21930 | 2652 |
| 1971-72 | 29296 | 3362 |
| 1972-73 | 33810 | 4309 |
| 1973-74 | 45941 | 6731 |
| 1974-75 | 59600 | 10097 |
| 1975-76 | 65505 | 11808 |
| 1976-77 | 66216 | 15272 |
| 1977-78 | 73684 | 17162 |
| 1978-79 | 87286 | 18568 |
| 1979-80 | 109170 | 23894 |
| 1980-81 | 115150 | 25662 |
| 1981-82 | 115257 | 28751 |
| 1982-83 | 126950 | 36186 |
| 1983-84 | 113928 | 38317 |
| 1984-85 | 114529 | 44204 |
| 1985-86 | 131143 | 54189 |
| 1986-87 | 140537 | 64916 |
| 1987-88 | 143939 | 71465 |
| 1988-89 | 140732 | 73813 |
| 1989-90 | 134645 | 71734 |
| 1990-91 | 119500 | 75413 |
| 1991-92 | 118685 | 80199 |

**Kaveri Engineering Limited Production in terms of quantity from inception to December 1992 (year wise details):-**

| *Products Year* | *1988* | *1989* | *1990* | *1991* | *1992* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* |
| Chemical Machinery Noise Pollution | 2234.10 | 893.91 | 1543.67 | 1885.16 | 645.71 |

Senior Deputy General Manager, Planning & Management services, BHEL, Tiruchirappalli, Report dated 7 December 1992.

## APPENDIX-2 *(Contd.)*

| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Control Equipment | 50.69 | 56.90 | 50.20 | 9.33 | 12.46 |
| Pollution Control & Effluent Treatment system Control Plants (in Rs.) | 49.77 Lacs | 102.02 Lacs | 20.17 Lacs | 29.00 Lacs | .. Lacs |
| Waste Heat Boilers | 545.77 | 1636.37 | 719.75 | 401.97 | 572.92 |
| Containers for Chlorine & Other Liquefiable Gases (in No.) | 120.Nos. | 57 Nos. | 12 Nos. | 3 Nos. | 104Nos. |
| Oil Field Equipment | 160.32 | .. | 128.49 | .. | 4.48 |

## APPENDIX-3

**Sales Turnover:-**

(in Rupees)

| *Products Year* | *1988* | *1989* | *1990* | *1991* | *1992* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Process Machinery | 644.49 | 434.15 | 657.84 | 992.63 | 892.44 |
| Energy Systems | 87.38 | 156.90 | 411.08 | 695.35 | 790.97 |
| Projects & Sphere | 495.38 | 751.25 | 190.37 | 222.91 | 92.86 |
| Environmental Engg. | 158.86 | 217.00 | 59.32 | 43.64 | 18.84 |
| Oil Field Equipment | 173.85 | .. | 665.52 | 24.85 | 14.29 |
| Gas Containers | 20.02 | 10.88 | 3.17 | 1.41 | 49.26 |
| Agency Division | 0.79 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sundries & Scrap | 22.36 | 30.12 | 42.33 | 69.81 | 49.57 |
| | 1603.13 | 1600.30 | 2029.63 | 2054.60 | 1908.23 |

## APPENDIX -4

### Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Limited Production and Sales Details

| Sl. no. | Year | Production in MT. Bars & Rods | Production in MT. Incots & Billets | Production in MT. Castings | Sales in Mt. Bars & Rods | Sales in Mt. Incots & Billets | Sales in Mt. Castings | Total Sale value (Rupees in Thousands) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1977-78 | 23480 | 11205 | 172 | 18333 | | 118 | 45522 |
| 2. | 1978-79 | 23040 | 12172 | 288 | 19351 | | 319 | 66509 |
| 3. | 1979-80 | 20890 | 11876 | 319 | 17339 | | 332 | 78338 |
| 4. | 1980-81 | 22255 | 12763 | 338 | 18793 | | 303 | 97352 |
| 5. | 1981-82 | 20667 | 19040 | 433 | 19711 | | 369 | 106587 |
| 6. | 1982-83 | 26302 | 5884 | 380 | 23055 | | 392 | 124574 |
| 7. | 1983-84 | 25046 | 20347 | 397 | 22638 | 176 | 309 | 129206 |
| 8. | 1984-85 | 25740 | 19709 | 299 | 22289 | | 351 | 159309 |
| 9. | 1985-86 | 30128 | 27932 | 512 | 22487 | 1970 | 497 | 176996 |
| 10. | 1986-87 | | | | | | | |
| 11. | 1987-88 | 35200 | 35586 | 860 | 32639 | 3828 | 872 | 245329 |
| 12. | 1988-89 | 29283 | 2288 | 502 | 25287 | 5280 | 405 | 241547 |
| 13. | 1989-90 | 27756 | 18335 | 460 | 24590 | 2318 | 468 | 264390 |
| 14. | 1990-91 | 29415 | 20807 | 456 | 31348 | 1717 | 390 | 348231 |
| 15. | 1991-92 | 27706 | 15866 | 357 | 28253 | 1434 | 452 | 354321 |
| | | 366908 | 253303 | 5773 | 326113 | 16723 | 5577 | 2438211 |

Secretary, Trichy Steel Rolling Mills Limited. Report dated 18 March 1993

## APPENDIX - 5

### Jothi Malleables Private Limited
### Production and Sales (Yearwise details)

| | | Productions | | Sales | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Sl.* | *Year* | *Qty/M.Ton* | (Rs.in lakh) | *Qty/M.Ton.* | (Rs.in lakh) |
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* |
| 1. | 1975 | 381 | 20.63 | 317 | 17.01 |
| 2. | 1976 | 880 | 50.14 | 823 | 47.22 |
| 3. | 1977 | 1122 | 66.32 | 1079 | 63.80 |
| 4. | 1978 | 1277 | 81.25 | 1270 | 81.24 |
| 5. | 1979 | 1284 | 94.09 | 1253 | 91.30 |
| 6. | 1980 | 1256 | 103.15 | 1269 | 102.25 |
| 7. | 1981 | 1413 | 128.90 | 1292 | 131.00 |
| 8. | 1982 | 1216 | 128.70 | 1165 | 137.00 |
| 9. | 1983 | 1139 | 126.50 | 1106 | 136.51 |
| 10. | 1984 | 1671 | 185.60 | 1620 | 200.00 |
| 11. | 1985 | 1483 | 182.70 | 1458 | 199.65 |
| 12. | 1986 | 1484 | 202.40 | 1425 | 216.00 |
| 13. | 1987 | 1648 | 222.10 | 1724 | 258.20 |
| 14. | 1988 | 1540 | 223.70 | 1498 | 252.60 |
| 15. | 1989 | 1431 | 254.70 | 1446 | 286.00 |
| 16. | 1990 | 2129 | 434.90 | 1968 | 446.70 |
| 17. | 1991 | 2174 | 502.30 | 2158 | 554.00 |
| 18. | 1992 | 2007 | 505.60 | 2021 | 565.70 |

## APPENDIX - 6

### Deccan Sugar Mills
### Details of cane crushed, sugar and sugar recovery from 1950 to 1990-91

| *Season* 1. | *Cane crushed* 2. | 3. | *Sugar made* 4. | *Recovery* 5. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1950 | Special c.w.t. | 787363.08 | 61136.00 | 8.00 |
| 1950-51 | " | 644890.80 | 52044.25 | 7.96 |
| 1950-52 | " | 1827400.02 | 145566.22 | 7.96 |
| 1951-52 | " | 1896095.40 | 155546.18 | 8.20 |
| 1952 | " | 733316.18 | 45017.77 | 6.14 |
| 1952-53 | " | 119643.95 | 8410.51 | 7.03 |
| 1953-54 | " | 661347.44 | 60217.40 | 9.11 |
| 1954-55 | " | 2608487.28 | 274417.02 | 10.52 |
| 1955 Spc. | " | 1186406.50 | 115240.04 | 9.71 |
| 1955-56 | " | 2553929.09 | 259406.47 | 10.16 |
| 1956 Speci | " | 1075934.23 | 100121.63 | 9.31 |
| 1956-57 | " | 3101211.16 | 308039.07 | 0.93 |
| 1957 Spc. | " | 1320555.66 | 116096.72 | 8.79 |
| 1957-58 | " | 3223585.37 | 301669.96 | 9.36 |
| 1958 Speci. | " | 994107.50 | 89948.178 | 0.05 |
| 1958-59 | " | 2866771.52 | 277230.763 | 9.67 |
| 1959 Speci.C.wt" | | 1066775.77 | 99114.03 | 9.29 |
| 1959-60 Season" | | 2611074.50 | 269460.41 | 10.32 |
| 1960 Speci.Qtl. " | | 565588.56 | 55266.321 | 9.77 |
| 1960-61 | " | 1958509.93 | 192084.918 | 9.84 |
| 1961 Special | " | 640705.90 | 58857.193 | 9.19 |
| 1961-62 | " | 1346539.10 | 147102.954 | 10.92 |
| 1962 Special | " | 305076.40 | 28644.290 | 9.39 |
| 1962-63 | " | 1391314.95 | 146850.826 | 10.55 |
| 1963Speci. | " | 688509.90 | 61614.549 | 8.95 |
| 1963-64 Season | | 2074253.75 | 191438.900 | 9.23 |
| 1964 Special | " | 996870.65 | 80655.952 | 8.09 |
| 1964-65 Qtls. | " | 1704729.85 | 164808.151 | 9.67 |
| 1965 Speci. | " | 542360.05 | 48126.843 | 8.88 |
| 1965-66 Season | | 1884401.30 | 160651.341 | 8.54 |

## APPENDIX-6 *(Contd.)*

| *Season* 1. | *Cane Crushed* 2. | *Sugar made* 3. | *Recovery* 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1966 Special " | 851163.95 | 62452.852 | 7.34 |
| 1966-67 Season | 1566510.05 | 137548.790 | 8.78 |
| 1967 Special " | 118149,60 | 9757.419 | 8.24 |
| 1967-68 " | 1539073.25 | 136301.12 | 8.86 |
| 1968 Special " | 386099.50 | 31275.22 | 8.10 |
| 1968-69 " | 2910524.35 | 245868.3955 | 8.45 |
| 1969 Special " | 937852.05 | 69874.5565 | 7.45 |
| 1970 Season " | 2655776.50 | 219924.032 | 8.28 |
| 1970-71 Season | 2819679.05 | 261043.269 | 9.26 |
| 1971 Special | 206261.30 | 17218.689 | 8.35 |
| 1971-72 Main " | 2304612,88 | 219123.867 | 9.51 |
| 1972 Special " | 255038.43 | 21974.821 | 7.62 |
| 1972-73 Season" | 2525297.76 | 205634.4365 | 8.14 |
| 1973 Special " | 577996.73 | 49650.3595 | 8.59 |
| 1973-74 Season | 3083712.64 | 277557.53 | 9.00 |
| 1974 Specail " | 551087.34 | 49025.8465 | 8.90 |
| 1974-75 " | 2698642.67 | 229835.144 | 8.52 |
| 1975-76 " | 451431.56 | 42412.5385 | 9.40 |
| 1976-77 " | 3290434.84 | 271261.166 | 8.24 |
| 1977-78 " | 3605255.77 | 303229.833 | 8.41 |
| 1978-79 " | 3928023.36 | 324854.801 | 8.28 |
| 1979-80 " | 2454981.89 | 212202.6220 | 8.64 |
| 1980-81 " | 3200849.13 | 279406.319 | 8.54 |
| 1981-82 " | 4053438.77 | 345938.327 | 8.55 |
| 1982-83 " | 4246326.83 | 346859.365 | 8.17 |
| 1983-84 " | 1546102.99 | 128548.0825 | 8.31 |
| 1984-85 " | 2650878.58 | 237831.080 | 8.98 |
| 1985-86 " | 2139075.01 | 180627.097 | 8.87 |
| 1986-87 " | 1979049.48 | 179216.993 | 9.06 |
| 1987-88 Qtls. " | 1786338.27 | 154100.91 | 8.63 |
| 1988-89 " | 2897759.92 | 283669.10 | 9.79 |
| 1989-90 " | 2205111.52 | 208759.51 | 9.47 |
| 1990-91 " | 2374997.90 | 220472.64 | 9.28 |

## APPENDIX - 7

### Kaveri Sugar Mills
### Cane crushed, sugar bagged, molasses, bagasse and pressmud manufactured from 1958-59 to 1990-91

| Year | Cane crushed. | Sugar bagged | Molasses M.T. | Bagasse M.T. | Pressmud M.T. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. |
| 1958-59 | 190981 | 172488 | 8308 | 57963 | 5424 |
| 1959-60 | 141306 | 130184 | 5986 | 42622 | 4538 |
| 1960-61 | 209823.550 | 191045 | 8982.556 | 63513.590 | 6294.700 |
| 1961-62 | 130907.279 | 120567 | 5612.291 | 43094.670 | 3730.860 |
| 1962-63 | 172105.639 | 153139 | 7084.460 | 49807.400 | 4836.170 |
| 1963-64 | 210882.445 | 182001 | 9133.385 | 60586.530 | 5682.740 |
| 1964-65 | 230543.362 | 203733 | 10332.357 | 63837.460 | 6339.940 |
| 1965-66 | 267953.095 | 209891 | 12468.569 | 82020.440 | 6752.420 |
| 1966-67 | 255122.784 | 213532 | 10638.620 | 83705.780 | 7781.240 |
| 1967-68 | 202141.544 | 170201 | 7883.520 | 66302.420 | 5316.320 |
| 1968-69 | 234274.193 | 170779 | 11714.334 | 74264.920 | 7449.920 |
| 1969-70 | 156644.429 | 1150700 | 8504.487 | 45552.200 | 5310.250 |
| 1970-71 | 227053.829 | 192724 | 10473.685 | 72634.520 | 7607.300 |
| 1971-72 | 161820.884 | 141795 | 7907.505 | 48562.447 | 5291.540 |
| 1972-73 | 176802.952 | 139473 | 8723.330 | 50547.964 | 5268.730 |
| 1973-74 | 242840.700 | 190427 | 12048.300 | 83682.905 | 7600.910 |
| 1974-75 | 204664.055 | 148073 | 9240.600 | 80514.839 | 5791.990 |
| 1975-76 | 40754.563 | 33396 | 1890.900 | 11725.087 | 1291.920 |
| 1976-77 | 142909.563 | 107085 | 6932.720 | 41400.900 | 4030.050 |
| 1977-78 | 147185.853 | 129185 | 6853.819 | 46319.388 | 4548.040 |
| 1978-79 | 169183.051 | 127102 | 8369.217 | 60177.290 | 4161.903 |
| 1979-80 | 172386.335 | 135529 | 8846.096 | 57804.756 | 4585.477 |
| 1980-81 | 221596.139 | 179165 | 10794.493 | 78298.580 | 6559.250 |
| 1981-82 | 287997.555 | 253334 | 13353.268 | 93913.090 | 9619.120 |

**APPENDIX - 7***(contd.)*

| *Year* <br> *1.* | *Cane crushed.* <br> *2.* | *Sugar bagged* <br> *3.* | *Molasses M.T.* <br> *4.* | *Bagasse M.T.* <br> *5.* | *Pressmud M.T.* <br> *6.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1982-83 | 208997.013 | 177708 | 8793.121 | 73824.041 | 6416.210 |
| 1983-84 | 136497.586 | 128345 | 6081.215 | 43347.865 | 3862.880 |
| 1984-85 | 164299.603 | 161144 | 7585.241 | 48582.346 | 4551.100 |
| 1985-86 | 181441.101 | 165413 | 8169.720 | 56787.759 | 4953.340 |
| 1986-87 | 223868.779 | 212902 | 10116.510 | 68705.379 | 6514.580 |
| 1987-88 | 215169.995 | 203391 | 9665.040 | 62839.770 | 6691.780 |
| 1988-89 | 281447.605 | 285815 | 12930.760 | 81648.553 | 8443.430 |
| 1989-90 | 255324.198 | 245655 | 12821.490 | 74655.960 | 7761.860 |
| 1990-91 | 278078.193 | 239060 | 14219.580 | 81212.420 | 8395.830 |

## APPENDIX - 8

**Kothari Sugar Mills , Kettur, Lalgudi taluk.**

Date of Crushing: 17-01-1963

Season-wise area registered, average yield, quantity crushed, average recovery, peak period recovery, sugar produced etc. from the Season 1962-63.

| *Season* 1. | *Area Regd. (AC)* 2. | *Avg. Yield per AC* 3. | *Quantity Crushed (in . > T.)* 4. | *Avg. Rec. %* 5. | *Peak Rec. %* 6. | *Sugar Produced in bags* 7. | *No,of Working Days* 8. | *Duration of the Season* 9. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1962-63 | 1211 | 27.80 | 33679 | 9.42 | 9.47 | 21060 | 80 | 72 |
| 1963-64 | 4047 | 31.08 | 129005 | 8.86 | 9.06 | 114583 | 156 | 152 |
| 1964-65 | 6414 | 33,30 | 213815 | 8.87 | 9.06 | 189512 | 251 | 238 |
| 1965-66 | 6525 | 31.00 | 201664 | 8.24 | 9.03 | 166532 | 181 | 174 |
| 1966-67 | 5754 | 25.70 | 147604 | 9.05 | 9.34 | 133631 | 147 | 120 |
| 1967-68 | 6706 | 23.40 | 155993 | 8.57 | 8.70 | 134125 | 145 | 113.34 |
| 1968-69 | 11448 | 30.60 | 350677 | 7.115 | 7.42 | 249550 | 274 | 243.49 |
| 1969-70 | 9576 | 32.00 | 306435 | 7.43 | 7.74 | 227763 | 230 | 211.72 |
| 1970-71 | 5394 | 35.00 | 190926 | 9.67 | 10.03 | 184588 | 125 | 119.62 |
| 1971-72 | 5427 | 31.00 | 170890 | 10.04 | 10.08 | 171605 | 131 | 115.89 |
| 1972-73 | 7393 | 28.50 | 224531 | 8.76 | 9.04 | 197126 | 193 | 160.04 |
| 1973-74 | 11598 | 30.10 | 368066 | 8.33 | 9.05 | 306601 | 300 | 345.23 |
| 1974-75 | 9167 | 23.54 | 213109 | 8.93 | 9.36 | 190343 | 137 | 125 |
| 1975-76 | 3158 | 25.63 | 77716 | 9.86 | 9.86 | 76419 | 61 | 55 |
| 1976-77 | 5309 | 30.69 | 162369 | 8.67 | 8.99 | 141042 | 104 | 101 |
| 1977-78 | 8025 | 32.51 | 267382 | 8.48 | 8.61 | 226206 | 178 | 153 |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* | *8.* | *9.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1978-79 | 7670 | 30.68 | 234506 | 8.40 | 8.94 | 196709 | 161 | 143 |
| 1979-80 | 7737 | 27.80 | 210726 | 8.94 | 9.24 | 188767 | 118 | 113 |
| 1980-81 | 8245 | 30.12 | 222223 | 8.49 | 8.90 | 189277 | 120 | 118 |
| 1981-82 | 10325 | 36.53 | 396867 | 8.72 | 9.54 | 347580 | 205 | 198 |
| 1982-83 | 9642 | 30.59 | 298586 | 9.02 | 9.50 | 271102 | 153 | 150 |
| 1983-84 | 9025 | 29.04 | 262104 | 9.11 | 9.20 | 239297 | 153 | 144 |
| 1984-85 | 9585 | 30.46 | 279523 | 9.60 | 10.10 | 268931 | 151 | 142 |
| 1985-86 | 12646 | 32.70 | 392851 | 8.53 | 9.10 | 335482 | 204 | 194 |
| 1986-87 | 12391 | 29.85 | 363404 | 9.18 | 9.91 | 334438 | 176 | 168 |
| 1987-88 | 10520 | 29.04 | 256540 | 9.57 | 10.20 | 245634 | 133 | 124 |
| 1988-89 | 8534 | 32.36 | 315324 | 10.986 | 11.293 | 345844 | 158 | 142 |
| 1989-90 | 9243 | 32.42 | 306127 | 9.88 | 10.57 | 302941 | 136 | 135 |
| 1990-91 | 13784 | 30.86 | 419571 | 9.63 | 9.84 | 404204 | 183 | 173.66 |

General Manager (Operations), Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Limited., Chennai, report dated 29 June 1992.

## APPENDIX - 9

Kothari Sugars and Chemicals Limited, Kattur. Statement showing the season wise cane crushed, sugar bagged and recovery from 1962-63 to 1991-92(Feb.92).

| *Season* | *Cane crushed* | *Sugar bagged* | *Recovery%* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1962-63 | 33,678,120 | 3,163.200 | 9.42 |
| 1963-64 | 1,12,905.457 | 11,449.300 | 8.86 |
| 1964-65 | 2,13,815.395 | 18,951.200 | 8.87 |
| 1965-66 | 2,01,664.111 | 16,633.200 | 8.24 |
| 1966-67 | 1,47,604.102 | 13,363.100 | 9.07 |
| 1967-68 | 1,55,993.389 | 13,412.600 | 8.59 |
| 1968-69 | 3,50,676.960 | 24,955.000 | 7.115 |
| 1969-70 | 3,06,434.733 | 22,776.800 | 7.43 |
| 1970-71 | 1,90,925.749 | 18,450.800 | 9.67 |
| 1971-72 | 1,70,890.055 | 17,160.500 | 10.04 |
| 1972-73 | 2,24,531.050 | 19,712.600 | 8.76 |
| 1973-74 | 3,68,066.149 | 30,660.100 | 8.33 |
| 1974-75 | 2,13,108.970 | 19,034.300 | 8.93 |
| 1975-76 | 77,715.975 | 7,641.900 | 9.86 |
| 1976-77 | 1,62,369.035 | 14,104.200 | 8.67 |
| 1977-78 | 2,67,382.195 | 22,620.600 | 8.48 |
| 1978-79 | 2,34,506.735 | 19,670.900 | 8.40 |
| 1979-80 | 2,10,625.590 | 18,876.700 | 8.94 |
| 1980-81 | 2,22,223.300 | 18,927.700 | 8.48 |
| 1981-82 | 3,96,867.150 | 34,758.000 | 8.72 |
| 1982-83 | 2,98,586.005 | 27,110.200 | 9.03 |
| 1983-84 | 2,62,103.688 | 24,014.700 | 9.11 |
| 1984-85 | 2,79,523.080 | 26,810.000 | 9.60 |
| 1985-86 | 3,92,851.063 | 33,548.200 | 8.53 |
| 1986-87 | 3,63,404.226 | 43,358.800 | 9.18 |
| 1987-88 | 2,56,540.022 | 24,563.400 | 9.57 |
| 1988-89 | 3,15,323.663 | 34,584.400 | 10.986 |
| 1989-90 | 3,06,127.196 | 30,294.100 | 9.88 |
| 1990-91 | 4,19,570.546 | 40,420.400 | 9.63 |
| 1991-92 Till Feb'92 | 1,86,571.980 | 18,747.800 | 10.31 |

## APPENDIX - 10

**Trichy Distilleries and Chemical Limited details of production and sale of alcohol. Co2 gas acetic acid etc., from 1979-80 to 1991-92 .**

| *Year* | *Alcohol* | | *Co Gas* | | *Acetaldehyde* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Production* | *Sales* | *Production* | *Sales* | *Production* | *Sales* |
| | (in Liters) | | | | (Mt.) | |
| 1979-80 | 7970089 | 5933521 | 152028 | 151560 | 1836.224 | 291.690 |
| 1980-81 | 6815002 | 2326898 | 172549 | 171883 | 2938.667 | 1118.307 |
| 1981-82 | 9448918 | 4710188 | 173701 | 168265 | 2713.470 | 739.135 |
| 1982-83 | 9933597 | 7165482 | 252594 | 256644 | 1529.030 | 572.700 |
| 1983-84 | 12228002 | 11095095 | 373662 | 371286 | 1375.050 | 257.340 |
| 1984-85 | 8452117 | 7011094 | 189082 | 191080 | 1761.262 | 43.500 |
| 1985-86 | 11736040 | 9007771 | 294690 | 292026 | 2655.301 | 644.410 |
| 1986-87 | 10320847 | 6612488 | 261036 | 265158 | 3612.409 | 1128.730 |
| 1987-88 | 13773358 | 6030274 | 443881 | 443269 | 4671.830 | 2015.725 |
| 1988-89 | 14314803 | 4877561 | 459835 | 459548 | 6143.957 | 2079.660 |
| 1989-90 | 12526846 | 2204410 | 344410 | 347321 | 6834.237 | 2132.640 |
| 1990-91 | 16686595 | 6103389 | 271439 | 266921 | 5770.396 | 1503.100 |
| 1991-92 | 16498175 | 5373258 | 239471 | 230138 | 6718.226 | 1867.048 |

General Manager, Trichy Distilleries & Chemicals Limited, Tiruchirappalli, Report dated 25 December 1992.

## APPENDIX-10 *(contd.)*

| *Acetic Acid* | | *Ethyl Acetate* | | *Acetic Anhydride* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Production* | *Sales* | *Production* | *Sales* | *Production* | *Sales* |
| 1777.857 | 1362.778 | | | | |
| 2332.876 | 2428.765 | | | | |
| 2256.029 | 1771.896 | | | | |
| 1169.252 | 862.382 | | | | |
| 1319.090 | 894.483 | | | | |
| 2083.265 | 1800.671 | | | | |
| 2450.811 | 2153.189 | | | | |
| 2911.465 | 2633.673 | | | | |
| 3228.991 | 3215.531 | | | | |
| 4785.524 | 4593.822 | 52.280 | 17.740 | | |
| 5613.677 | 4488.733 | 1400.990 | 1323.745 | | |
| 5149.344 | 4395.307 | 1240.417 | 1351.920 | | |
| 6222.990 | 3602.687 | 1608.657 | 1526.420 | 927.045 | 735.634 |

## APPENDIX-11

**Dalmia Cement Production:-**

| *Year* | *Quantity* (Lakh tonnes) |
|---|---|
| *1.* | 2 |
| 1939 (Jan-Dec.) | .. |
| 1940 | 0.65 |
| 1941 | 0.67 |
| 1942 | 0.57 |
| 1943 | 0.59 |
| 1944 | 0.75 |
| 1945 | 0.75 |
| 1946 | 0.66 |
| 1947 | 0.69 |

**APPENDIX-11** *(contd.)*

| *Year* | *Quantity* (Lakh tonnes) |
|---|---|
| *1.* | *2* |
| 1948 | 0.78 |
| 1949 | 0.93 |
| 1950 | 1.67 |
| 1951 | 2.40 |
| 1952 | 2.33 |
| 1953 | 2.24 |
| 1954 | 2.74 |
| 1955 | 2.71 |
| 1956 | 2.67 |
| 1957 | 2.84 |
| 1958 | 2.37 |
| 1959 | 2.73 |
| 1960 | 3.89 |
| 1961 | 4.06 |
| 1962 | 4.95 |
| 1963 | 4.61 |
| 1964 | 5.25 |
| 1965 | 4.68 |
| 1966 | 5.30 |
| 1967 | 5.13 |
| 1968 | 5.01 |
| 1969 | 5.24 |
| 1970 | 5.04 |
| 1971 | 5.12 |
| 1972 | 4.96 |
| 1973 | 4.37 |
| 1974 | 4.27 |
| 1975 | 4.92 |
| 1976 | 5.83 |
| 1977 | 5.75 |
| 1978 | 5.32 |
| 1979 | 5.15 |
| 1980 | 4.76 |
| 1981 | 4.98 |
| 1982 | 5.02 |
| 1983 | 4.12 |

**APPENDIX-11** *(contd.)*

| *Year* | *Quantity* (Lakh tonnes) |
|---|---|
| *1.* | 2 |
| 1984 | 7.50 |
| 1985 | 5.58 |
| 1986 | 5.95 |
| 1987 | 5.46 |
| 1988 | 6.76 |
| 1989 | 6.63 |
| 1990 | 6.67 |
| 1991 | 6.81 |

*Cement Sales:*

| *Year* | *Quantity* (Lakh M.T.) | *Value* (Lakh Rs.) |
|---|---|---|
| *1.* | 2 | *3.* |
| 1982 | 5.03 | 3808 |
| 1983 | 4.08 | 3637 |
| 1984-85 (15 months) | 7.39 | 7124 |
| 1985-86 | 5.53 | 5823 |
| 1986-87 | 5.998 | 6236 |
| 1987-88 | 5.35 | 6058 |
| 1988-89 | 6.73 | 7581 |
| 1989-90 | 6.61 | 8002 |
| 1990-91 | 6.64 | 9740 |
| 1991-92 | 6.80 | 11020 |

Director, Dalmia Cement (Bharat) Ltd., Dalmiapuram, Report dated January 1993.

## APPENDIX-12

Production and Sales from 1985 to 1992

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | *Production in quantity* | | *Sales in quantity* | | *Sales in value* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Rice bran oil* | *De-oiled bran* | *Rice bran* | *De-oiled* | *Rice bran* | *De-oiled bran* |
| | | *(M.T)* | *(M.T)* | *(M.T)* | *(M.T)* | *(Rs. in lakhs)* | *(Rs. in Lakhs)* |
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* |
| 1. | 1985 | 625.837 | 3225.096 | 598.970 | 2791.475 | 46.60 | 22.07 |
| 2. | 1986 | 1141.628 | 7953.221 | 1104.310 | 8180.835 | 123.09 | 56.63 |
| 3. | 1987 | 1039.967 | 7166.255 | 1051.509 | 6285.000 | 163.13 | 42.86 |
| 4. | 1988 | 1183.935 | 8590.586 | 1219.340 | 8440.523 | 203.62 | 52.54 |
| 5. | 1989 | 850.410 | 5953.634 | 7714.711 | 6147.778 | 106.70 | 45.24 |
| 6. | 1990 | 516.837 | 4301.075 | 544.745 | 4106.360 | 86.16 | 38.90 |
| 7. | 1991 | 704.230 | 5879.362 | 1424.550 | 6366.030 | 186.94 | 55.97 |
| 8. | 1992 | 606.639 | 5250.990 | 587.400 | 5586.520 | 116.28 | 59.53 |

Manager, Eswari Extractions, Oorakkai, Musiri taluk, report dated 22 January 1993.

## APPENDIX -13

Total handlooms, handlooms under cooperative fold and looms outside the cooperative fold (as per 1987 Handloom Census):-

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the place* | *Total handlooms* | *Handlooms Under cooperative fold.* | *Handlooms outside the cooperative fold.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli Panchayat Union | 1329 | 995 | 334 |
| 2. | Musiri | 653 | 595 | 58 |
| 3. | Kulithalai | 631 | 631 | .. |
| 4. | Krishnarayapuram | 395 | 395 | .. |
| 5. | Thottiam | 2044 | 1515 | 529 |
| 6. | Manachanallur | 496 | 496 | .. |
| 7. | Lalgudi | 247 | 150 | 97 |
| 8. | Pullambadi | 92 | 92 | .. |
| 9. | Thathiangarpettai | 2550 | 1665 | 885 |
| 10. | Thuraiyur | 527 | 527 | .. |
| 11. | Thuraiyur Municipality | 430 | 430 | .. |
| 12. | Uppiliyapuram | 241 | 241 | .. |
| 13. | Perambalur | 103 | 103 | .. |
| 14. | Veppur | 138 | 138 | .. |
| 15. | Veppanthattai | 50 | 50 | .. |
| 16. | Thirumanur | 119 | 119 | .. |
| 17. | Andimadam | 2181 | 1837 | 344 |
| 18. | Jayankondam | 3735 | 3330 | 405 |
| 19. | T.Palur | 809 | 755 | 54 |
| 20. | Sendurai | 957 | 707 | 250 |
| 21. | K.Paramathi | 2497 | 2106 | 391 |
| 22. | Karur Panchayat Union | 8124 | 6820 | 1304 |
| 23. | Karur Municipality | 942 | 692 | 250 |
| 24. | Thanthoni | 3655 | 3455 | 200 |
| 25. | Aravakurichi | 306 | 257 | 49 |
| | Total | 33251 | 28101 | 5150 |

Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Tiruchirappalli, report dated 11 January 1992.

## APPENDIX-14

Details of handloom production, sales and handloom societies membership from 1980-81 to 1991-92:-

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | *Production value* (Rs. in lakhs) | *Sales value* (Rs. in lakhs) | *No. of members.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* |
| 1. | 1980-81 | 608.00 | 647.20 | 19320 |
| 2. | 1981-82 | 612.14 | 656.66 | 21320 |
| 3. | 1982-83 | 840.85 | 885.67 | 23974 |
| 4. | 1983-84 | 966.57 | 921.61 | 24943 |
| 5. | 1984-85 | 861.84 | 1149.37 | 26699 |
| 6. | 1985-86 | 1013.27 | 1074.38 | 27429 |
| 7. | 1986-87 | 1090.38 | 1133.12 | 28173 |
| 8. | 1987-88 | 965.44 | 966.39 | 28569 |
| 9. | 1988-89 | 1149.91 | 1112.69 | 29240 |
| 10. | 1989-90 | 1228.26 | 1548.49 | 30174 |
| 11. | 1990-91 | 1320.15 | 1321.51 | 30889 |
| 12. | 1991-92 | 1108.25 | 1214.49 | 31960 |

Assistant Director of Handlooms and Textiles, Tiruchirappalli. Report dated 11January 1992.

## APPENDIX-15

**Product wise details of the number of registered small scale industrial units as on 31 March 1992:-**

| *Sl.* | *Name of the unit* | | *Number of units* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | | *3* |
| 1. | Food Products | .. | 1265 |
| 2. | Bewerages, tobacco and tobacco products | .. | 102 |
| 3. | Cotton textiles | .. | 748 |
| 4. | Wool silk and synthetic fibre textiles | .. | 20 |
| 5. | Hosiery and garments | .. | 1580 |
| 6. | Wood Products | .. | 432 |
| 7. | Paper Products and Printing | .. | 679 |
| 8. | Leather Products | .. | 210 |
| 9. | Rubber and Plastic Products | .. | 558 |
| 10. | Chemical and Chemical Products | .. | 428 |
| 11. | Non-Metallic Mineral Products | .. | 735 |
| 12. | Basic Metal Industries | .. | 56 |
| 13. | Metal Products | .. | 768 |
| 14. | Machinery and parts (Except Electricals) | .. | 742 |
| 15. | Electrical machine and apparatus | .. | 143 |
| 16. | Transport equipments and Parts | .. | 169 |
| 17. | Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries | .. | 98 |
| 18. | Construction | .. | 16 |
| 19. | Repairing and Servicing Works | .. | 873 |
| | Total | .. | 9622 |

Director of industries & Commerce. Report dated 23 Feburary 1995.

## APPENDIX - 15*(contd.)*
### Industrial Estate: Ariyamangalam

| *Sl. no.* | *Code no.* | *Name of the SSI Unit* | *S/P no* | *Products manufactured* | *Project cost* (Rs. in lakhs) | *No.of employees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* |
| 1. | 29 | Dovt. Regl.Press | A1. A4& | Printing of Vouchers and Common forms & Registers | Govt Unit | 172 |
| 2. | 30 | M/s Espee Industries | A3 | Polythene Bags | 3.05 | 30 |
| 3. | 31 | M/s Industrial Chemical Mfg. Co. | I3 | Zinc Sulphur and Magnesium Sulphates | 4.00 | 7 |
| 4. | 30 | M/s Krishnagiri Plastics | B7 | High & Low Density Polythene Bags | 4.32 | 10 |
| 5. | 34 | M/s Delux Metal Products | A2 | Household articles out of aluminium | 0.60 | 6 |
| 6. | 34 | Madras Inds. | I2 | Aluminium Vessels and Circles | 4.71 | 8 |
| 7. | 33 | M/s Sri Chella Engg. Works | J | Aluminium Castings pressed components and heat treatments | 4.15 | 12 |
| 8. | 34 | M/s S.M.S. Metal Works | WCR 1 | Eversilver and aluminium vessels | 0.50 | 5 |
| 9. | 34 | M/s Delux Metal Inds. | WCR 2 | Utensils and Hospitals Equipments | 0.55 | 5 |
| 10. | 35 | M/s Govindan Engg. Foundary | A5 & A6 | Rotary Oil Mill complete set and spare parts. | 2.25 | 20 |

**Industrial Estate: Ariyamangalam**

| *Sl. no.* | *Code no.* | *Name of the SSI Unit* | *S/P no* | *Products manufactured* | *Project cost (Rs. in lakhs)* | *No.of employees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* |
| 11. | 34 | M/s Rockfort Industries | B4 | Fabrication works to BHEL. Structurals and ducts | 1.91 | 17 |
| 12. | 37 | M/s DSM Industries | B8 | Automobile components such as spring. shackle pins & bushes etc | 5.75 | 18 |
| 13. | 35 | M/s Sri Saradha industries | C1 | Turned components only | 6.20 | 8 |
| 14. | 35 | M/s Espee Engg. Works | C1 | Manufacture of valves. Machine Tools machines. sanitary covers and rotary parts. | 1.57 | 18 |
| 15. | 36 | M/s Saravana Battery Platers | B3 | Storage Battery Plates | 1.19 | 7 |
| 16. | 35 | M/s Kamala Industries | B1 | Light & Medium Structurals & machined componeats | 1.17 | 5 |
| 17. | 34 | M/s Sakthi Industries | B2 | Bolts, Nuts, Pins and washers | 2.00 | 15 |
| 18. | 37 | M/s Lakshmi Steel inds. | B5 | Steel Fabrication, Stores and Tricycles | 200 | 4 |
| 19. | 37 | M/s Sakthi Metal Inds. | C2 | Cycle lights and Cycle spares | 107 | 8 |
| 20 | 33 | M/s Swastic Industries | C3 | Wire drawing. Nail and fabrication to BHEL | 1.06 | 7 |

**APPENDIX - 15***(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 21. | 38 | M/s Srinivasa Inds. | C4 | Manufacture of washers & machining | 0.90 | 8 |
| 22. | 34 | M/s Esquire Engineers Enterprises | D1 | Structural Fabrication to BHEL Components | 1.10 | 9 |
| 23. | 34 | M/s Swaminathan Metal Inds. | D2 | Flour Grills to BHEL | 0.80 | 10 |
| 24. | 34 | M/s Sree Meenakshi Steel | D3 | Wire Nails | 2.25 | 8 |
| 25. | 34 | M/s Super Spring Mfg. Co. | D4 | Springs | 0.50 | 3 |
| 26. | 34 | M/s Royal Engg. Works | F1 | Structural Fabrication (sub Contracting to BHEL) | 133 | 16 |
| 27 | 51 | M/s Siva Metals | 14 | Structural Works, grills sales, building Materials and Agri. implements. | 1.86 | 19. |
| 28. | 51 | M/s Aravind Industries | 15 | Structural Fab., Mfg. of building materials of Agri., implements. | 0.50 | 7 |
| 29. | 35 | M/s Naan Foundry | B6 & F2 | Rotary Oil Mill & Job works | 3.50 | 30 |

**Industrial Estate: Karur**

| *Sl. no.* | *Code no.* | *Name of the SSI Unit* | *S/P no* | *Products manufactured* | *Project cost* (Rs. in lakhs) | *No.of emplo-yees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* |
| 1. | | M/s Amarabathi Cattle Feeds | 7 | Cattle Feeds | 3.75 | 20 |
| 2. | | M/s Easwaran Oil Co. | 8 | oil Cakes | 4.00 | 5 |
| 3. | | M/s Yesvi Indl. Minerals | 4 | Oil Cakes | 3.50 | 6 |
| 4. | | M/s Krishna Dhall Mill | 6 | Dhoor black gram | 3.50 | 5 |
| 5. | 80 | M/s Moon Traders | G1 | HDPE Synthetic Monofilament Mosquito knitted fabrics | 1.50 | 14 |
| 6. | 26 | M/s Karur Asoka Knitting | 12 | Hosiery vests | 3.00 | 10 |
| 7. | 30 | M/s Star Plastics | G2 | Plastic injection & blow mould articles & plactic reprocessed Granules & Cotton fabrics & Power-looms | 0.90 | 9 |
| 8. | 33 | M/s Babu Traders | 12 | Ramming MASS for foundary lining | 2.52 | 19 |
| 9. | 23 | M/s Export Orien ted Handloom Project | 15 16 & 17 | Dyeing Factory | 3.50 | 50 |
| 10. | 30 | M/s Venkateswara Chemicals | 13 | Isobornel L.D Polythene lay flat sheets and bags | 4.00 | 10 |

## APPENDIX - 15*(contd.)*

| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | 30 | M/s Saravana Polythene Inds. | 11 | Polythene lay flats, tubes, colour bags and Poly high bags | 1.75 | 6 |
| 12. | 35 | M/s AVM Mills | 1 | Dhall Mill | 2.50 | 5 |
| 13. | 36 | M/s Anandh Engg. Works | 2 | Control Cables of Automobiles | 4.00 | 12 |
| 14. | 34 | M/s VNC Electrodes | 3 | Welding Rods | 3.05 | 12 |
| 15. | 30 | M/s Quality Filaments | 9 | Mono Filament varn manufacturing from HDPE | 4.50 | 12 |
| 16. | 30 | M/s Premukh Filaments | 10 | Mono filaments Yarn | 4.50 | 33 |
| 17. | 34 | M/s Eveebee Electrodes | 18 | Electrodes | 4.00 | 11 |
| 18. | 30 | M/s Ram Filament | 19 | HDPE Mono Filaments Plant | 5.00 | 15 |
| 19. | 36 | M/s Sharp Auto Lamp (P) Ltd. | 5 | Auto Railway Carriage & other Elec. Bulbs | 4.00 | 5 |
| 20. | 33 | M/s Rolled Strips & Profiles (P) Ltd. | G3 | Flat Wires and shaped wires | 20.91 | 53 |
| 21. | 37 | M/s Premier indl. Drivers (P) Ltd. | G4 | Bicycle Chains | 5.58 | 101 |
| 22. | 74 | M/s Tamilnadu Ware Housing Corpn. | 11 | Godowns | Govt. Unit | 20 |

**Industrial Estate: Thuvakudy**

| Sl. no. | Name of the SSI Unit | S/P no | Products manufactured | Project cost (Rs. in lakhs) | No.of emplo-yees |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
| 1. | M/s R.Thiyaga-rajan | 12 | Bakery | 0.75 | 4 |
| 2. | M/s V.N.C. Electrodes | 21 | Bakery | 0.65 | 2 |
| 3. | M/s S. Padma | 25 | Pickles | 0.65 | 6 |
| 4. | M/s K. Raja pandian | 13 | Tailoring | 0.40 | 4 |
| 5. | M/s P.N. Naga rajan | 14 | Tailoring | 0.45 | 5 |
| 6. | M/s Govinda rajan | 9 | Book Binding | 0.75 | 4 |
| 7. | M/s Nathan & Co. | 24 | Carton Boxes and packing materials | 1.00 | 5 |
| 8. | M/s Shanthi Engg. | D/C2 | Structural Fabrication | 1.45 | 18 |
| 9. | M/s State Bank of India | | Housing of State Bank of India | Govt. | Bank |
| 10. | M/s Ponny Ladies Polythen Bags mfg. indl. Co-op, Society Ltd. | 10 | Polythene bags mfg. out of LDPE Granules | 3.00 | 32 |
| 11. | M/s Sterling Pesticides | D3 | Formulation of Pesticides BHEC & DDT formulation | 10.00 | 110 |
| 12. | M/s Sudha Enterprises | E14 | Enamel Paints & Premier Paints | 1.00 | 8 |

APPENDIX - 15*(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 13. | M/s Usha Paints | E 67 | Red oxide Pioneer Enamel Paints | 1.50 | 5 |
| 14. | M/s Selvi Inds. | E 93 & 94 | Coconut shell powder to burnt lime industry | 1.50 | 5 |
| 15. | M/s Asiatic Oxygen Ltd. | B2 | For setting up a dissolved acetylene car pressing station for the Mfg. of dissolved accety-lene gas | 4.00 | 10 |
| 16. | M/s Meenakshi Associates | 13 | Bar stock valves & alloy steel castings | 7.00 | 22 |
| 17. | M/s Hitek Control Elements | 12 | Manufacture of Heavy Eng. Components & allied terms (machine shop) | 5.00 | 12 |
| 18. | M/s Quality Engg. Works | D 19 and 20 | Fabrication of Steel Structural | 2.48 | 56 |
| 19. | M/s Orient Engg. Works | D 21 | Structurals Fabrication | 3.50 | 15 |
| 20 | M/s Rahmath Industries | D 22 | Structural Fabrication | 1.80 | 15 |
| 21. | M/s Machinaid inds. | D.41 | Machine of boiler valve components & boiler fittings | 4.50 | 8 |
| 22. | M/s Lakshmi Industries | D 46 | Fabrication & Machining | 0.80 | 7 |
| 23. | M/s Karthick Inds. | D 71 and 72 | Crusher Industry. Machining & Fab. | 1.50 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24. | M/s Vinayagar Inds. | D 74 | Machining & Fab. | 0.75 | 5 |
| 25. | M/s Bhuvaneswari Inds. | E 76 | Machinie shop | 0.70 | 10 |
| 26. | M/s.Ganesh Engg. works | E/C 9 | Machine components | 1.50 | 5 |
| 27. | M/s E. pandian | 3 | Servicing of Elec. appliances | 1.05 | 3 |
| 28. | M/s C. Arunachalam | 7 | Electrical Servicing | 0.60 | 2 |
| 29. | M/s Sree Ananda Devi Engg. Inds. | 8 | Machine works and Die making | 0.75 | 2 |
| 30. | M/s Yama Engg. Inds. | 1 | Electrical water pum,ps & Motor only | 5.00 | 7 |
| 31. | M/s Sadavani | 1 | Gates and grills Mfg. unit | 0.75 | 2 |
| 32. | M/s K. Neelakandan | 2 | Mfg. of Iron Plates | 0.95 | 6 |
| 33. | M/s Best Engg. Works. | 4 | Fabrication | 0.95 | 6 |
| 34. | M/s Smt. Maragatham | 5 | Mfg. of furniture | 1.00 | 2 |
| 35. | M/s S.R. Bala Krishnan | 26 | Steel Fabrication | 0.75 | 2 |
| 36. | M/s K.Raja gopalan | 27 & 28 | Machines components and job works | 0.80 | 8 |
| 37. | M/s Essorel Elastomers (P) Ltd. | 11 | Manufacture of latex dipped Pressed and extruded Products | 3.00 | 7 |

**APPENDIX - 15**(*contd.*)

| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 38. | M/s Guru Engg. Works | D 1 | Fabrication & Allied Products | 2.00 | 20 |
| 39. | M/s Trichy Fab. | D 2 & c 1/D | Structural fabrication- Boiler Components to BHEL | 1.47 | 20 |
| 40. | M/s VKN Industries | D 4 | Structural Fabrication | 1.75 | 18 |
| 41. | M/S VKN Engg. Industries | D 5 | Structural Fabrication | 3.50 | 15 |
| 42. | M/s Bharat Structurals | D 6 to 8 | Structural Fabrication | 1.36 | 19 |
| 43. | M/s Altec Fab. | D 9 | Structural Fabrication | 1,65 | 20 |
| 44. | M/s Barakath Industries | D 11 D 12 | Structural Fabrication | 2.15 | 33 |
| 45. | M/s Sivasakthi Industries | D 15 | Structural Fab. & Machining works | 1.35 | 42 |
| 46. | M/s Mahendra Industries | D 16 | Elec. Board line materials, Structu-rals items Railway equipments | 2.00 | 20 |
| 47. | M/s Jothi Malleables | D 17 & 18 109 113 E 84 | Foundry engaged in mfg. in malle ables and grey iron castings | 10.00 | 114 |
| 48. | M/s Narayana Inds. | D 23 | Structurals Fabrication | 1.75 | 22 |
| 49. | M/s Lakshmi Engg. Works | D 25 | Engg. Fabrication | 2.18 | 14 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 50. | M/s Paragon Industries | D 26 & E19 & 20 | Structural Fab. | 1.48 | 25 |
| 51. | M/s.Sudherson Fab. | D27 E21 S22 | Structural Fabrication & Machining | 3.45 | 39 |
| 52. | M/s. SreeVenkateswara Engg. works | D28 29 & E 23 & 24 | Structural Fabrication | 4.50 | 20 |
| 53. | M/s.Somiah Industries | D30 | Structural fabrication | 1.90 | 40 |
| 54. | M/s.Indo Fab. | D31 & 32 | Fabrication Structural & Steel items | 3.60 | 11 |
| 55. | M/s.Sree Saikrishna Inds. | D33 and E 36 | Fabrication Ductings & Structural Fab. | 2.69 | 17 |
| 56. | M/s. Sara Industries | D34 | Structural Fabrication | 1.95 | 23 |
| 57. | M/s.Kumaran Structurals | D 35 | Structural Fabrication | 1.41 | 10 |
| 58. | M/s.Jaya Engg. Works | D 36 | Fabrication Conversion Work | 0.78 | 31 |
| 59. | M/s.Vathsala Indl. Engg. Works | D 37 | Fabrication | 1.50 | 5 |
| 60. | M/s.Sree Aravind Steel (P.) Ltd. | D38 | Steel Castings Mild Steel ingots | 4.50 | 46 |
| 61. | M/s.Velan Structurals | D 40 | Fabrication of Structurals | 2.00 | 57 |
| 62. | M/s.Unique Fab. & Engineers | D 44 | Structural Fabrication | 4.54 | 2 |
| 63. | M/s.Maheswara Engg. Inds. | D 45 E/C-10 | Fabrication of Structural items & boiler components | 3.50 | 15 |

**APPENDIX - 15***(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 64. | M/s.Natchiar Indl. Makes | D 49 | Structural Fabrication | 2.00 | 22 |
| 65. | M/s. Sri Rajeswari Inds. | D 53 | Structural Works and Machine parts | 1.26 | 8 |
| 66. | M/s.Anand Engg. Inds. | D 55<br>D 56 | Structural Fabrication | 1.00 | 9 |
| 67. | M/s.Super shapers | D 57 and D 58 | Structural Fabrication | 1.32 | 19 |
| 68. | M/s.Noor Inds. | D 59 | Structural Fabrication | 1.20 | 10 |
| 69. | M/s.Thirumalai Engg. Inds. | D 60 | Structural Fabrication | 1.50 | 18 |
| 70. | M/s.Annai Velankanni | D 61 | Structural Fabrication | 1.70 | 16 |
| 71. | M/s. Rahmania Inds. | D 62 | Structural Fabrication | 1.50 | 22 |
| 72. | M/s.Jai-Raj Inds. | D 63 | Structural Fabrication | 2.07 | 10 |
| 73. | M/s.Sabari Structural | D 64 and D 115 | Structural Fabrication | 1.50 | 22 |
| 74. | M/s.Sankar Engg. | D 65 | Structural Fabrication | 1.05 | 18 |
| 75. | M/s.Punitha Inds. | D 66 & 67/ 2 | Fabrication & job work in structural and floor grills | 2.99 | 7 |
| 76. | M/s.Velmurugan Fab. | D 68 & 67/ 1 | Fabrication & job work in structural and floor grills | 1.00 | 12 |
| 77. | M/s. Tamilnadu Cheran Inds. | D 69 | Structural & Agri. implements | 0.75 | 20 |
| 78. | M/s.Kumar Inds. | D 70 | Heavy duty cost iron& Alloy Castings and fabrication | 1.15 | 8 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 79. | M/s.Sri Balaji Inds. | D 77 and D 78 | Structural Fabrication | 3.25 | 18 |
| 80. | M/s.Jai Engg. Inds. | D 79 | Structural Fabrication | 1.25 | 24 |
| 81. | M/s. Uma Fab. | D 81 | Sheet Metal & Fab | 0.58 | 8 |
| 82. | M/s.Ramsun Engg. | D 82 | Structural Fabrication | 2.50 | 7 |
| 83. | M/s.Sri Vijayalakshmi Engg. Works | D 83 | Structural Fabrication& Boiler components | 5.00 | 12 |
| 84. | M/s.Sri Akilandeswari | D 84 D 85 and D 86 | Structural Fabrication | 0.80 | 5 |
| 85. | M/s.Durga Structurals | D 95 | Fabrication of boiler components to BHEL | 10.00 | 49 |
| 86. | M/s.Lakshmi Inds. | D 96 | Structural Fabrication and machining components | 1.50 | 33 |
| 87. | M/s. G.B.Enterprises | D 99 and D 104 | Fabrication of boiler and Pressure Vessels | 1.09 | 99 |
| 88. | M/s.Arun Enterprises | D 101 | Fabrication of boiler components to BHEL | 0.75 | 12 |
| 89. | M/s.Pushpa Engg. | D 103 | Structural Fabrication | 1.00 | 10 |
| 90. | M/s.K.P.M.Inds. | D 108 | Boiler components Structural Fabrication | 1.50 | 12 |
| 91. | M/s.Trichy Engg. Works | D 118 | Structural Fabrication (job works only) | 1.91 | 9 |
| 92. | M/s National Engg. Works | D 123 | Structural Fabrication | 1.25 | 18 |

**APPENDIX - 15** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 93. | M/s Meenakshi Inds. | D 125 | Structural Fabrication | 1.05 | 15 |
| 94. | M/s Jayashri Enterprises | D 126 | Machining and Fabrication | 1.15 | 9 |
| 95. | M/s Jay Engg. Inds. | D 127 and 128 | Structural Fab. | 1.38 | 19 |
| 96. | M/s Rockfort Elec. Inds. | D 130 | Press tools, finishing and casting Plastic cover for tubes. | 2.50 | 10 |
| 97. | M/s Duraisamy Inds. | E 1&2 | Fabrication | 1.50 | 5 |
| 98. | M/s Andrew Inds. | E 3&4 | Machined Components & Fab. | 2.05 | 6 |
| 99. | M/s Universal Inds. | E 5&6 | Structural Fab. | 1.07 | 26 |
| 100. | M/s Tool Fab. | E7to 10 | Precision Machinist and Structural Fab. | 2.00 | 7 |
| 101. | M/s Shree Lakshmi and Co. | E 12&13 | Steel Crop Processing and Compressing Mfg. | 2.50 | 10 |
| 102. | M/s Jayaram Engg . Works | E 15&16 | Structural Fab. & Sheet Metal Works | 1.30 | 19 |
| 103. | M/s Vasudha Engg. Works | E 25 to 26 | Structural Fabrication | 2.30 | 25 |
| 104. | M/s Sri Durga Inds. | E 27 to 32 | Structural Fabrication | 1.00 | 7 |
| 105. | M/s Fabwell Engg. | E 33 & 38 | Structural Fabrication | 0.91 | 9 |
| 106. | M/s Nagamalai Structurals | E 37 | structural Fabrication | 5.00 | 15 |
| 107. | M/s Baby Indus. | E 37 | Fabrication Machining Powder generation components | 1.30 | 15 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 108. | M/s Paramount Fab. | E 39 & 40 | Structural Fabrication | 1.07 | 17 |
| 109. | M/s Sri Palani Inds. | E 41 | Bush Pins Shafts | 1.39 | 7 |
| 110. | M/s Cholan Enterprises | E 43 | Lime & Lime Mortor | 1.50 | 5 |
| 111. | M/s Thaiyainayagi Inds. | E 43 | Machining and Engg. Jobs | 0.80 | 12 |
| 112. | M/s Kamatchi Inds. | E 47 & 48 | Fabrication | 1.00 | 20 |
| 113. | M/s Diplomat Inds. | E 49 | Machining job & boiler components | 1.59 | 12 |
| 114. | M/s Kemp Fab. | E 50 | Bolts & Nuts Fastening jobs | 2.00 | 8 |
| 115. | M/s Velmurugan Inds. | E 53 & 54 | Machining Components | 2.32 | 5 |
| 116. | M/s Kumar inds. | E 56 & 57 | Structural Fabrication | 1.12 | 8 |
| 117. | M/s T. Samiyathal | E 59 | Steel Fabrication | 1.05 | 4 |
| 118. | M/s National Seeds Corpn. | E 62 63 & 61 | Plant-cum-buffer Storage | Govt. | Unit |
| 119. | M/s Joseph Engg. | E 73 & 74 | Structural Farbication | 1.50 | 5 |
| 120. | M/s Sri Kandan Inds. | E 79 & 80 | Boiler cumponents to BHEL | 1.43 | 25 |
| 121 | M/s Ravi Structurals | D/C-1 | Floor Grills to BHEL | 1.00 | 18 |
| 122. | M/s Pioneer Engg. | D/c-5 | Structural Fab & Machine shop | 0.95 | 5 |

APPENDIX - 15*(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 123. | M/s N.V. Enterprises | D/C8 D 7 | Structural Fabrication | 1.50 | 8 |
| 124. | M/s Aruna Engg. | D/C-8 | Steel Fabrication | 1.00 | 7 |
| 125. | M/s SVS Engg. Inds. | D/C-10 | Structural Fabrication | 1.00 | 7 |
| 126. | M/s Regional Engg. Works | E/C1 & 2 | Structural Fabrication | 1.50 | 7 |
| 127. | M/s Sree Renga Inds | E/C3 & 4 | Structural Fab. Boiler components | 2.00 | 10 |
| 128. | M/s Berteela Inds. | E/C5 & 6 | Structural Fab & Boiler components | 10.97 | 17 |
| 129. | M/s Jayalakshmi Engg. | E/C7 & 8 | Steel Fabrication | 1.32 | 10 |
| 130. | M/s Ganesh Engg. Works | E/C9 | Machine Components | 1.50 | 5 |
| 131. | M/s Kalvan Inds. | C 1A C 18 | Light Steel Fabrication | 3.50 | 43 |
| 132 | M/s Veekayan Enterprises | C/1-C | Structural fabrication & Boiler components to BHEL | 3.50 | 25 |
| 133. | M/s V.K.N. Structurals | C 2 | Structural Fabrication sheet. Metal fabrication. | 7.68 | 97 |
| 134. | M/s Bagvasakthi Enterprises | C 4 | Mfg. of silencers structurals | 1.01 | 16 |
| 135. | M/s Bannari structurals | C 5 | Structural Fabrication (Columns, Frame, ducts, clamp etc.) | 2.00 | 23 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 136. | M/s ASB Inds. | C 6 | Fabrication of Structural Ducts, Columns | 3.50 | 24 |
| 137. | M/s Rajalakshmi Engg. inds. | C 7 | Structural Fabrication | 1.35 | 11 |
| 138. | M/s Leena Inds. | C 8 | Structural Fabrication | 1.91 | 14 |
| 139. | M/s Bharakath Engg. (P) Ltd. | C 10 | Machine shop structural & fabrication | 2.43 | 27 |
| 140. | M/s Sterling Inds. | C 11 | Structural Columns & Ducts. | 1.24 | 15 |
| 141. | M/s RMH Fab. (P)Ltd. | C 12 | Job work in structural fabrication | 3.50 | 22 |
| 142. | M/s Venkateswara Inds. | C 13 | Structural Fabrication | 150 | 5 |
| 143. | M/s Premier Inds. | C 14I I | Job works in fabrication, Structural ductings, Electrical boxes | 1.57 | 42 |
| 144. | M/s Veesons | C 14II | Steel Fabrication | 1.50 | 27 |
| 145. | M/s Dhanalakshmi Engg. | C 15 | Structural Fabrication | 2.00 | 27 |
| 146. | M/s Wrips India | B 20 | Steel Fabricated Components & boiler accessories | 5.78 | 45 |
| 147. | M/s T. Sundaravadivelu | 29 | Homeopathy | Hospital | |
| 148. | M/s Loins Club of Thiruverambur | Portion of C5 | Health Centre | Hospital | |

**APPENDIX - 15***(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 149. | M/s Metal Weld | C 3 | Job work in structural Fabrication | 3.14 | 97 |
| 150. | M/s Muthukannu | 6 | Mechanic shop | 0.80 | 2 |
| 151. | M/s K. Santhanam | 10 | Grinding and Costing | 0.80 | 3 |
| 152. | M/s B. Kishore | 11 | Servicing of 2 Wheelers | 0.90 | 3 |
| 153. | M/s V. Ragavan | 15 | Rewinding | 0.50 | 3 |
| 154. | M/s R. Ragavan | 16 | Welding | 0.75 | 3 |
| 155. | M/s Smt. Vanithamani | 18 & 19 | Moulding works | 0.80 | 2 |
| 156. | M/s P. Rajendran | 24 | Machineshop | 0.75 | 4 |
| 157. | M/s Lonrdhu Inds. | 2 | General Engg. Jobs in welding and machining only. | 7.00 | 32 |

**Industrial Estate: Tiruverambur**

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the SSI Unit* | *S/P no* | *Products manufactured* | *Project cost* (Rs. in lakhs) | *No.of emplo-yees* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1. | M/s Chola Electro Inds. | 12 | Electrical items | 2.08 | 5 |
| 2. | M/s Krishna Engg. Co. (P) Ltd. | D1 | Cast Iron, Caestings to BHEL | 6.33 | 20 |
| 3. | M/s Nagabushanam Associates | D2/A | Machining compo-nents to BHEL | 2.50 | 12 |
| 4. | M/s Vanguard Inds. | D2/B | Machining parts to BHEL | 3.20 | 10 |
| 5. | M/s Nagabushanam Fastners | E1 | Manufacture of Fasteners | 27.00 | 21 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 6. | M/s Noble Enterprises | | E/2A | General Engg. Lathe & Drilling | 1.35 | 12 |
| 7. | M/s Krishnagiri Engg. Works | | E/28 | General Engg. (Machining) | 5.00 | 8 |
| 8. | M/s Raman Structurals & Allied Inds. | | F1 | Structural Fabrication | 2.60 | 14 |
| 9. | M/s Balaji Inds. | | F2 | Boiler components | 2.60 | 12 |
| 10. | M/s kathirmalai Engg. Works | | G1 | Ancillary to BHEL (Gen. M/C. Shop) | 3.00 | 9 |
| 11. | M/s Ambika Inds. | | G2 | Ducting and Structural to BHEL | 5.05 | 17 |
| 12. | M/s Bannari Engg. Works | | I1 | Ancillary to BHEL | 3.50 | 19 |
| 13. | M/s Sri Swamy Structurals | | 1 | Fabrication Structurals Ducting & Ancillary to BHEL | 6.70 | 16 |
| 14. | M/s Dorai Heavy Structurals | | 2 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 3.28 | 9 |
| 15. | M/s Sri Rajam Inds. | | 3 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 7.50 | 10 |
| 16. | M/s Kay Engg. Works | | 4 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 7.19 | 12 |
| 17. | M/s General Engg. Works. | | 5 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 6.00 | 11 |
| 18. | M/s Dev. Engg. Works | | 6 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 6.50 | 10 |

## APPENDIX - 15*(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19. | M/s Devi Structurals | | 7 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 1.95 | 8 |
| 20. | M/s RMK Engg. | | 8 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 3.65 | 17 |
| 21. | M/s Trichy Ancy. Engg. Enterprises | | 9 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 4.42 | 9 |
| 22. | M/s Poondymadha Engg. Works. | | 10 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 2.50 | 7 |
| 23. | M/s ASGL Irudhayaraj Inds. | | 11 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 8.00 | 25 |
| 24. | M/s Easwari Structurals | | 12 | Ancillary, Fabrication Structural ducting to BHEL | 2.30 | 10 |
| 25. | M/s Theta Fab BHEL | | 1 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 2.75 | 17 |
| 26. | M/s Thirumurugan Engg. works | | 2 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 0.43 | 8 |
| 27. | M/s Bharat Besto Fab. | | 3 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 3.57 | 9 |
| 28. | M/s Kalas Fabrication | | 5 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 1.05 | 7 |
| 29. | M/s Lakshmi Industries | | 6 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 1.93 | 7 |
| 30 | M/s Radha Chemicals | | 7 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 2.45 | 5 |
| 31. | M/s Asian Structurals | | 4 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 3.51 | 7 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 32. | M/s Rajam Engg. | 8 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 1.53 | 5 |
| 33. | M/s Omega Machine Shop | 9 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 3.70 | 8 |
| 34. | M/s Jaichandrika Electro Inds. | 11 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 3.65 | 15 |
| 35. | M/s Lumina Inds. | 10 | Ancillary, components to BHEL | 2.42 | 5 |

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## CHAPTER-6

# BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE

**Banking and Finance:**

Right from ancient period, banking institutions have proved to be significant instruments of economic structure of a nation. Although some form of banking, mainly of the money lending nature, has been in existence in India from ancient times, it was only a little over a century ago, that modern banking system had its evolution.[1] Banks are not just the storehouses of currencies (or jewels) but are the reservoirs of resources necessary for economic development.[2] All through the centuries ever since the barter system was replaced by money as the medium of exchange, banking played a vital role in the economic life of nations.[3]

*a) History of indigenous banking in the district:-*

This district irrigated by river Cauvery and its tributaries, is predominantly, agriculture-oriented. Agriculture being the main occupation, financing of agricultural pursuits, looms large in the banking and financing activities of the district.

The earliest credit institution in this area was the temple. Relief of the farmers and others during the periods of economic distress was one of the functions of the temples. The temples were in possession of some immovable property as well as hard cash as a result of endowments by the rich and religious offerings by the philanthropists. These properties were used for financing the activities of the people around the temple. For instance, in a village the funds of the temple were used for financing the rural industry and agriculture. In such a venture, the temple did not run any risk as the religious ridden community did not think it proper to generally misuse or claim the ownership of the property of the temple. In a way, this policy of financing the people around the temple was advantageous to the temple also. By nurturing the people around the temple, the temple developed itself, their prosperity and wellbeing reflected itself by increased offerings and income to the temple.

A few inscriptions of the latter Chola period mention the use of credit instruments like promissory notes called *kaiezhuthu olai* (கையெழுத்து ஓலை). An inscription at Tiruvaduthurai of Rajaraja-I bears testimony to it. About the rate of interest, it should be mentioned that 12½ per cent was the normal rate and very often rates of interest were expressed in terms of commodities. Loans were not always borrowed in the form of gold or cash but in terms of commodities.

By passage of time, the village money lender as a class came to occupy an important position as the main agent for the supply of rural credit. He provided the major portion of the credit requirements of the agriculturists. Money lenders in rural areas were mostly agriculturists-

*cum*- money-lenders and they continue to be so even today. They themselves own lands and they form sizeable part of the community of the cultivators of the rural areas. Repayments of loans are seldom made within the stipulated time and penal rates of interest are often collected. In many cases, the cultivator losses his land and becomes a tenant or a labourer. Yet another type of money-lender is the shop-keeper who gives credit in kind. The terms are often harsher than money loans and this is facilitated by the invisibility of the interest in commodity transactions. The chief drawback of the individual money-lending system is the continuous deterioration of the economic condition of the cultivators. The money-lender does not enquire into the judiciousness of the loan. He does not insist on repayment of capital or interest till he makes sure that the margin of safety is reached. The rates of interest charged are high, compound and even penal. Therefore, when a cultivator starts borrowing from the money-lender, he rarely escapes from his clutches. Once in debt always in debt is the adage.

The loans given in kind are in the form of advance of seeds, for sowing paddy for domestic consumption, etc. Giving loans in kind is not practised by bigger money lenders. Loans in kind are common particularly among the lower classes of agricultural labourers. In remote villages, it is difficult for the agriculturists to get cash and in many villages the barter system is in vogue. The loans in kind are contracted mainly due to the difficulty of the agricultural labourers to get cash for their goods.[4]

Apart from these money-lenders, there are a number of indigenous bankers in Tiruchirappalli district who do regular banking business. They are the Multanis, the Mohammadan bankers and the Nattukottai Chettiars. The Multani bankers do not hail from Tamilnadu. They have migrated from North India and settled down in the places of business of their choice in South India. They do business on a moderate scale in the district. They deal in Hundi and are anxious to secure a quick turnover of business. They lend chiefly to mercantile community.[5]

The Muslim money-lenders of Tiruchirappalli district are concentrated in the Perambalur taluk, and are found in other parts of the district also. From here, they have migrated to various places in Tamil Nadu and are now carrying on their banking activities. They adopt promissory note method of advancing money. They have printed forms with blank spaces for the maker and the money-lender, the capital lent and the rate of interest. There is a clause in the note to the effect, that the money is payable to the money-lender or his order and at the place where the money was paid or at the place where the money-lender permanently resides. In Tiruchirappalli district, the rates of interest charged are higher than the rates in other districts. There are also many Marwaris in Tiruchirappalli town, doing banking business.

The foremost of all the indigenous bankers in the area are the Nattukottai Chettiars. The original home of these Chettiars was in the Chola country itself. They scattered themselves later in 78 villages occupying the area which came to be called Chettinad bounded on the north by the Vellar river in Tirumayam taluk, the Vaigai river in the south, the Piranmalai in the west and the Bay of Bengal in the east. This tract partly lies in Tiruchirappalli district and partly in Pudukkottai and Ramanathapuram districts. Of the 78 villages, Nattukottai Chettiar villages are 20 in Tiruchirappalli district. The Chettiars are also called Nagarathars from the fact of their being organised into nine Nagarams or townships for social purposes. At each of these Nagarams, there was a denominational temple with its presiding deity. The banking business of the Nattukottai Chettiars is organised on the joint family basis. The members of the family live together and conduct the business. The profit goes to the common fund of the family. Outsiders are also sometimes taken as working partners. Each Chettiar firm is an entity by itself. But, they have built up a strong tradition of mutual help and solidarity. The *mahamai* ( a cess on profits levied by the Chettiars) the fixing of interests for the deposits and loans in a common place called Nagara Viduthi in important trade centres or the temple councils are some of the means adopted by the Chettiars to cement the feeling of solidarity that exists in the commuity.

The capital resources of these bankers are large. The Chettiars lend on personal security, promissory notes, mortgage, against bills of exchange, title deeds as well as stock-in-trade. Besides, they act as company promoters and financiers in addition to their managing extensive paddy lands in Burma and rubber estates and tin mines in Malaysian States. The deposits of the Chettiar bankers are of two kinds. The current deposits received at the *nadappu* (current) rate of interest which is fixed every month at the meeting of the Nattukottai Chettiar businessmen of Chennai city. The rate varies from 6 to 12 per cent per annum according to the demands of the money market.

*Thavanai deposit:-*

The thavanai deposits correspond to the time deposits of the joint stock banks. But, the deposits are taken for a period of two months, after which period,- the depositor has got the option to withdraw and if he fails to do so, the deposit will be renewed for a further period of two months till he ultimately withdraws. The Chettiars in their meetings fix the rate for Thavanai, after studying carefully the condition of the market.

Lending rates of the Chettiars vary according to the amount lent and the security assured. It is always above the bank rate ranging from 6 to 12 per cent depending on the seasonal variations of demands for credit. The rates of the Chettiar bankers are higher than the joint stock banks because most of their lending is on personal security which is not very

much recognised by joint stock banks. The lending rates are higher in villages than in towns, because the borrowers in the village fail to give adequate securities for their loans. Sometimes, the Chettiar bankers finance the agriculturists indirectly. The supply credit facilities to the village merchants and town traders with whom the agriculturists are keeping accounts. These middlemen supply credit facilities to the agriculturists on the understanding that the produce of the borrowers should be brought to them for sale.

The Chettiars also advance loans for long terms on the security of lands and other immovable properties, These loans are called *bokkiam* or *Othhi* (ஒத்தி) loans. By this system, the lender enjoys the benefits of possession of property till the money is repaid. The maximum period for this loan, is 60 years and if the loan is not repaid after this period, the property automatically passes on to the creditors. This is one of the tactics by which they pay long term loans to the ryots.

Small bankers lend money on what is known as *Kandu* or *Thandal* system. When money is lent on this basis, interest is taken in advance and the loan paid in equated instalments,-daily or monthly, as the case may be. In the oral evidence before the Madras Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee, it was said that it was difficult to lend more than Rs. 10,000/- by this system. The number of clerks required to collect the instalments and to attend to litigation in case of defaulters make this system unsuitable for big bankers. The actual rate of interest realised by the lender is far greater than the rate at which the whole loan is advanced. Agriculturists do not generally borrow on 'Kandu' system but small shop keepers, petty traders and officials receiving monthly salaries resort to this system of borrowing as it facilitates easy repayments.

The main limitation of all these indigenous bankers is their lack of organisation. They act independently and as separate units. Because of this, the reserves of these bankers are widely scattered. There is no unified control of the credit system. Another defect in this system, is that commercial bills are not made much use of, even in internal trade. The absence of these bills does not provide the instruments for rediscount with the joint stock commercial banks.

*b) General credit facilities available in the district:-*

i) Indebtedness, rural and urban and the extent to which usually is prevalent.-

The indebtedness of the land holders in India and the consequent loss by them of their land had been frequent before the notice of the government from early times. Proposals were made as early as 1820 under the auspices of Sir Thomas Munro and Mr. David Hill for the protection of the Madras Zamindars from the civil courts. In 1843-44, the oppressions of the Bombay money lenders formed the subject of a special correspondence.[6]

The evils of indebtedness are many. The evil of debt is that it leads to the transfer of land. The agriculturist, who borrows, knows that unsecured credit, if not redeemed at an early stage, soon be passed into usufructuary mortgage and sale. In fact,agrarian debt and consequent land transfers are manifest evils which are to be removed gradually.

The agriculturist borrows from the local money-lenders either to meet expenses incurred by him on domestic objects, or to cover the cost of agricultural improvements and wants, or to meet the demands of governments by way of payment of levies and taxes. In order to prevent him from the clutches of the money lenders, the remedies like: the discouragement of private debt; the introduction of new agencies for money-lending; and, the improvement of the Revenue system by greater consideration in demand and collection of revenue as suggested.

Loans for agricultural operations are inherent in the nature of the agricultural pursuit in India which is affected by the vagaries of the monsoons. Further, the capital of the agriculturist is generally locked up in land and so, he needs credit for his working expenses.[7]

The first attempt to assess the rural debt of the province was made in 1892 by Sir Fredrick Nicholson.[8] He estimated the total rural indebtedness in Madras Presidency to Rs.45 crores. He was of the opinion that the debt borne by the Madras peasants was heavy, its interest high and that it had been incurred mostly for unproductive purposes. The next estimate of rural indebtedness was made by the Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee in 1930 at Rs. 150 crores, though the committee qualified the view that it could not be regarded as very reliable.[9] In 1934 Dr. P.J. Thomas of the Madras University estimated that the debt had risen to Rs. 200 crores. In 1935, the government appointed W.R.S. Sathianathan, I.C.S. to investigate into the problem of rural indebtedness. According to him, the debt worked out as Rs.38/-per head of the population, Rs.194/- per family, Rs.63/- per acre of occupied land and Rs. 21/- per rupee of assessment. Out of the total debt, he estimated 47 per cent as mortgage debt, 50 per cent as unsecured and three per cent as having been obtained on the security of movables.

In 1944, the Madras Government appointed Thiru B.V. Narayanaswamy Naidu, an Economist, to enquire into the problems of rural indebtedness. The enquiry was conducted with a view to assess the benefit of the debt relief measures undertaken by the government and also to analyse the effect of the rise of agricultural prices during the Second World War. The Enquiry was based on 'random sampling' method. The report of the Economist for Enquiry into rural indebtedness in 1946 brought out the effect of the war on this aspect of village economy. For the purpose of study, Tamil Nadu was divided into 10 zones and major portion of

Tiruchirappalli district was included in the 6th zone which called the 'Cauvery Delta.' The villages surveyed in Tiruchirappalli district were Kilarasur in Lalgudi taluk, Arasangudi in Tiruchirappllai taluk, Vadiyam in Kulitalai taluk, and Mullipadi in Musiri taluk. In Tiruchirappalli, at the time of the survey, per capita income was Rs. 125.6. This was due to the fact that this zone depended mainly on a single crop *viz.*, paddy. Per capita debt was Rs.31.1., per family income in this area was 774.2 and per family debt was Rs. 191.9.

It was also pointed out in the report that the most pernicious defect of agriculture in this area and in most other parts of the state, which stands in the way of debt liquidation, is the minute sub-division and fragmentation of holdings.[10] In this region, the medium and small land holders and landless labourers had heavier burden of debt than any other class. The reason for it was the low income rather than the large magnitude of debt. Big landlords as a class did not require relief as long as high agricultural prices prevailed.[11]

The enquiry brought out that the major part of the benefit of the reduction in debt accrued to big land holders, followed by medium and small land holders. The debt of the tenants and labourers registered an increase. It also pointed out that the agriculturists in relatively more secure and productive regions reduced the indebtedness during the period of general rise in prices, while those in extreme south and south-east in which this district is located did not have benefit of reduction in debt.

In 1951, the Reserve Bank of India appointed a committee to conduct an All India Credit Survey. The committee divided the whole country into 13 regions. According to this survey, the average total borrowing for a cultivating family was Rs.138/-. This survey revealed that the agriculturist money-lenders, professional money-lenders, traders and commission agents met the bulk of credit requirements of the ryots.

The report pointed out that in Tamil Nadu, the percentage of loans borrowed from governmental agencies was 2.3. This meagre proportion was due to the smallness of financial resources which the Tamil Nadu Government could spare for the purpose. Though long term accommodation predominated in the agricultural finance provided by the government, individual loans often fell short of the requirements for which they were given. The insistence on the ownership of property as basis for security accounted for the "large sections of agriculturists left out without adequate financial assistance to improve their agriculture.[12]

The Reserve Bank of India conducted a follow-up survey or rural indebtedness in 1956, taking one model district from each state. It pointed out that in this state, in districts like Tiruchirappalli where agriculture was well commercialised, the proportion of indebted cultivating families varied between 30 and 40 per cent. The bad agricultural seasons affected the small cultivators more adversely than bigger cultivators. The level of debt

tended to be high in areas characterised by commercialised and monetized economies and low in subsistence type of economies. The debt per indebted family among those who were already in debt recorded an increase on account of adverse seasons. The survey revealed that in Tamil Nadu the debt per acre of cultivated holdings was substantially higher among medium and small cultivators than among big and large cultivators. The debt per acre of cultivated holdings was higher in the villages belonging to the well developed areas and areas enjoying better irrigation and other facilities.[13]

**Role of private money-lenders and financiers old and renowned families and highly prominet figures:**

Money-lenders and pawn brokers are the two great forces, playing a leading role in the financial needs of the lower and middle income groups. These two charged 12 to 13 per cent simple interest per annum. Sometimes, they charge enhanced rate of interest also, usually gold and silver ornaments, silver utensils, brass vessels and other household articles are the variety of things pledged by the people of this district. One year time is allowed for the redemption of the pledged articles by the pawn brokers. Sometimes, seven extra days after this period is granted as grace time for this purpose. In the case of money-lenders, they grant three instalments within 100 days from the date of pledge to redeem the pledged articles with interest. The pledged articles which are not redeemed within one year and seven days are sold in auction as per provisions in Tamil Nadu Pawn Brokers Act 1943 and Money Lenders Act 1954. Government regulate the activities of money-lenders and pawn brokers through the two Acts mentioned above. These Acts are amended every now and then to step up such regulation. The licencing authority for the money-lenders and pawn brokers is the Tahsildar of the taluk concerned. The Appellate Authority is the Revenue Divisional Officer/Sub-Collector/Assistant Collector. The licences is valid for one year and is renewed every year. The details of money lenders and pawn brokers in various taluks of the district are given in *appendix-I*.

The reports of the tahsildars reveal that unlike money-lenders, the pawn brokers play a dominant role in meeting the financial needs of the villagers. Eventhough, they charge exorbitant rate of interest, people still depend on these pawn brokers simply because they have easy access to these pawn brokers even though they avoid quick repayment of the loan. Now, the commercial as well as cooperative banks have simplified the norms for issue of loans to the people as a first step to attract them towards these institutions and to free them from the clutches of the pawn brokers.

**Chit funds companies functioning in the district:-***

| *Year of establisment* 1 | *Name of chit fund* 2 | *Location* 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 1. 9/73 | Vasavi Chit Funds, Ariyalur. | 17, Chinnakadai St, Ariyalur. |
| 2. 1/80 | Krishna Chit Funds | 1/125, Main Road, Viarichettipalayam, Thuraiyur Taluk. |
| 3. 27/81 | Murugan Chit Fund | 13, Bazaar Street, Uppiliapuram, Thuraiyur Tk. |
| 4. 49/81 | M/S. Sri.Krishna Chit Funds. | 53, Hospital Road, Thuraiyur P.O. |
| 5. 41/82 | Sri. Lakshmi Chit Funds | 173, Tiruchirappalli Main Road, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 6. 78/82 | Sri. Vijayalakshmi Chit Funds | 11,West Teppakkulam St., Thuraiyar Post. |
| 7. 71/83 | M/s. Arul Chit Funds | 29, Big Bazaar St, Thuraiyur. |
| 8. 23/84 | Thunaivan Chit Funds | 5-1E, Main Road, Eragudi Post, Thuraiyur Tk. |
| 9. 95/84 | Aravindhan Chit Funds | No.3/92C, Middle St, Thirumanur Post, Ariyalur Tk. |
| 10.109/84 | Sri. Lakshmi Chit Corporation Chit | 116, Bazaar Street, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 11. 6/85 | Usma Chit Funds | 304, Big Bazaar St, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 12. 55/85 | Sriram Chit Funds | 1/139, Main Road, Vairichettipalayam Post Thuraiyur Tk. |
| 13. 77/85 | Sri Ranga Chit Funds | 3, Komutti St, Perambalur Post. |
| 14. 101/85 | Sumangali Chit Funds | College Road, Rajaji Nagar, Ariyalur. |
| 15. 110/86 | Lakshmi Chit Funds | 156, Kadaiveedi, Perambalur. |

Inspector General of Registration Chennai, report dated, 19 March 1993.

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 16. 112/86 | Madura Chit Funds. | 156, Tiruchirappalli Road, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 17. 122/86 | Sri. Velavan Finance & Chit funds. | 6E, West Teppakula St, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 18. 12/88 | Deepa Chit Funds | 152/5, Tiruchirappalli Road, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 19. 9/89 | Kurinji Chit Funds | 12A, Chidambaram Road, Jayankondam. |
| 20. 72/89 | Ponni Chit Funds | P.V.R. Complex Bazaar St, Jayankondam. |
| 21. 87/89 | Suba Chit Funds. | 70-c, Bazaar St, Jayankondam. |
| 22. 8/90 | Victory Chit Funds | No.35, Tiruchirappalli Road,Upstairs, Room No.3,Thuraiyur Post. |
| 23. 69/90 | Arul Jothi Chit Funds | 30, Athur Road, Thuraiyur Post & Tk. |
| 24. 34/91 | M/S.M.P.R. Chit Funds | Guru Complex, Arumavur Post, Perambalur Tk. |
| 25. 48/91 | Atchaya Chits | 207, Bazaar St, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 26. 78/91 | Angannan Chits | 24-A, Perumal Kovil St, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 27. 82/91 | Friends Finance & Chit Funds | 4/30-3-13, Mala Street, Thinnanur Post. Ariyalur Tk. |
| 28. 17/92 | Srinivasa Chit Funds | No.21/2, Main Road, Lalgudi. |
| 29. 40/92 | Sathiyam Chits | No.244/5,S.S. Complex, Tiruchirappalli Road, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 30. 47/92 | Shanmugha Priya Chits | No.62,North Street, Kanguzhi Ayyur, Udayarpalayam Tk. |
| 31. 25/93 | Sri.Venketeswara Chits | No. 113, Bazaar St, Arumbavur. |
| 32. 61/93 | Keerthana Chit Funds | No.26, Naralamara St, PerambalurPost - 621212 |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 33. 13/94 | Sugar Chit Funds | 37/B3. Kumar Buildings,Upstair, Attur Road, Thuraiyur. |
| 34. 15/94 | Umar Bans Chits | Melarasur Post, Kallakudi (*via*). |
| 35. 17/94 | E.P.N. Chits | 255, Bazaar St, Thuraiyur, 621010. |
| 36. 38/94 | Sri. Bagialakshmi Chit Funds | No.21-G, Perumal Kovil Street, Thuraiyur. |
| 37. 46/94 | Ramlu Chits | 159, Big Bazaar, Street, Thuraiyur Post. |
| 38. 85/94 | Sriram Chits | 274, Main Road, Vairichettipalayam Post. |
| 39. 22/95 | M/S. Sri. Angannan Chits | 1/63-A, Sivan Kovil St, Mannanur. Thuraiyur Post. |
| 40. 84/95 | Vimala Chits | 31-A Pattunoolkara St, Ariyalur. |

**Role of commercial banks in the district:**

After the failure of the Arbuthnot Bank, there was an awakening among the Indians to have a bank of their own and this spirit of nationalisation culminated in the establishment of Indian Bank in 1907, under the provision of the Companies Act 1882. It was considered to be one of the great achievements in the history of South Indian Banking. A major development in South India during the period of depression was the establishment of Indian Overseas Bank on November 20,1936. It was in effect a sister institution promoted by Sir M.Ct. Muthiah Chettiar who had been a Director of the Indian Bank for fifteen years till 1929 and whose son M.Ct. M. Chidambaram Chettiar continued to be connected with the Indian Bank for an equally long period. The Nattukkottai Chettiars were closely connected with the sister institution as they had been with the Indian Bank. The establishment of the Indian Overseas Bank probably led to a diversion to that bank of deposits, which might otherwise have been available to the Indian Bank. But, it did not affect the profitability of either bank. The scars of the depression years were deep. The depression became less severe from about the end of 1936, as the demand for money picked up from the first half of 1937. After the crisis, the banks settled down and planned expansion and development in the post-depression years.[14]

The developments were such that the banks allowed large credit to big business houses which could afford to give security and guarantees, and kept profit as the predominant motive. There was little social content in their lendings and large segments of the society which really required bank credit could not get credit from the banking system. The banking system prior to 1969 was studied with myriads of private sector banks, State Bank of India which came into being in 1955 and its subsidiaries which were in the princely states, a part from foreign banks. Although the planning era in the country had begun with the launching of the First Year Plan, banking as a tool for economic development was not considered in depth at that time, so as to make any significant changes.

It was in this context that the Government of India decided to nationalise fourteen major commercial banks in 1969 with a view to, *inter-alia* making credit available to every one with productive endeavour, irrespective of the size of the activity or social status. Thus, began the era of social banking in India and the change that followed is popularly described as a 'transformation of class banking to mass banking.' Nationalisation quickly brought about both quantitative and qualitative changes. As far the quantitative change, there was a tremendous geographical expansion of bank branches particularly in the rural areas. The spread of banking since nationalisation and the success made by banks in the areas of resources mobilisation and social banking emboldened the Government of India to nationalise another 6 banks in 1980.

Tamil Nadu is one of the leading states in the country with a good banking infrastructure. In this context, Tiruchirappalli district took giant leaps.[15] Indian Overseas Bank is the lead bank of the Tiruchirappalli district. First branch of Indian Overseas Bank was established in Tiruchirappali town in 1944. Because of Indian Overseas Bank's regional orientation and its wide presence in the district, Indian Overseas Bank has been chosen as the lead bank of the district. The Lead Bank Scheme was introduced in the district in 1969. As the Lead Banker Indian Overseas Bank conducted the" Lead Bank Survey Report" in 1970. According to that survey, the district had 153 bank branches in which State Bank of India had 18 branches, co-operative banks had 26 branches and other banks had 109 branches. At present, it has 319 branches -35 Commercial Banks, 11 branches of Tamil Nadu State Cooperative Land Development Banks, 41 branches of Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Banks, 5 branches of Tiruchirappalli City Co-operative Banks and 341 Primary Co-operative Agricultural Credit Societies. In addition to that, a branch of Tamil Nadu Industrial Investment Corporation is also functioning in Tiruchirappalli town.[16]

As for the performance of the banking operation in Tiruchirappalli district, the banking system has recorded good performance under the relevant parameters. As at the end of March 1992, the banking system

has a network of 317 commercial bank branches. Of these, 244 are branches of public sector banks and 73 branches belong to private sector banks.

Nationalisation of major commercial banks in the year 1969, led to a phenomenal branch expansion with a distinct rural bias. At the end of 1980, there were 221 branches and the total deposits amounted to 138.36 crores and the total advances were Rs.187.57 crores and the priority sector advances stood at Rs.52.14 crores. Whereas during 1991-92, the number of branches of commercial banks in this district were 319. The total deposits were Rs. 811.59 crores and the total advances were Rs. 702.94 crores and priority sector advances stood at Rs. 412.44 crores.This shows the steady growth of the banking in this district and also indicates that the banking system have been changed from selective banking to mass banking.[17] Banking Development in Tiruchirappalli district from 1980 to 1991-92 is given in the *appendix-2*.

During 1987, average population served per branch in Tiruchirappalli district was 11,784 as against the national average of 17,000 and during 1991 average population served per branch in this district was 12897.[18] In 1980, the priority sector advances stood at Rs. 52.14 crores and in 1991-92 it stood as Rs.412.44 crores. Regarding the implementation of Annual Credit plan in 1980, the credit plan amounted to Rs.22.61 crores, whereas in 1991-92, it reached Rs. 161.88 crores. In the case of achievement in 1980, it was Rs. 29.57 crores and in 1991-92, the achievement was Rs.162.02 crores. In 1985, the demand amounted to Rs.86.06 crores. recovery amounted to Rs.44.34 crores and the overdue amounted to Rs.41.72 crores and the percentage of overdue was 48.5 per cent in the case of priority sector. During 1991, the demand amounted to Rs.174.28 crore and recovery was Rs.103.85 crores and the overdue was Rs.70.43 crores and the percentage of overdue in the case of priority sector amountd to 40.4 per cent.

Review of assistance under Different Rate of Interest (DRI) category revealed that the banks had deployed funds to the extent of Rs.448 lakh which amounted to 0.7 per cent of the total advances as on 31 March 1992 as against the Reserve Bank of India norm of 1 per cent. According to the guidelines of Government of India/Reserve Bank of India, the bank's exposure to direct agricultural advances should be atleast 18 per cent of the total credit. The banks in Tiruchirappalli district have shown an appreciable achievement of 33 per cent under the parameter.[19] Number of Commercial Bank branches, total deposits, total advances and priority sector advances from 1980 to 1991,[20] are given in *appendix-2*. During the year 1991-92, implementation of the Annual Credit Plan indicates a collective performance of financial institutions to the extent of 100.09 per cent. In absolute terms, an assistance of Rs.162.02 crore had been

extended to persons belonging to priority sector and weaker section categories, as against the target of Rs.161.88 crore for the year 1991-92.

A sector-wise analysis of the disbursements, would show that primary sector, *viz.*, agriculture had bagged the lion's share of Rs.119.08 crore benefiting 1,76,202 persons as against the target of 112.13 crore and thus achieved 106 per cent performance for 1991-92. The beneficiaries under the agriculture sector comprise persons raising crops like paddy, banana, sugarcane, groundnut, etc., and includes assistance for purchase of tractor/power tiller/plough bullocks/carts and for minor irrigation schemes. Assistance for activities like dairy, sheep/goat rearing, biogas development, fishery, sericulture, poultry, duckery, calf rearing are also included in this sector. In the secondary sector *viz.*, industries sector, the banks had assisted 11,960 beneficiaries to the extent of Rs.17.82 crore as against the target of Rs.19.16 crore and thus recorded 93 per cent achievement. It is to be noted that the exposure of banks under this category included weavers, craftsmen and other artisans besides SSI units. Bankers had also extended credit in a big way to gem cutting activity. The Tertiary Sector, *viz.*, services and business which consists of transport operators, retail traders, small businessmen, professionals and self employed persons, and other priority sector advance such as assistance for educational purpose, housing finance for weaker sections and consumption loans. Implementation of Annual Credit Plan and its achievement from 1980 to 1992 are given in *appendix-2*.[21]

*Recovery Performance:-*

Against a total demand of Rs.174.28 crore, financial institutions in the district, have recovered to the tune of Rs.103.85 crore, recording a recovery performance of 60 per cent as at the end of June 1991. The percentage of total overdue against total demand is 40 and the total amount overdue is Rs.70.43 crore. In the agriculture sector, against a demand of Rs. 109.41 crore, a sum of Rs.72.90 crore has been recovered. Thus the banking system as a whole has achieved a demand, recovery of 67 per cent. In the industrial sector, the position of recovery is not encouraging. Against a demand of Rs.19.33 crore, a sum of Rs.8.25 crore has been recovered. The banking system has been able to achieve the demand recovery position of 43 per cent only. Bankers will have to put forth concrete and continuous efforts to show a better performance in the recovery of industrial sector advances. The recovery under services is moderate. Against a demand of Rs.45.43 crore an amount of Rs.22.70 crore has been recovered, recording a recovery percentage of 50.

The overdue position on the whole is 40 per cent , recovery has to be necessarily toned up in industrial sector.[22] Data regarding demand, recovery and other overdue of priority sector advances of financial institutions in Tiruchirappalli district from 1985 to 1991 are given in *appendix-2*. Various development programmes implemented in this district are getting financed by a number of commercial banks here. The Special Foodgrains Production Programme is implemented from 1988-89.[23] The Department of Agriculture is the nodal agency for implementing this programme, with the credit assistance from commercial and co-operative banks. Under these programmes, banks have to provide short term loan for cultivation of paddy. Eligible beneficiaries of this scheme is identified both by the Department of Agriculture and Banks. Under this scheme, term loan is given for development of minor irrigation potential, for which subsidy is available from the Department of Agriculture. Cholam is also covered under the programme from 1990-91. Special Central Assistance Programme for Economic Development of Scheduled Castes was implemented by Tamil Nadu Adi Dravidar Housing and Development Corporation Limited (TAHDCO). The District Manager, TAHDCO is coordinating the implementation of this programme. Beneficiaries are identified by TAHDCO and sponsored to banks upon intimation for sanction from banks TAHDCO releases the eligible subsidy amount which should be credited to the respective loan amount. The margin money released, should be kept in a separate fixed deposit account, with the bank, in the name of TAHDCO. The interest earned on the deposit, will be shared by the TAHDCO and the beneficiary on 50:50 basis. The interest due to the beneficiary will be credited to his loan account. The margin money deposit should not be adjusted towards unrecovered loan.

To encourage individual entrepreneurs among Scheduled Castes, Individual Entrepreneur Scheme was introduced in the year 1989 and was introduced from the year 1990-91. Under this scheme, direct subsidy of Rs.15,000/- and margin money to a maximum of Rs.85,000/- in the form of Soft Loan at the rate of four per cent interest recoverable in10 years is sanctioned by TAHDCO in respect of large projects costing to a maximum of Rs.5 lakh. For projects costing below Rs.5.00 lakh, the margin money is computed proportionately not exceeding 20 per cent of the project cost, besides the subsidy amount of Rs.15,000/-.

**Bio-Gas Development Programme:**

This National Programme aims at solving the energy crisis in the country. Banks are to give top priority to this programme and extend loan assistance for setting up of bio-gas plants, government are giving subsidy assistance. NABARD (National Bank For Agriculture and Rural Development) is providing automatic refinance facility to banks in respect of bio-gas units financed by them.[24]

Implementation of this programme is personally reviewed by the District Collector. While banks are required to give top priority to this programme and extend credit assistance to maximum number of bio-gas units, government officials in-charge of this programme have to educate and motivate the farmers to go in for bio-gas units.

The Khadi and Village Industries Commission is also recognised as a nodal agency by the Department of Non-Conventional Energy Sources and it is vested with the authority of disbursing the eligible subsidy to the Bio-Gas Scheme beneficiary.

**Self-Employment Scheme for Educated Unemployed Youth(SEEUY):**

This scheme is implemented from 1983-84 with objective of providing new opportunities for gainful self-employment ventures in industry, services and business through the provision of assistance to educated unemployed youth. The scheme is extended to all areas of the country excepting cities with more than one million population as per 1981 Census. The District Industries Centre in consultation with the Lead Bank of the respective areas would function as the nodal agency for the implementation of the scheme. The selection of beneficiaries is done by the Task Force to be set up by the District Industries Centre. A representative of the Lead Bank of the district will be a member of the Task Force. The Task Force would motivate and select entrepreneurs, identify and prepare schemes and recommend loans for speedy clearance by concerned bank branches. All branch managers, irrespective of their grade, have empowered to sanction loans sponsored by Task Force under SEEUY, (a) up to Rs.35,000/- for Industrial ventures; (b) up to Rs.25,000/ for Service Ventures and (c) up to Rs.15,000/- for Business Ventures.

The repayment for term loan component ranges from 3 to 7 years with a moratorium of 6 to 18 months. Interest has to be charged as per the latest guidelines issued by Reserve Bank of India. The beneficiaries are eligible for capital subsidy computed at 25 per cent of the total loan amount (*i.e.* Term Loan plus Working Capital) from the government. The subsidy amount received is kept as Term Deposit in the name of the borrower for the duration of this term loan component. The interest earned on the deposit could be adjusted against the interest payable by the borrower. The subsidy deposit will be available to the borrower for adjustment against the last instalment due under the term loan component.[25]

Self-Employment Programme for the urban poor was introduced in this district during 1986-87. The scheme covers all metropolitan, urban and semi-urban centres with population exceeding 10,000 according to 1981 Census and where IRDP is not in operation. The maximum loan amount that is admissible to a beneficiary is Rs.5,000/-. In case, assistance is extended to more than one person from the same family under the

programme, the total assistance per family should not exceed Rs. 5000/-. The beneficiaries are eligible for subsidy from Government of India at the rate of 25 per cent of the total assistance provided. The subsidy is kept as Term Deposit to be adjusted against the loan, after 75 per cent of the loan is repaid. The subsidy should be claimed from RBI by the head office of the bank within 30 days from the date of disbursement. In Tiruchirappalli District 'SEEUY' is implemented in six municipal centres *viz.*, Tiruchirappalli, Srirangam, Golden Rock, Thuraiyur, Manapparai and Karur.

During the year 1990-91 Reserve Bank of India, announced a new loan scheme for providing support for setting up of Urban Micro Enterprises in order to augment self-employment opportunities for the urban unemployed and under-employed. This is part of one of the objectives of the Nehru Rajgar Yojana. The urban local bodies (municipalities) are the nodal agencies for the scheme. The task of identifying eligible beneficiaries and forwarding their loan applications to the bank branches are undertaken by local bodies. After identification of the beneficiaries and subject to the proposals being found viable, the financing bank branches provide, to each applicant, a composite loan (cost of the project less subsidy) not exceeding Rs.15,000/- in the case of SC/ST and women, *i.e.* three times of eligible subsidy of Rs.5,000/- and Rs.12,000/- in other cases (*i.e.* three times of subsidy of Rs.4,000/-). Similarly, credit is made available for special livestock breeding, dairy development, Adi-Dravidar welfare schemes and for development of sericulture.

Ex-servicemen are given special attention by the banks for their revival.[26] This programme is called SEMEEX. The aim of SEMEEX-11 Scheme is to provide a comprehensive package of credit measures for encouraging ex-servicemen, disabled service personnel and widows of personnel who dies while in service to undertake agriculture and allied activities or to set up non-farm units in rural areas. SEMEEX-11 is promoted with the assistance of National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development, by way of providing financial assistance to ex-servicemen.

On this analysis, it can be concluded that the commercial banks in this district not only estimate the deposit potentials but also credit gaps in such a way that the deposit potentials fill the credit gaps. The involvement of the lead bank with a particular area will not only result in deposit mobilisation but also in the expansion of finance to agriculture and small industries. The development of villages and up lifting the rural poor have been continuously receiving the attention of the government and the banks in this district. Credit target and achievement under agriculture, industries and services from 1980-93 are given in *appendix-2*.

**National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD):**

National Bank, as an apex institution for Agricultural and Rural Development, is providing refinance to various agencies for promoting agriculture and allied activities in the country. It was established on 12 July 1982, and the District Development Office at Tiruchirappalli started functioning from 12 July 1990. Refinance is disbursed by this bank for the purpose of minor irrigation, land development, farm mechanisation, plantation and horticulture, dairy, farm, forestry, poultry, biogas, non-farm sector, sheep, goat, piggery, storage market yards, IRDP, R.E.C. etc. Purpose-wise Refinance disbursed by the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development are given in *appendix-3*.

**Co-operative credit societies and banks:**

The destiny of the agriculturist depends on the vagaries of nature. Because of this many agriculturists are poor to save anything and there is no provision to help them to save. Under these circumstances, the agriculturist is forced to borrow to eke out his livelihood. The bulk of agricultural credit has been supplied by the money-lender.

In order to save the peasants from the clutches of the money-lenders the government plunged into action.[27] In early 1892, for then Madras Government deputed a Senior Civil Servant Sir Frederick Nicholson to Germany to study the working of the village banks and to submit his views on the advisability of adopting the method in India as well. His famous reports in two volumes were submitted in 1895 and 1897. After much deliberation and discussions on the various reports, government agreed to give a legal basis and official endorsement to co-operative credit societies. The result was the advent of the Co-operative Societies Act of 1904, modelled largely on English Friendly Societies Act. The committee which drafted the Act consisted of, among others, Sir Frederick Nicholson and Dubernex under the leadership of Edward Law. The Bill was introduced by Sir Denis Eberson in the Indian parliament on 23 October 1903. It was passed for the establishment of credit societies both in rural and urban areas for providing cheap credit facilities to small men living in the same area. At a few years of working, it was found that the Act lacked many essential points such as absence of protection of the societies other than credit and deficiencies were remedied in the Co- operative Societies Act of 1912. In 1919, Co-operation became a State subject under Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms.

The Townshend Committee, appointed by the Madras Government, recommended suitable legislation to remedy the defects found in the actual working of the1912 Act, which led to the passage of Madras Co-operative Societies Act of 1932. The committee recommended central agencies for financing Primary Land Mortgage Banks, and enlarging also the scope of the objectives of co-operative societies. Accordingly, two committees were appointed, *viz.*, Agricultural Finance Sub-Committee under Prof.D.R.Gadgil and Co-operation Planning Committee under R.C.Saraiya.

In 1935, the Reserve Bank of India was established and its agricultural credit department made a study on the situation of depression and stressed the importance of organising multi-purpose co-operative societies. After Independence in 1947, the role of co-operatives was increasingly acknowledged in the building up of a desired socialistic pattern of society. And a remarkable event was the publication of the report of the All India Rural Credit Survey Committee. It took note of the negligible part of Co-operative Credit, 3.1 per cent, even after existence for half a century, bigger farmers getting lion's share and primary societies the weakest link, getting lamb's share. They recommended for reaching proposals under integrated scheme of rural credit such as, large size societies, loans on security of crops, linking of credit with marketing, provison of godowns for storage facilities and state partnership, etc. The survey marks a turning point in the history of Co-operative Movement. It laid foundation for the movement to develop along new lines by radically reorganising its organisational structure and operational policy.

V.L.Mehta Committee in 1959 made some important recommendations. The Rural Credit Review Committee appointed by the Reserve Bank of India under B. Venkatappiah in 1966 recommended multi agency approach to agricultural finance. Two other commissions whose references to the Co-operative Movement worth recalling are the National Commission on Agriculture and the Banking Commission. The National Commission recommended the setting up of small farmers service societies at the block level providing credit as well as mobilising local services and extending banking facilities in the rural areas. The essential recommendations of the Banking Commission were incorporated in 1975, when the regional rural banks were constituted.[28]

Today the movement has grown and spread to cover almost all villages in Tamil Nadu in general and in Tiruchirappalli district in particular. Progressive achievements have been made in many sectors, particularly, in agricultural lending, consumers housing, etc. In recent years, the movement has emerged as a strong force influencing the socio-economic fabric of population. Tiruchirappalli Region was formed in the year 1966. There are four circles in this region namely Tiruchirappalli, Musiri, Karur and Ariyalur.

Ariyalur circle was formed in the year 1964 and it controls Ariyalur, Perambalur and Udayarpalayam taluks, whereas Musiri circle is functioning from 1972 onwards and it comprises Musiri, Thuraiyur and Lalgudi taluks. Karur circle is created in the year 1972, and it has jurisdiction over Karur, Manapparai and Kulithalai taluks. Tiruchirappalli circle covers over Tiruchirappalli town and Tiruchirappalli taluk only. The Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies is the controlling officer of all the co-operative institutions in this region. All the four circles in this region are administered by Circle Deputy Registrars.

The schemes such as issue of loans under short term, medium term and long term, and distribution of essential commodities through Public Distribution System are implemented by the government, for the welfare of the public. Marketing of agricultural produce, and distribution of fertilisers, are undertaken by the Joint Registrar through circle deputy registrars and co-operative subordinates. For Tiruchirappalli district, 500 scheduled caste people had been given assistance up to Rs.1,25,000/- @Rs.250/- each under interest free loan assistance. For bringing the scheduled caste agriculturists into co-operative fold, 750 members of this community were given Rs.100/- each to the tune of Rs.75,000/-. In another phase, 100 scheduled caste members of this district have been provided with a loan of Rs.25,000/- to a tune of Rs.250/- each. A new scheme titled "Puratchi Thalaivi Jayalalitha Loan Scheme" is the latest one introduced by this department to give employment to 2 lakh people under small scale industries loan. In this 60 per cent of the borrowers are to be women. During 1993-94, a target of 16,000 persons has been fixed,but the achievement is 16,341 persons exceeding the target.[29]

There are five central cooperative societies, 11 branches of Tamil Nadu cooperative state land development bank, nine co-operative marketing societies, ten co-operative urban banks, 343 primary agricultural co-operative banks, 250 students co-operative stores, 131 employees co-operative societies, 29 primary co-operative stores and 42 other societies functioning in Tiruchirappalli district.

Co-operative Department is implementing a number of schemes. The various schemes implemented and the target and achievement for the year 1993-94 are tabled below:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Name of the schemes* | *Target for 1993-94* | *Achievement 1993-94 (Rs. in lakhs)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* |
| 1. | Issue of short term loan to agriculturists | 3370.00 | 3577.30 |
| 2. | Issue of medium term loans to weaker sections of the agriculturists. | 495.00 | 511.33 |
| 3. | Issue of short term and medium term loans to weaker sections of the agriculturists | 2660.75 | 2927.86 |
| 4. | Issue of long term loans | 397.47 | 568.58 |
| 5. | Issue of jewel loans.- | | |
| | a. through Primary Agricultural Co-operative Banks | 4056.00 | 3749.30 |
| | b. through branches of the Central Co-operative Banks | 2853.00 | 3074.10 |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | c. through Urban Banks | 1900.00 | 2344.05 |
| 6. | Issue of loans to non-farming sector | 105.00 | 158.89 |
| 7. | Retail sale of fertilisers | 3040.00 | 1585.32 |
| 8. | Marketing of agricultural produces | 525.00 | 525.15 |
| 9. | Sale of essential commodities.- | | |
| | a. controlled | 6500.00 | 6749.52 |
| | b. non-controlled | 3000.00 | 2817.76 |

**Karur Vysya Bank's Role in Tiruchirappalli District:**

Karur Vysya Bank a native scheduled bank, was established in the year 1916 at Karur in a modest way. It has grown into a leading private sector bank with 163 branches spread all over the country. Its financial assistance has reached all types of borrowers ranging from small artisans to large industrialists, from agricultural activity to application of modern technology in agriculture, electronics, computers engineering, textiles, sugar,whole sale and retail trade, export business, etc., are provided with finance for their business. It has earned a name for merchant banking activity mobilising public subscription from investing public, very substantially in the recent past. It is catering to the needs of the poor and the downtrodden through its sizeable rural and *semi*-urban branches.

Karur Vysya Bank is operating in Tiruchirappalli district with a network of 11 branches which put together have a deposit figure of Rs.22.79 crore as on September, 1990 (3.86 per cent of the district deposit in commercial banks) and anadvance figure of Rs.19.89 crore (as on September 1990). 3.88 per cent of the district advances by commercial banks. Out of the total advances of Rs.19.89 crore, priority sector advances constitute Rs.11.09 crore. The credit deposit ratio works out to 87 per cent and the priority sector advances constitutes 56 per cent of total advances as against the stipulated norms of 40 per cent RBI. Hence, the bank's contribution in the district is commendable.

Seven out of 11 branches in Tiruchirappalli district are located in rural areas and are concentrating more on agriculture and allied activities. After the introduction of Service Area Approach Schemes from April 1989, the 7 rural/*semi*-urban branches are allotted with 20 villages and the entire credit needs of these 20 villages are met by these branches.

*Schemes financed under agriculture:-*

These branches are providing working capital requirement for crop production under agriculture for major crops like paddy,sugarcane, banana, groundnut,etc. They have also entered into tie up arrangements with two sugar mills in Pettavaithalai and the Deccan sugar mills in Pugalur.

Sugarcane crop loans are given to the farmers through these sugar mills under tie up arrangements. Under minor-irrigation, this bank is financing for digging up of new wells, deepening of wells, laying pipelines, energisation of pumpsets and lift irrigation schemes. As Tiruchirappalli is one of the Thrust Districts identified by the government, the minor irrigation loans are given to farmers under the subsidy scheme introduced by the Agricultural Department. The bank has financed for nearly 8 to 10 parties through Karur-West, Thathiengarpettai, Kannanur and Kulithalai branches for taking up minor irrigation activities under the special rice production programme during the plan period 1990-91. The bank has also financed for a major lift irrigation scheme in Olapalayam village of Karur taluk by which nearly 250 acres of dry land have been brought under assured irrigation.

*Allied activity:-*

Under the allied activity category loans for dairy, poultry, goat rearing, sericulture, piggery, etc., are provided. The Tiruchirappalli District Co-operative Milk Producers Union has proposed to implement an expansion project with the assistance of National Dairy Development Board (N.D.D.B.) with an outlay of Rs.8.60 crore during the VIII Five Year Plan Period. The unit will handle 1.5 lakh litres of milk per day. As there is good scope for marketing, the Karur Vysya Bank has started to give more dairy loans under tie-up arrangements, with the Milk Producers' Co-operative Society. This bank has financed for two such societies through Kannanur branch to aid 1000 beneficiaries and is financing farmers without tie-up arrangement, based on assured market of milk. This bank has also financed an innovative goat rearing unit in Karur taluk with a strength of 52 under NABARD Refinance Schemes. Apart from the above, government sponsored programmes like IRDP, MAP and NPBD., are the other areas in which this bank contributes its share to a certain extent.

*Industrial Development:-*

There are several medium and large scale industrial units in the district. All the 11 branches of the Karur Vysya Bank in the district are actively engaged in financing industrial activity. The central office being situated at Karur, the lion's share of industrial units have been financed by the bank. About 50 per cent of the units are village and cottage industries and tiny industries; remaining industries belong either to small scale or medium scale industries. Karur being a notified centre for handloom textiles, all types of credit facilities, domestic as well as foreign exchange needed for the said activity is being entertained by the bank in a large scale.

In general in the district as a whole, various industrial activities are financed by this bank of which the following industries share the major part of this bank's industrial advances. In textile field handloom and powerloom units, knitting, weaving and dyeing units, tailoring and garment

manufacturing units and spinning units. In the case of engineering industry BHEL ancillary units and two wheeler cables manufacturing units, paper boards manufacturing units, foundry and steel, lathe and grinding units, iron and grill works, carpentry, bus body building, xerox copiers and bore well drilling units are financed by this bank. In the case of processing and manufacturing oil extraction units, soap manufacturing, brick manufacturing, tiles manufacturing, mat weaving, coir products manufacturing units, milk chilling units, polythene bags manufacturing units, RCC pipe and white cement manufacturing units and gem synthetic diamond cutting units are financed by this bank.

Karur town is very much noted for the textile activity. For a good number of units engaged in the manufacture of export varieties, exports are financed by this bank. By extending finance to all types of agricultural and industrial activities in the district, this bank has played a vital role in the economic development of the district. The borrowers financed by this bank have also achieved good turnover and they have been able to expand business. In respect of exporters, they have helped the nation to earn sizeable foreign exchange.[30]

**Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank Limited:**

In the third decade of this century, a number of land mortgage banks in the then Madras Presidency were sponsored by the government in the co-operative sector. In order to function effectively, these land mortgage banks came together and were organised in 1929, under an apex body called the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank. Subsequently with the shift in the concept of lending, these land mortgage banks became land development banks and the apex bank was renamed in 1968, as Tamil Nadu Co-operative State Land Development Bank. The long-term Co-operative Credit movement is a two-tier federal structure, with a network of banks distributed throughout Tamilnadu and the financing bank at Chennai.

A branch of this bank along with 11 primary land development banks at taluk level are functioning in this district. The funds required by primary land development banks to advance loans to farmers are provided by the State Land Development Bank through its branches.[31]

In the earlier years, the banks were advancing loans for non-development purposes *i.e.*, to relieve the indebtedness of farmers. When the Five Year Plans were formulated to increase agricultural production, land development banks started giving loans for development purposes. The loans were advanced on the security of the lands. In order to help the landless agricultural labourers, loans are advanced for non-land based occupations like animal husbandry, poultry, sheep rearing, etc., without landed security on the basis of government guarantee. Since there is little scope for minor irrigaton purposes, land development banks started

diversifying their activities. Now, loans are issued for purchase of milch animals, bullock carts, sheep rearing, poultry farming etc., with a view to improving the living conditions of agriculturists. From the year 1989-90, jewel loans are given. From 1990-91, the advances under non-farm sector are also given to craftsmen, rural artisans, etc., for setting up of cottage industries, such as, blacksmithy, footwear making, pottery, paper products, etc. Steps are being taken to advance loans for rural housing also.[32]

**Lending eligibility of Primary Land Development Banks:**

Primary land development banks are functioning in the district in the following places:-

1. Aravakurichi; 2. Ariyalur; 3. Kulithalai; 4. Karur; 5. Lalgudi; 6. Manapparai; 7. Musiri; 8. Perambalur; 9. Thuraiyur; 10. Tiruchirappalli and 11. Jayankondam.

The lending eligibility of primary land development bank is mainly linked to their recovery performance as per the norms of NABARD which were in vogue till June, 1991. Only banks which recovered their demands to the extent of 75 per cent and above are alone eligible to issue loans without any restriction, while other land development banks shall have only restricted lending eligibility. However, NABARD has since revised the recovery norms applicable from the year July 1991, the following norms are in force now:-

i. The lending eligibility of the primary land development banks under schematic lendings shall be utilised during the financial year as against the co-operative year adopted henceforth.

ii. The lending eligibility of the primary land development banks shall, however, be worked out based on their recovery performance during the period commencing from July to June of previous year. Accordingly, the lending eligibility of primary land development banks for 1991-92 shall be fixed based on their recovery position as on 30 June 1990.

iii. The lending eligibility of Primary Land Development Banks will have to be determined as per the following criteria.-

| *Level of recovery percentage as on 30 June of the previous year* | *Lending Eligibility* |
|---|---|
| Category 'A' - 60 per cent and above | Unrestricted |
| Category 'B'- below 60 per cent | Extent of the amount recovered* |

* in the year ending 30 June of the previous year

or

average amount recovered in preceding 3 years

or

average amount lent in preceding 3 years

iv. In respect of Primary Land Development Banks falling under category 'B' 50 per cent of the eligibility would be reserved for fresh lending (*i.e.* new investments).

The balance amount of lending eligibility could be utilised for "committed expenditure". In case such balance amount is not sufficient to cover the "committed expenditure". NABARD will be forthcoming to make refinance up to such extent on specific proposals.

v. Non-farm sector advances and the advance under ordinary debenture programme and kept outside the purview of the eligibility criteria.

vi. NABARD would consider relaxing the eligibility criteria, at our specific request, for lending under watershed development projects, 100 per cent export oriented schemes, was to land development projects, etc.

Apart from the traditional lendings for minor irrigation purposes it has become necessary for land development banks to diversify their lendings for purposes like dairy development, sheep rearing, sericulture, fisheries, poultry, etc., with a view to providing subsidiary occupation to the rural population. On 1 May 1979, the Tamil Nadu Co-operative Land Development Bank Act 1934 (Act X or 1934) was amended, providing for the grant of loans for a number of purpoes pertaining to development of land and also covering all aspects allied to agriculture (including animal husbandry, pisciculture, apiculture and sericulture, etc.). Also by another amendment primary land development banks were enabled to issue loans on the basis of government guarantee without security of mortgages to co-operations, local bodies, institutions, cooperative societies and individuals besides the weaker sections who do not have any tangible security to offer.

*Jewel Loans:-*

The primary land development banks have been permitted to issue jewel loans with a target of Rs.10 lakh for each Primary Land Development Bank in the initial stage, which was subsequently issued to Rs.25 lakh. The primary land development banks have issued loans to the extent of Rs.3035.85 lakh up to 31 March 1991 covering 64,019 members. However, on account of the objections raised by the NABARD the issue of jewel loan by primary land development banks was dispensed with from 1 April 1991. The NABARD has been moved again to reconsider its stand and to permit the continued issue of jewel loans by the primary land development banks.

*Rural housing:-*

The issue of rural housing loans by primary land development banks is subjected to the fulfilment of the main conditions, that the participating banks will have a recovery performance of atleast 65 per cent of the

total demand in the preceding cooperative year and all cases of overdues shall be covered by appropriate legal action.

*Non-farm Sector:-*

The government have permitted the primary land development banks to issue loans for rural artisans, craftsmen, handicraftsmen and small entrepreneurs, etc., under non-farm sector for setting up of cottage, tiny and village industries and any individual activity approved by Development Commissioner (SSI), Government of India, with refinance assistance from NABARD have been issued and the primary land development banks have started issuing loans under the scheme as per the guidelines provided for issue of loans under non-farm sector.[33] With a view to maximising lendings and to providing assistance to primary land development banks, the bank has been utilising the expertise of the Assistant Director taken from industries department on lien.

*Failed Wells Fund:-*

The State Land Development Bank maintains a Failed Well Fund to help agriculturists when the wells financed by them turn out to be infructuous. Poor recoveries and consequent tight financial position of the bank force the state government to render financial assistance, from time to time, to the banks.[34]

As far as Tiruchirappalli district is concerned 11 primary land development banks play an important role for the uplift of the farmers and the landless agriculturists. For this, these banks issue loans under IRDP to small and marginal farmers and also to the landless agricultural labourers. Subsidy amount received from government is disbursed to the borrowers along with loan amount for creating assets. Loans are issued to scheduled caste and scheduled tribe farmers and agricultural labourers of these categories. Subsidy amounts received from THADCO are disbursed to the beneficiaries along with the loan component. Loans are issued for sheep rearing and for dairy development also in the district.

Loans are issued to small scale industries, cottage industries under non-farm sector. The total loans issued from 1976-77 up to 1990-91 in ths district under non-farm sector, amounts to Rs.13.47 lakh. Jewel loans have so far been disbursed to a tune of Rs.179.77 lakh in this district. Apart from this, loans for horticulture plantation and farm forestries are also granted to this district.[35]

Volume of business of the 11 primary land development banks in this district for the past 15 years, *i.e.*, from 1976-77 to 1990-91 are given *appendix-4*.

**The Srirangam Co-operative Urban Bank Limited:**

Srirangam Co-operative Urban Bank has 9036 members. The total paid up share capital of the bank at the end of October 1991 was Rs.14.63 lakh.* Total number of loans outstanding at that period was Rs.134.14

* Total deposits with the bank was Rs. 154.70 lakh.

lakh. Total overdues of loans outstanding at that period was Rs.8.01 lakh. The total working capital of the bank was Rs.177.34 lakh.[36]

**Tiruchirappalli Hirudayapuram Co-operative Bank Ltd.:**

Tiruchirappalli Hirudayapuram Co-operative Bank was registered on 29 March 1912 and started functioning from April 1912. It has no branches. Deposits collected both from members and non-members are distributed to members as loans. This bank issues cheques and collects drafts etc.

This bank is having the following kinds of deposits- fixed deposit, recurring deposits, provident fund deposit, cash credit deposit (ரொக்க பத்திரவைப்பு) mother's deposit (அன்னை வைப்பு) saving deposit and current accounts, etc. It issues jewels loan, cash credit loan, surety loan, house mortgage loan, loans on deposits, weaker section loan and consumers loans, etc. As per the instructions of the Reserve Bank of India, this bank issues priority loans, and loans to weaker sections, 70 per cent of loans are issued to priority sector and 30 per cent loans to weaker sections. Responding to the advise of the Government of Tamil Nadu, loans are issued for development of small scale industries, cottage industries, self - earning employments, tanneries, pulses factories, small plastic and aluminium vessels making factories etc. This bank has issued loans on repayment by instalment to start the factories and it has also issued instalment loans to these factories for their development. The bank is taking steps to establish branches of this bank at Theppakulam, Karur and Sankiliyandapuram in Tiruchirappalli district.[37] The development of this bank from1978-79 to 1990-91 is given in *appendix-5*.

**The Woraiyur Devanga Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society Limited:**

The Woraiyur Devanga Handloom Weavers Cooperative Production and Sales Society Limited, was registered on 7 May 1936 under the Tamil Nadu cooperative Societies Act. The primary aim in starting this society was to provide employment to the weavers. At that time, only 34 members were enrolled with 34 looms. Gradually the society has earned reputation and as on date the society is giving employment to 418 members with 418 looms.

The main work of the society is purchase of yarn from the cooperative spinning mills at the rate fixed by government. The yarn so purchased is dyed in the own house of the society with quality. The dyed yarn is distributed to its members for making cloth for which they are paid wages. The wages so paid are fixed in accordance with the Minimum Wages Act. The wages paid to its members are higher than the wages paid by the private producers. Apart from this, the society is providing continuance employment to its members. This society also implements welfare scheme called Handloom Weavers' Savings and Security Scheme and thus the

society helps its members while in distress. The society also helps its members to construct houses through house building loans. This society secures loans and aids from the government apart from the shareholder's capital. So far the society has arranged shelter accommodation to 181 members and now the society is implementing housing scheme for another 100 members at a cost of Rs.30,00,000 by assistance from HUDCO and subsidy from the government.

This society is producing handloom cloth and sells it to cooptex, private dealers and directly to consumers. The main production of this society is "Woriyur Sarees". They are having two show rooms, one at Tiruchirappalli and another at Chennai. Merchants from Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka are purchasing these products.[38]

Number of looms, production, sale, profit and loss are given in *appendix-6*.

**Vilandai Devangar Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society Ltd., Vilandai, Andimadam:**

Vilandai Devangar Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Production and Sale Society Ltd., was registered on 7 December 1961 under Madras State 6th Act of 1932 and it was started on 1 February 1962. The area of operation is confined to Vilandai village.

The society was started with the following objectives:- (i) to develop the handloom industry in the areas and to develop the financial position of the members involved in this industry, (ii) to obtain share capital and working capital as deposits and loans from members and others for the society, (iii) to purchase raw materials, looms and accessories and sell them to the members in terms of cash and credit, (iv) to purchase raw materials and issue them to the members and receive as finished products and sell them profitably, (v) to instal modern handloom machinery in the society for the benefit of the members or to give them to the members for hire, (vi) to act as an agent of the members purchasing and distributing the essential commodities and to execute other essential objects raised by the members.

*Share capital and cash credit accommodation:-*

The authorised share capital of the society is Rs.3,00,000/- made up of 3000 shares of Rs.100/- each. Tamil Nadu Government is also a member in the society and has contributed a sum of Rs.40,000 as share capital. The maximum borrowing power is eight times the share capital and the reserve fund. Cash credit accommodation is given to the society (for Rs.28,85,000/- for the year 1994-95) through Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Bank Limited on production basis by the National Bank for agriculture and rural development.

There are 174 members and it has got 173 looms and in that 160 are active looms, and 13 are idle looms.

*Business:-*

Vilandai Devangar Handloom Weavers' Cooperative Production and Sale Society is now producing "Vilandai Jari Sarees" using 120s x 120s cotton yarn with pure silver "Round Jari". 120s cotton yarn are purchased from Cooptex whenever available or from open market and Jari are purchased from Surat in open market. The dying of the yarn is carried out and is made in the Dye House, the Dye House owned by the society. Yarn and Jari are issued to members. Members weave them in their handlooms installed in their house and return them as "Vilandai Jari Sarees". They get their wages for their produce as per the rules and regulations. The society has purchased a shop jointly with four other societies in the Anna Nagar Complex, Chennai and supplies goods to Erode Weavers' Co-operative Society's show room at Luz Corner, Mylapore for sales on consignment basis. The society has purchased a building, remodelled it and opened it in the year 1988 and also celebrated its Silver Jubilee.

The society sells the goods at the counter to the consumer and supply them to the cooptex as well. The society has no selling units. It is running continuously in profit from 1976. Every year the society offers help for students in terms of cash to the children of the members, from Common Good Fund.[39]

Particulars regarding production and profit from 1988-89 to 1990-91 are given in *appendix-7*.

**Tiruchirappalli District Central Cooperative Bank Limited:**

The Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, is the Second District Central Cooperative Bank in Tamil Nadu registered under (Central) Act X of 1904. After its Registration in 25 March 1909, it commenced its business on 17 April 1909.

*The main objects of the Central Cooperative Bank are:-*

(i) to develop, assist and coordinate the work of primary cooperative banks and other non-agricultural societies affiliated to it; (ii) to secure for them financial help besides providing general business of banking to the public, (iii) to provide financial assistance to small scale industries (*i.e.* up to 5 lakh) and, (iv) to implement the policies of central and state governments by providing adequate credit to priority sectors.

*Area of operations and activities:-*

The area of operation of the bank extends over all the 32 blocks in 10 taluks in the district with the following activities.-

a. The bank issues short term and medium term loans for agricultural activities through cooperative banks and societies; b. Issue of loans for the development of small scale industries including handlooms; c. Provides financial assistance to non-farm activities such as purchase of vehicles and other durable articles; d. Issues jewel loans and loans on securities; e. It accepts deposits from individuals and institutions and performs all

other banking operations; and f. It provides guarantees to the suppliers on behalf of the co-operative institutions and select customers.

*Resources of the bank:-*

Share capital (contributed by the cooperative societies, state government and individuals). Reserves created out of profits as laid down in the bye-laws of the bank/Tamil Nadu Co-operative Soceities Act/Rules. Collection of deposits from individuals, institutions and societies by opening accounts through various schemes, and borrowing from higher financing agencies such as NABARD, IDBI, Tamil Nadu State Apex Cooperative Bank and from State Bank of India by way of loans , cash credits and overdrafts, etc., are the resources of the bank.

*Branches:-*

The Central Cooperative Bank has 41 branches in the district. Out of these, five branches are functioning in Tiruchirappalli town and 10 branches in taluk headquarters and the remaining 26 branches in other places covering all the blocks in the district. They are disbursing loans to societies and individuals, besides doing general banking business to the public.

Particulars regarding the location of the branches of the bank in Tiruchirappalli district with the date of opening, volume of business of the bank yearwise, scheme-wise contribution for the welfare of weaker sections and sectoral development, *viz.*, handloom cooperatives, cooperative spinning mills, milch animals, sheep breeding, etc. together with recovery (total) performance of the bank for 15 years commencing from 1976-77 to 1990-91 are furnished in *appendix-8*.[40]

**The Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd.:**

The Tamil Nadu Industrial Cooperative Bank Ltd.,(TAICO), an apex bank for industrial cooperatives, is providing financial assistance to the 7 industrial cooperative societies in Tiruchirappalli district. This bank has its head office at Chennai. The investments of government shares in the bank received are accounted for and maintained only in the head office at Chennai.

The TAICO Bank has a branch office at Tiruchirappalli which was opened in 1985. The types of loans granted by the bank are cash credit, term loan, bills discounting and issuing of bank guarantee to the industrial cooperative societies. The Tiruchirappalli branch caters mainly to the needs of industrial cooperative societies in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts.

Deposits and loans and advances issued by the TAICO Bank from1985-86 to 1992-93 are given below:-[41]

| Year | Deposits | Loans and advances (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|
| 1985-86 | 8.47 | 37.26 |
| 1986-87 | 20.26 | 57.93 |
| 1987-88 | 62.85 | 30.74 |
| 1988-89 | 58.16 | 32.33 |
| 1989-90 | 73.00 | 48.82 |
| 1990-91(30 June '91) | 64.83 | 36.36 |
| 1991-92(31 March'92) | 56.60 | 62.69 |
| 1992-93(30 Nov. '92) | 41.19 | 64.51 |

**Life Insurance Corporation of India, Tiruchirappalli:**

The spread of life insurance in this district has been rather steady. The statistics for 10 years would reveal that there has been sustained efforts to make the people of the district more conscious of the benefits of life insurance particularly in the rural areas.

The total potential (Insurance Population) as per 1981 Census was 13.22 lakh in 1981. During the last 10 years, 268087 people have been brought under the Protective Care of the Life Insurance Corporation of India representing first insurance assuming a total sum assured of Rs.172 crore. The total premium mobilised during this period is 22.78 crore thus indicating the capacity of Life Insurance Corporation of India to mobilise the people's savings.

In tune with the objective of nationalisation of life insurance business, every effort has been made to take life insurance to rural areas. As on 31 March 1991, the total rural insurance accounts for 47.5 per cent of the total business.

The spread of insurance is also indicated by the fact that while there was only one branch at Tiruchirappalli at the time of nationalisation in1956 catering to the insurance needs of the people, today there are as many as 12 branches located all over the district.

*These branches are:-*

1. Tiruchirappalli Unit -1 (started on 1 September 1956)
2. Karur (started on 1 April 1961)
3. Ariyalur (started on 7 May 1961 )
4. Tiruchirappalli Unit - II (now Rockfort branch office) (started on 23 August 1962)
5. C.A.Branch (started on 1 February 1974)
6. Cantonment branch, Trichy (started on 3 June 1982)
7. Kulithalai (started on 23 August 1982)
8. Srirangam (started on 1 September 1988)
9. Perambalur (started on 8 February 1991)

10. Thiruverumbur (started on 25 September 1991)
11. Thuraiyur (started on 1 March 1985
12. Karur Unit - II (started on 24 September 1992)

These branches put together account for (roughly) 40 per cent of the total business of the division.

*Housing activities:-*

The Life Insurance Corporation of India has also contributed significantly for the increased house building activities in the district through loans. During the last 10 years, the life insurance corporation has granted housing loan to the tune of rupees two crore for constructing in all 2700 houses in the district. With the increased demand for housing loan, Life insurance corporation has created a special cell for Tiruchirappalli district to cater to the needs of the people of this district in the sphere of house building.

*Re-organisation Scheme:-*

With the rapid strides made in the fields of development of Insurance business serious thought was given to improve the service offered to the policy-holders. This has resulted in the introduction of a drastic reorganisation scheme in the organisational structure of the Life Insurance Corporation in 1980.

The servicing of the policies until 1982 was mostly confined to the divisional offices (head office) in the district. But after re-organisation, these powers were delegated to the branch offices which could discharge functions right from issue of policy down to settlement of claims. This helps the policy-holders to obtain speedy service at the least cost and thus contributed significantly to the consumers' satisfaction in the district and indirectly to the growth of the business by leaps and bounds.

An analysis of the business for the last five years reveal that policy holders by and large prefer endowment type of insurance where the insured amount is paid on maturity or at the death of the life assured, if earlier. It will be of interest to note that out of the total policies 90 per cent fall under the endowment category two per cent represent whole life policies, another two per cent represent policies fall under pension schemes (Jeevandhara, Jeevan Akshay and the like) and seven per cent fall under all other miscellaneous plans including policies on the lives of children. The *appendix-9* gives a bird's eye view of growth and development of life insurance and insurance consciousness of the people in this district.

*Group insurance activities:-*

With the growth of the industrial sector and several legislation on social security schemes, the concept of group insurance picked up momentum. The spread of group insurance schemes in the district is very marked during the last decade. The district has, as on 31 March 1991, nearly 440 schemes covering 43300 workers for a total sum assured of

Rs.90.98 crore. This, in most cases, is in addition to the individual assurance held by the employees. From the above figures we can realise the popularity of this schemes both amongst the employers and employees.[42]

*National Insurance Company Limited:-*

The first and foremost objective is to provide a sense of security to the general public that their possessions will be protected against pecuniary losses. The next objective is the upliftment of rural masses by educating them about various hazards involved in day-to-day lives and about the ways to tackle them. By providing covers to the rural masses and charging low premium with minimum hazzle, while settling claims their life and possessions are best assured. It also prevents the losses occuring every now and then by educating general public in all spheres through mass media by issuing pamphlets, hoardings, advertisements, slides, shows, etc., which avoids loss of scarce resources of the nation.

The Tiruchirappalli town itself has three branches of this company and the first branch was established in 1967 and the remaining two branches in 1985. Apart from these, there are two branches established at Thiruverumbur in 1984 and at Karur in 1985.

This company provides formal job opportunities on permanent basis. 81 employees are working in this district. Apart from this, this company provides informal job opportunities like agents and rural representatives who are the real link between the general public and organisation with flexible timings. They make their earnings by way of their commission procured. For the sake of farmers and other illiterate rural labourers the company conducts programmes about cattle awareness and cattle health, periodically. With these the company aims to achieve reduction of losses by imparting knowledge regarding various hazards one has to face in his ordinary course of life and tells them the ways available in various insurance policies of the company by which they can overcome these losses.

This insurance company through Lok Adalat has helped the accident victims to receive compensation at the earliest and this method has reduced the waiting time of the accident victims to get their compensation. Apart from this it has also introduced Janata Personal Accident Policy to help the rural mass in the case of accidents. They have policies to cover any losses that will fall on their livestock and huts. Medical policies covering the cost incurred for the treatment of the masses.

In short, this insurance company aims to achieve the social objective that each and every weaker section of the society must be offered monetary protection against maximum types of risks which the individual has to face while performing the day-to-day job.[43]

Premium collected under various heads in Tiruchirappalli district from 1984 to 1991 are given in *appendix-10.*

*United India Insurance Company Limited:-*

The general insurance business in Tiruchirappalli district mainly comprises of the following, namely (1) cent per cent business of Bharat Heavy Electrical Limited is controlled by Divisional Office - I- Tiruchirappalli and (2) the main thrust of business is Motor Insurance. Besides this, major industries like,

a) Trichy Flour Mills; b) Kavery Engineering; c) Trichy Distilleries; d) Rane Power Steering Ltd.; e) Tamil Nadu Asbestos; f) Dharani Cements; g) Narmadha and h) Alpha Spinning Mills have insured with this company.

Apart from the above major industrial sector, the United India Insurance Company is controlling 60 per cent of the business from Small Scale Industries having their base at Thuvakudi Industrial belt.

The ordnance factory has business with all the four insurance companies including U.I.I.C. Likewise, Tamil Nadu Newsprint Paper Limited and Trichy District Co-operative Spinning Mill are insured with this and also being shared by other companies.

The rural insurance accounts for Rs.63 lakh and the premium procured is mainly from cattle portfolio. Being the flag company, United India is underwriting the entire cattle business of Manachanallur block under Direct Cash Purchase Scheme and this is the first block coming under the scheme in entire Tamil Nadu.

United India has issued master policies in respect of the following banks and others namely Indian Overseas Bank; Industrial Development Bank of India; District Rural Development Agency; Ariyalur Cooperative Milk Society Covering entire cattle; and Karur Vysya Bank for covering cattle.

Mahalir Munnetra Mandram, having their headquarters at Tiruchirappalli, is an organisation, controlled entirely by women for the welfare of women folk. This organisation is having branches in almost all villages. They are regularly conducting seminars involving Canara Bank and United India Insurance and loans are arranged for purchasing properties by the rural women. Such advances made through this organisation for purchase of properties are covered under special scheme by United India and National Insurance Companies.

*Lok Adalat:-*

Since this division is mainly underwriting motor business, there are huge number of third party claims reported. To quicken the process of settlement, this company has started conducting Lok Adalats since September 1987. So far, up to March 1994, 40 Lok Adalats have been conducted in Tiruchirappalli, Ariyalur and Karur and over 3614 claims have been settled in the different Lok Adalats to the tune of Rs.5 to 6 crores.

Banana is grown in the Cauvery belt areas like Kulithalai, Pettavaithalai etc.,and entire banana insurance is covered by Tiruchirappalli Rural branch and also by Kulithalai branch which comes under Karur division, of this company.

The insurance requirements of Bharathi Dasan University, Tiruchirappalli Tamil Palkalai Kazhagam, Tanjore, Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli etc., are met by this company.

Students' Safety Insurance is very popular in this part. Almost all the schools in Thuraiyur belt and Perambalur belt are covered by the Perambalur branch office.[44]

As far as Tiruchirappalli town is concerned, the company has issued Students' Safety Insurance Policies to Campion School, YWCA, Rockfort Matriculation School, etc.

In addition Divisional Officer - II, Tiruchirappalli is entrusted with dealing claims of Pass (Personal Accident Social Security Scheme) and Hut Schemes. The Solatium Fund disbursement is also controlled by Divisional Officer-II. Claims settlement details are as follows:-

| *Pass up to September 1991* | | *Hut up to September 1991* | *Solatium up to September* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No.of claims settled | - 84 | 7916 | 6 |
| Amount settled | Rs.2,51,200 | 81,19,875 | 58,500 |

The above are Government of India schemes administered by United India on Flag Company Basis.

Details of United India Insurance Company's offices functioning in Tiruchirappalli district with details of premium income from 1989-90 to 1990-91 are given in *appendix -11*.

*The Oriental Insurance Company Limited:-*

This company is one of the subsidiary companies to General Insurance Corporation of India. At Tiruchirappalli district, this company is having a successful business. In 1982, it branch office was established at Tiruchirrappalli and at present it has five branch offices functioning three at Tiruchirappalli, one at Karur and Pugalur and another city branch was opened on 31 March 1991, for the convenience of the Public in Tiruchirappalli town.[45]

The name of the branch offices,the date of inception and amount of premium collected and number of policy-holders are given *appendix-12*.

*The New India Assurance Company Limited:-*

The New India Assurance Divisional Office was opened in the year 1983 covering the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai. At present, this company is covering the entire Tiruchirappalli district. They are now having branch offices at Tiruchirappalli, Thiruverumbur, Karur, Perambalur and Villupuram. Except the Villupuram branch, all are situated in Tiruchirappalli district itself.

Tiruchirappalli branch started functioning from 1956. Karur branch from 1984, Perambalur branch from 1985 and the Thiruverumbur branch since 1991. At present there is one divisional office and four branch offices in Tiruchirappalli district.

Rs.two crores are collected in Tiruchirappalli district as premium by this company, and this company is rendering services to nearly 18,000 policy-holders and in that 50 per cent belong to rural population. 20 per cent of the general insurance business of Tiruchirappalli district is done by this company.

Much concentration is given by this company for the needs of rural population. Top priority is given to the beneficiaries of IRDP and other government subsidy schemes. Accident claims are settled by this company through Lok Adalat.[46]

## Small Savings

The Small Savings Scheme is intended to popularise thrift and permit the participation of all classes of people in the mobilisation of financial resources for national development by providing a simple banking system with easy access, security of investment coupled with good returns and liquidity of holdings. The deposits in the Small Savings Scheme form part of the internal capital receipts of the Government of India and have become an important instrument of resource mobilisation. These schemes are generally operated through post offices.

The following schemes are under implementation in the district too.-

1. National Savings Scheme, 1992; 2. Monthly Income Scheme; 3. Post Office Savings Account; 4. 1,2,3 and 5 years Post Office Time Deposit; 5. Recurring Deposit; 6. National Savings Certificate- VIII Issue; 7. Indira Vikas Patra; 8. Kisan Vikas Patra; 9. Public Provident Fund; and 10. Deposit Scheme for retiring government employees' 1989.

These schemes are implemented with the objectives to,

i) promote and faster the habit of thrift among the people; ii) channalise the savings of all the sections of the people with investment in small savings schemes voluntarily; iii) select, train and motivate extension workers, *viz.*,authorised agents, group leaders, etc., for promotion work; and iv) co-ordinate with state governments and postal and telecommunication department and other official and non-official agencies for the development activities.

In order to induce the people to save under various small saving schemes, various attractive prize schemes are introduced by the Government of Tamil Nadu. The government is offering investors, incentive, agents incentive, free gift coupon at district level and state level and brokerage scheme.

*Investors Incentive:-*

Under this an investor who invests Rs.1000/- and more under small savings schemes, except post office savings account, is entitled for two per cent incentive. In cases of N.S.C., N.S.S., P.P.F., K.V.P., DSRG and 3 and 5 years TD and 1 (one) per cent incentive for one year and two years TD and 5 year TD.

*Agents Incentive:-*

Under this scheme, agents are entitled for incentive at the rate of one per cent of total business done by them which is on par with Government of India.

*Free Gift Coupon:-*

Under Free Gift Coupon Scheme at the district level, an investor is eligible for one free gift coupon for every Rs.500/- and under Free Gift Coupon at regional level, an investor is eligible for one free gift coupon for every Rs.2,000/-.

*Brokerage Scheme:-*

Under this scheme, private institutions, non-banking financial companies like hire purchase and leasing companies, undertakings of Government of India are eligible for two per cent commission for their investment under 5½ years K.V.P. (Kisan Vikas Patra) by National Savings Certificate, VIII issue and three and five years' Post Office Time Deposit.

Small Savings Scheme is nothing but the internal borrowing from the public and make a capital formation from the small savings net collection. The Government of India release 75 per cent of loan assistance to the Government of Tamil Nadu as a soft loan repayable in 25 years with an initial moratorium period of five years. Hence, the investment by the public under the small savings scheme is utilised for the welfare and benefits of the public in the state and in the districts.

The government have fixed a small savings target of Rs.32 crore (net) for the year 1993-94 to this district. The achievement made during 1972-73 to 1993-94 is given in the table under.

Small savings amount targetted and achieved in Tiruchirappalli district:-[47]

| Year | Target | Gross | Net |
|---|---|---|---|
| | (Rupees in lakhs) | | |
| 1972-73 | -- | 446.39 | 92.34 |
| 1973-74 | -- | 380.23 | 74.46 |
| 1974-75 | -- | 623.73 | 106.86 |
| 1975-76 | -- | 622.36 | 162.56 |
| 1976-77 | -- | 613.60 | 49.78 |
| 1977-78 | -- | 780.59 | 101.96 |
| 1978-79 | -- | 915.77 | 134.99 |
| 1979-80 | -- | 1102.79 | 257.14 |
| 1980-81 | 300 | 1174.11 | 187.91 |
| 1981-82 | 300 | 1541.14 | 404.81 |
| 1982-83 | 330 | 1575.90 | 365.38 |
| 1983-84 | 400 | 1669.61 | 520.62 |
| 1984-85 | 525 | 2452.64 | 797.11 |
| 1985-86 | 1080 | 2528.08 | 658.35 |
| 1986-87 | 1566 | 2440.90 | 362.45 |
| 1987-88 | 1600 | 2944.00 | 479.00 |
| 1988-89 | 1200 | 3257.53 | 355.32 |
| 1989-90 | 2100 | 4315.00 | 1087.00 |
| 1990-91 | 2200 | 5144.00 | 2349.00 |
| 1991-92 | 2700 | 7770.00 | 3250.00 |
| 1992-93 | 3000 | 11455.00 | 3375.00 |
| 1993-94 | 3200 | 13592.00 | 3512.00 |

The table presented above would reveal that contrary to expectations not only the target was achieved but, it was surpassed against one's expectations. This may mainly be attributed to the incentives,the chief among them ralates to income tax, which attract the investors.

**Currency and coinage:**

Coinage in the Tamil country dates back in antiquity presenting a picture of an almost continuous minting of currencies from the early centuries.[48] The oldest coin found in the southern districts,so far are flat thin rectangular, quadrilateral or irregularly shaped silver pieces weighing between 50 and 60 grains bearing distinctively Buddhistic devices incurved or punched on them. The Pandiyas period and the early Christian eras are represented by an interesting series of coins. But the Cheras and Cholas are not adequately represented by any specific issue of coins.

Rare coins were found in the excavations held in the Amaravathi river bed, Karur in Tiruchirappalli district. During the recent past, several Sangam period Chera coin were discovered from the river bed. Along the Chera coins, Pandya coins and Chola coins of Sangam period have also

# SANGAM PERIOD CHERA COINS FROM AMARAVATHI RIVER BED, KARUR

**Coin No.1**

Obverse

Reverse

Metal - copper; Size - 1.9 cm x 1.8 cm; Weight - 7.7 gms.

Obverse: Battle - axe on the left, bow and arrow on the centre, snake like symbol on the right extreme. Taurine symbols are seen floating among the above three symbols.

Reverse: Bow and arrow.

**Coin no.2**

Obverse

Reverse

Metal - copper; Size - 2 cm x 2 cm; Weight - 9.9 gms.

Obverse: Elephant in the middle, facing right. Behind the elephant a tree in railing. Above the head of the elephant a flower with six petals. On the top, below the border from left to right, a three arched hill with a cresent above, flag staff, axe and conch. Bolow the three arched hill there is a plough.

Reverse: Bow and arrow symbol with ankusa (goad) below the bow.

There are two taurines on either side of the arrow.

**Coin no.3**

Obverse Reverse

Metal - silver; Size - 1.9 cm dia; Weight - 2.3 gms.

Obverse: Portrait of a king with clear shaven head, facing right, protruding nose with a pointed tip, long ear, without ear ring. There is a legend above the head in Tamil language and in Tamil - Brahmi script. There are seven characters and the legend is *Kuttuvan Kotai.*

Reverse: Blank.

The coin may belong to 1st c. A.D. and was issued by a Sangam period Chera king.

**Coin No.4**

Obverse Reverse

Metal - copper; Size - 2.1 cm dia; Weight - 6.5 gms.

Obverse: A warrior inside a gate, with a sword in his right arm and shield in his left arm. There is a tree in railing on the right side and a legend in Tamil - Brahmi script is struck above the gate, starting from left. The legend is Kolirumpurai.

Reverse: Bow and arrow symbol in the bottom centre. On the left

there is a six arched hill. On the right there is a tank with two fishes. Above these three symbols there is a river symbol and on that there are five fish symbols floating. This coin belongs to a Sangam period Chera king and can be dated to 1st c. B.C. or 1st c. A.D.

**Roman Imperial Coins from Amaravathi river bed, Karur**

**Coin No.1**

Obverse

Reverse

Shape - Round; Metal - silver; Size - 18 mm. dia; Weight - 2.7 gms.

Obverse: Bust of Venus facing right.

Reverse: Octavian bear headed with spear. There is a legend. The legend is CEASAR DIVI. Period - 31-29 B.C.

**Coin No.2**

Obverse

Reverse

Shape-Round; Metal - billion; Size - 19 mm dia;
Weight-7.19 gms.

Obverse: Portrait of Emperor Diocletian. Legend not clear.

Reverse: Pax, holds olive - branch and septre.

It is the coin of Roman Egypt. The coin can be dated to 286 A.D.

been collected. The length of these coins are 1.9 cm., width 2.1 cms. and the weight is 7.100 gm.

On the obverse side, elephant faces the right. Above, a rectangular tank with four fishes is found. Above the tank is a three arched hill in an inverted position. Below the elephant, we see a line of fishes arranged from left to right. To the left of the elephant is a tree in railing and above that the bottom portion of a three arched hill is seen. On the right hand side top, there is found a portion of a flag mast in an inverted position., On the reverse side of the coin, a tiger with a raised tail is depicted. The symbol is punched. On all the Chola coins a uniform pattern of symbol is seen. Standing tiger symbol is struck on the reverse. Similarly, in this coin also a standing tiger is seen. It is punched instead of die struck. Till now, no Chola coin with symbols like three arched hill flag staff, four fishes in a tank or elephant similar in shape to that found in punch marked coin is reported. This is a very rare coin which may be a copy of the silver punch marked coin. The period of the coin may either be 2 century B.C. or 1 century B.C.[49]

In 1806 five coins (aurai) of Augustus, Tiberius Claudius were found in Karur. Similarly, during 1878 about 500 coins of silver were found in a pot. (Some coins weighed about 58 gm. and some others weighed about 3.75gm). About two third of them were melted immediately and the rest came to the possession of one Rev. Héndry Little. He reported about 27 coins of Augustus, and 90 coins of Tiberius in his possession, whereas, in 1884, 5 aurai including one of Claudius came to light. In 1888, and in 1904, coins of Augustus and Tiberius and of Marcus Aurdius were found in this region. Recently, in 1991, one silver Roman coin was found in the excavation at Karur. This highly corroded coin depicts the head of a king facing right. This king may probably be Augustus. A gold aureus of Claudius has been picked up in the same year from the Amaravathi river bed at Karur.[50]

Karur town on the banks of the Amaravathi and the river bed was a treasure house of gold, silver and bronze coins both of Indian and foreign origin. Over 75 per cent of the coins of Roman period collected from various parts of the country were from this region. A rare silver coin weighing about 2,200 milligrams with the width of 18 millimeter was found in this river bed. The abverse side of this coin contains Tamil and Brahmi script with a bust size figure of the Chera king Cheramakothai in the middle. It is believed that this silver coin might have been issued by Chera King Makkothai. Apart from these coins, copper coins belonging to Chera King Erumporai were also found in the Amaravathi river bed. From the shape of letters found in these coins it is believed that these coins were issued in the begining of the Christian era. The word "Kol Erumporai" (கொல் இரும்பொறை)in Tamil Brahmi script is found near the edge of the coin. The inscriptions and brilliant royal portraits on the coins proved

how important an international trade center that Karur was in those distant times.

Karur, during the Chera period, had contacts with Mesopotamia, Macedonia, Phonecia, etc., as has been proved from the Copper coins dating from 2 Century B.C. to 1 Century B.C. The traders from these countries might have come to the ancient seaport of Musiri (now in Kerala coast) which may probably refer to Murasipattnam in Malabar coast, traversed the land route to Karur through the Palghat pass to buy spices, sandalwood, ivory and textiles.[51]

In the Vijayanagar period, Vira Narasimha and his immediate successors, especially Krishnaraya, were men of enterprise and ability and they had extended their dominions considerably to the south and ruled those places by placing their lieutenants in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Madurai, Mysore, etc.[52] The rulers of Vijayanagar empire issued a variety of coins in gold and copper in large numbers. A few silver specimens are attributed to Devaraya but their genuineness is still in question.

Majority of the Vijayanagara rulers have issued coins. Harihara, Vira Bhupati, Vijaya Bukka, Mallikarjuna, Devaraya, Krishnadevaraya, Achyutaraya, Ramaraya are among the Rayas of Vijayanagara whose reigns are represented by their coins. Among these coins the copper issues of Devaraya bearing the bull on the obverse and the Kannada legend "Devaraya" on the reverse are numerous. The gold pagodas of almost all the rulers are fairly common and some of them with their fractions are still found.

The earlier issues of Vijayanagara currency bear distinct figures of Saivite deities, such as Siva and Parvati with the names of the rulers inscribed in Kannada on them. On the later issues of the 15, 16 centuries A.D., the figures of Vaishnavite deities and legends in Nagari are found.

Gold pagodas of Harihara and Devaraya-I portray Siva and Parvati replaced by the bull on those of Vijaya Bukkaraya and Devaraya. The figures of Vishnu and his two consorts are represented on the later Vijayanagara issues, the Gandabherunda a mythical two headed eagle on those of Achyutaraya, a figure of Hanuman on the coins of Bhupatiraya and Garuda and Balakrishna on those of Krishnadevaraya. The Vijayanagara coinage served as currency in South India until the advent of the Europeans in the 17 century A.D.[53]

In the modern period particularly after the arrival of the European Trading Companies in South India, there were no less than fourteen different kinds of rupee in circulation. They were Masulipattnam, Chennai, Jaganaikpuram, Surat, Adoni, Bombay, Arcot, Pondicherry, Calcutta, Bengal, Raichore, Nagpore, Aurangabad, and Benares. The rate of exchange between the gold star pagoda which was the basis of currency and the silver Arcot rupee was constantly fluctuating owing to arrivals of silver or shortage of gold.

When the British became the overlords in India, they felt the necessity for a uniform coinage. In 1835 AD a new type of gold double mohar was issued with a face value of 30 rupees, one mohar of 15 rupees, 10 rupees and five rupees and also silver rupee, half rupee and quarter rupee coins with the head of king Willium-IV on the obverse and the value in Persian, Nagari and English on the reverse.[54]

The authority of the East India Company was superseded by that of the Crown, following the uprisings of 1857, and thereafter in 1862 first coin of purely regal type was issued. The rupee was later standardised in 1885 at 180 grains weight. It was divided into 16 annas and the anna into 12 paise each. The coins in circulation were rupee, eight anna, four anna, two anna, one anna, half anna, quarter anna and one pie pieces. Currency notes in the denomination of one rupee, five rupees, ten rupees, hundred rupees, and thousand rupees were in circulation. The only local term for a coin currently in the state and surrounding districts was 'panam' which, though actually means $\frac{1}{8}$th of a rupee, means only 'money'. Throughout the period of British rule in India, this system of coinage continued in the district. But the coins introduced by the British were gradually withdrawn after 1957 (with the introduction of the 'Decimal Coinage System').

*Decimal Coinage System:-*

With the introduction of the Decimal Coinage System in April 1957, came the clean easy division of the rupee into one hundred parts - the unit being called naya paisa and later just paisa. Later, in 1984, the Government of India, decided to abolish the one paise, two paise and three paise coins as the minting of such coins was no longer economical.

At present, we are having 5 paise, 10 paise, 20 paise, 25 paise, 50 paise, 1 rupee, 2 rupees and 5 rupees coins in circulation. Regarding currency notes, one rupee, two rupees, five rupees, ten trupees, twenty rupees, fifty rupees, hundred rupees and five hundred rupees currency notes are in circulation.

## Trade and commerce

*Commodities of Trade:-*

Tiruchirappalli is essentially an agricultural district and paddy is the predominant crop grown. The other chief food crops of the district are cholam, cumbu, and varagu. There are also limited extents of samai, ragi, korra and maize. Among the commercial crops, pulses, redgram and groundnut deserve special mention. Cotton, banana, tobacco and sugarcane are also grown.

The tobacco grown in the district is sent to various parts of the state. Some quality tobacco is utilised for making cheroots which are exported to various places of India and abroad as well, and have earned a good reputation. However, in recent decades, there has been a decline in

the cheroot trade at Tiruchirappalli due to competition of the milder and better rolled cheroots which are produced at Dindigul and Chennai.

Trade in the sugarcane grown along the banks of the Cauvery is flourishing in the district. The five sugar factories in the district at Iraiyalur, Pettavaithalai, Perambalur, Karur, and Kottur are fed by sugarcane grown in those regions. In Udayarpalayam and Alangudi taluks cashewnut is extensively grown.

Chinna Dharapuram, 36 km. South of Karur, is the centre of an area where saffron, groundnuts, grains and plantains are grown. These produce are marketed at Dharapuram and Udumalpet in Coimbatore district and also at Karur. Between the north and south bank of the Cauvery, there is considerable movement of produce, the increase of which has been greatly facilitated by the bridge across the river Cauvery at Pugalur.

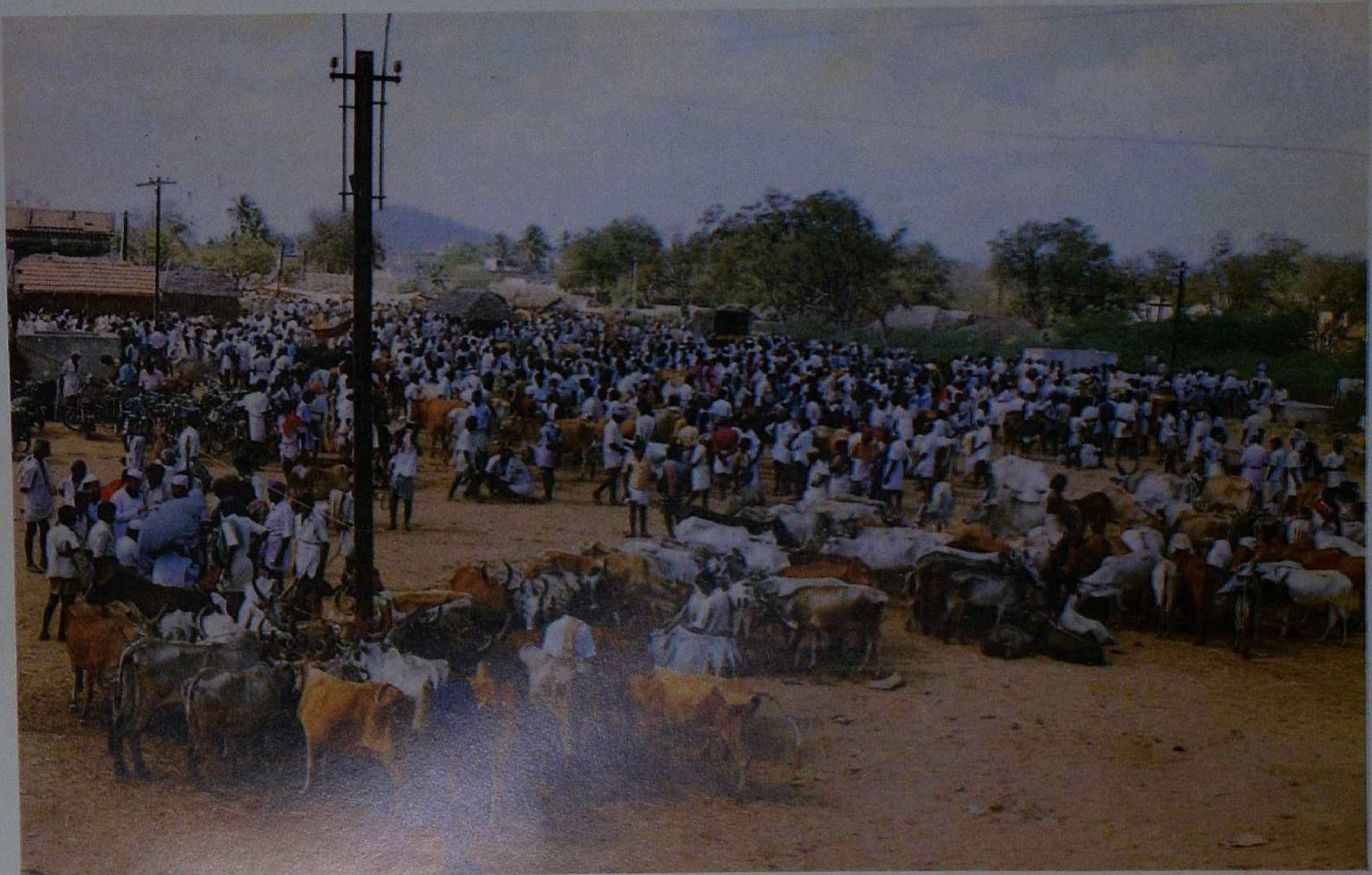
Considerable trade in cotton fabrics goes on in the district. Valuable cloths of various kinds made of mixed silk and cotton are produced in the district on a large scale. Woraiyur, Poovalur and Thiruveppur are noted for the fine variety of Kodambakkam, bumper and high count cotton sarees. Besides, the articles made in the district include bed-sheets, towels, checks, napkins, carpets, longcloth, turkish towels etc. Karur deserves a special mention in this regard as the bed-sheets, pillow-covers and napkins made here have earned a countrywide reputation. It earns a considerable foreign exchange, through exportation of these articles. Woollen carpets are made at Ranjangudi. Muruhur in Musiri was once famous for trade in woollen, carpets. In Perambalur also woollen carpets are made.

Mats made of Korai grass is produced in large numbers in many villages in the low lands of the district. The chief centres of this trade are Woraiyur, Pettavaithalai, Talakkodi, Kattalai, Karambakudi and Unniyur. The korai grass is chiefly grown on the local padugais and is also imported from Thanjavur district.

A good deal of trading is done in ornamental metal articles. Bell-metal tops for bullocks are made at Vengampatti, a village in Kulithalai taluk. Decorated plates and vessels of brass and zinc are made by the blacksmiths at Tiruchirappalli town and Ponnamaravathi and fancy silver articles of many kinds are made by the silver smiths of Woraiyur in Tiruchirappalli. Brass house hold materials are made on a large scale in Jayankonda Cholapuram in the Udayarpalayam taluk.

Manapparai has earned a very good reputation for the manufacture of agricultural instruments like spades, kondalams and plough shovels. These compare favourably with those made by reputed large scale undertakings. These tools are sent to Coimbatore, Salem and other districts of the state for marketing.

The chief exports from Tiruchirappalli district are paddy, cotton, groundnut, plantains, coconuts, betel leaf, cotton lungis, cotton fabrics



Cattle Fair, Manaparai

both fine and coarse (especially from Udayarpalyam taluk) carpets, blankets, mats, baskets, bangles, shoes, tanned-skin, castor-oil, oil cake, saltpetre stone, cigars, soap, buffaloes, sheep and goats. The most important of the imports are good cloths of silk and cotton for men and women, carpets, household vessels, raw-hides, bangles, glassware, raw tobacco and ploughing cattle.

Tiruchirappalli town is an important centre of all trades in the district. All surplus produce, after meeting the local demand, are brought to the Gandhi Market where there are wholesalers and retailers for all commodities.

Karur is a minor exporting centre for jaggery. Ariyalur is a minor exporting centre for chillies and coriander. Manapparai is a similar centre for chillies, tamarind and blackgram. Thuraiyur is also noted for chillies and coriander. Sengal in Kulitalai taluk is a big production centre for redgram, dhal of excellent quality, which is marketed to all places in the state through dealers in Karur, Mayanur and Tiruchirappalli. Kattupputhur and Thottiyam are noted for the export of plantains. They are taken by lorry loads and sometimes by rail to Chennai, Bangalore, Bombay and other places. Betal leaves are transported mainly from Pugalur Vedichipalayam, Thottiyam and Lalapettai by lorries as well as by rail to distant placed like Nagpur, Bombay, Calcutta etc.

With the exception of jaggery which passes direct to the wholesaler from the producers and then to the retail market in various places in the district, all other commodities come to the local retail market and from there to various shandies in the district. The surplus goes to the wholesalers at Tiruchirappalli. A few dealers from Madurai district and Kumbakonam in Thanjavur district make purchases in Manapparai and Jayankonda Cholapuram respectively and transport the stocks direct to their places.

The following are the important trade centres for retail sales and for the disposal of surplus stocks to the wholesales:-

| | *Centre* | *Name of the commodity* |
|---|---|---|
| | *1.* | *2.* |
| 1. | Alangudi | Groundnut, paddy and cashewnut |
| 2. | Keeranur | -do- |
| 3. | Andimadam | Groundnut, chillies & cashewnut. |
| 4. | Sendurai | Groundnut, cashewnut. |
| 5. | Thuraiyur | Groundnut, chillies. |
| 6. | Manapparai | Groundnut, gingelly and cotton |
| 7. | Karur | Tobacco, groundnut, chillies. |
| 8. | Ariyalur | Chillies and groundnut. |

| 1. | | 2. |
|---|---|---|
| 9. | Jayankonda Cholapuram | Groundnut. |
| 10. | Perambalur | Groundnut, Chillies, paddy and dhals. |
| 11. | Irumboodipatti near Kulithalai | All grains. |
| 12. | Uppidamangalam | -do- |
| 13. | Thottiyam | Paddy and chillies |
| 14. | Thathiangar pettai | Chillies |
| 15. | Uppiliyapuram | Groundnut |
| 16. | Manachanallur | Rice |
| 17. | Lalgudi | Paddy, blackgram and green gram. |
| 18. | Aravakurichi | Cotton and groundnut. |

*Regulated Markets:-*

The common practice in ancient days, with a predominantly self-sufficient village economy, was for the grower to barter, his surplus goods for the goods and services required by him. Gradually marketing became more and more organised with the improvement in transport services. Commodities began to move from surplus to deficit areas. Merchants to render the service of buying at some places and selling at others, came into existence. Soon trading centres sprung which in turn became urbanised. Marketing functions became specialised. Assembling of commodities in central markets came about. Simultaneously, progressive science ushered in the machine age. Industries depending on agricultural raw materials like cotton and oil seeds were started. These raw materials were converted into consumer goods. The ryot who started as a subsistence farmer found opportunities to increase his income from the land by substituting commercial crops for food crops. Increase in commercial crops and their large turnover led to the erection of produce exchanges. Thus the process of marketing has evolved from a simple system of barter to the complicated machine that we see today. [55]

The "shandies" are of ancient origin and are a social commitment of the village system, wherever there was a need for the exchange of surplus commodities. These places of exchange became gradually fixed and people gathered in the same place for buying and selling. These village shandies helped a good deal in the sale of village produce and today the village weekly markets are places of brisk trade where business of all kinds is transacted. They perform the dual functions of helping the ryot to buy his needs and of enabling him to dispose of his surplus.[56] Thus, came into being the marketing committees.

In Tiruchirappalli district, a Market Committee was established on 22 April 1958, in accordance with the provisions made in the Commercial Crops Market Act of 1933, keeping Tiruchirappalli town as headquarters having jurisdiction over the entire Tiruchirappalli district. Introducing some changes in this act, the Madras Agricultural Products Marketing Act came into being in 1959.[57] The Madras Agricultural Produce Markets Act 1959 (Madras Act No.23 of 1959) was in force in the district to provide better regulation of buying and selling of agricultural produce such as groundnut, chillies, gingelly, paddy, cashewnut, sugarcane, jaggery and jaggery powder for the whole district and tobacco (for Karur alone) and the establishment and proper administration of markets for notified agricultural produce. In 1987, certain changes were made in the Madras Agricultural Products Markets Act 1959 for the efficient functioning of the regulated markets.

In Tiruchirappalli district, there are four large markets situated at Ariyalur, Jayankondam, Tiruchirappalli and Karur.[58] Among the four, Ariyalur market is the largest one having a capacity of handling 600 tonnes per day. There are 12 medium markets, one each at Mannachanallur, Manamadurai, Irumboothipalam, Thuraiyur, Andimadam, Thuvarankurichi, Thennilai, Varichettipalayam, Lalgudi, Pullambadi, Vaiyampatti and Vikramangalam. There are six small markets functioning at Chinnatharapuram, Arumbavoor, Perambalur, Thottiyam, Kulithalai, and Thathangiyarpet.

Regulated markets functioning at Jayankonda Cholapuram and Ariyalur are provided with the branches of nationalised banks in their premises. These branches catering to the requirements of the business people function from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. in the evenings.

Rs. 20 crores worth of groundnuts, gingelly, cashewnuts etc., are sold in the regulated market at Jayankonda cholapuram per year where as in the Ariyalur regulated market. Rs. 10 crore worth of gingelly, groundnuts, chillies, coriander, maize, ragi, jawar, and other agricultural products are sold per annum. Apart from these, about 50 private shandies are selling agricultural products worth of Rs. 20 crores in this district.

List of regulated markets in Tiruchirappalli district the date of establishment of these markets and the commodities they deal:-

| *Sl. no.* | *Location where the regulated market is situated* | *Date of establishment* | *Details of the building own* | *Rent* | *Area of the market (in acres)* | *Commodities dealt in these markets.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* |
| 1. | Jayankondan | 10 January 59 | Own | - | 6.95 | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, cashewnuts, jaggery, jawar, maize, ragi, coriander black gram, cotton, turmeric and tapioca. |
| 2. | Karur | 27 May 59 | " | - | 10.98 | -do- and tobacco |
| 3. | Ariyalur | 22 June 69 | " | - | 2.36 | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, chillies, cashewnuts, jaggery, jawar, maize, ragi, coriander black gram, cotton, turmeric and tapioca. |
| 4. | Manapparai | 3 February 63 | " | - | 1.68 | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, cashewnuts, jaggery, jawar, maize ragi, coriander black gram and cotton. |
| 5. | Andimadam | 5 March 63 | Own | - | 2.00 | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, cashewnuts, jawar, maize |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | ragi, coriander and black gram. |
| 6. | Thuraiyur | 13 September 63 | " | - | 5.52 | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, chillies, cashewnuts, jawar, maize, ragi, coriander and tapioca. |
| 7. | Perambalur | 15 May 70 | " | Rented | - | Groundnut, gingelly ,paddy chillies, cashewnuts, jawar, maize, ragi, coriander and blackgram. |
| 8. | Lalgudi | 4 October 70 | Own | - | 2.90 | -do- |
| 9. | Tiruchirappalli | 30 March 72 | " | - | 9.34 | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, chillies, cashewnuts, jawar, maize, ragi, coriander tapioca, turmeric and cotton. |
| 10. | Thottiam | 6 July 72 | " | - | - | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, jawar, maize ragi, tapioca and cotton. |
| 11. | Manachanallur | 14 February 73 | " | - | 5.00 | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, jawar, maize, ragi, coriander tapioca and blackgram. |
| 12. | Kulithalai | 8 June 76 | - | Rented | - | Groundnut, gingelly, paddy, chillies, cashewnuts, jawar, maize, |

| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. | 5. | 6. | 7. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | ragi, coriander tapioca jaggery, blackgram, turmeric and cotton. |
| 13. | Thuvarankurichi | 23 December 73 | Own | - | 9.29 | -do- |
| 14. | Chinna-dharapuram | 30 March81 | - | Rented | - | Gingelly Paddy, jawar, maize and ragi. |
| 15. | Irumboo-thipatti | 22 May 92 | Own | - | 6.16 | Groundnut, gingelly and chillies. |
| 16. | Pullambadi | 10 July 92 | - | Rented | - | Groundnut, gingelly chillies and jaggery. |
| 17. | Kattuputhur | 30 June 93 | - | " | - | Groundnut, chillies, jaggery, coriander, jawar, maize, ragi, turmeric and tapioca. |
| 18. | Mallilickuli | 21 March 85 | - | - | - | Groundnut, gingelly cashewnuts, jawar and paddy. |
| 19. | Thathaiyan-garpettai | 28 January 87 | - | - | - | Groundnut, gingelly, chillies, and paddy. |
| 20. | Thennilai | 21 September 88 | | - | - | Groundnut, gingelly chillies, paddy and tobacco. |

Total income derived and expenditure incurred in the Regulated Markets in Tiruchirappalli District from 1977 to 1991:-[59]

| *Sl. no.* | *Year* | *Income* | *Expenditure* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1976-77 | 19,98,364.40 | 7,87,326.65 |
| 2. | 1977-78 | 21,29,509.30 | 10,82,693.35 |
| 3. | 1978-79 | 25,55,216.60 | 10,56,941.30 |
| 4. | 1979-80 | 24,52,090.75 | 10,74,296.50 |
| 5. | 1980-81 | 28,54,153.55 | 12,60,874.35 |
| 6. | 1981-82 | 23,88,720.50 | 10,52,114.00 |
| 7. | 1982-83 | 27,03,370.55 | 26,16,258.50 |
| 8. | 1983-84 | 24,65,459.25 | 27,90,741.15 |
| 9. | 1984-85 | 26,42,313.00 | 18,31,212.60 |
| 10. | 1985-86 | 29,20,912.65 | 30,96,314.80 |
| 11. | 1986-87 | 28,52,206.25 | 24,01,223.10 |
| 12. | 1987-88 | 30,04,352.95 | 27,01,223.10 |
| 13. | 1988-89 | 32,09,915.60 | 39,38,984.15 |
| 14. | 1989-90 | 27,90,610.85 | 35,85,066.85 |
| 15. | 1990-91 | 40,18,174.95 | 43,16,707.00 |

**Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Limited:**

This federation, also known as TANFED, is an apex level federation in Tamil Nadu engaged in the distribution of Agricultural inputs, *viz.*, fertilisers, seeds, pesticides and agricultural implements, marketing of agricultural commodities and manufacture of certain inputs including fertilizers.

The objectives for which this federation was started are :-

1. Identifying the agricultural input requirement of the farmer members of primary co-operative banks and arranging for storage and distribution of the same to them through co-operative outlets. (2) Providing market support to the affiliated member societies in processing, storing and marketing of agricultural commodities. (3) Building storage facilities of specialised nature for select commodities. (4) Undertaking production and processing of agricultural inputs such as granulated fertilisers, manure mixtures, etc. and, (5) Studying and reviewing the working of affiliated primary co-operative marketing societies and suggest measures for improvements.

As for Tiruchirappalli district, TANFED is fully engaged in the distribution of agricultural inputs and marketing of agricultural commodities. A statement showing the overall performance by TANFED in Tamil Nadu (except Thanjavur and the Nilgiris districts in the distribution of inputs) and the share of operation in Tiruchirappalli district during the last three years is given in *appendix-13.* [60]

**Tiruchirappalli District Chamber of Commerce, Tiruchirappalli:**

In Tiruchirappalli district, the District Chamber of Commerce was established on 5 October 1929.

Members, tradesmen, shop owners, etc., having certificate of registration under TNGST Act, persons connected with trade and commerce having income tax permanent account numbers, bankers, fabricators, manufacturers, Industrialists, having licence under state or central government and registered professionals connected with trade or commerce are qualified to become members of this organisation. Apart from this, registered firms such as representatives of insurance companies, joint stock companies, and companies engaged in trade and commerce as also associations connected with trade are eligible to become members of this Association.

*Objectives:-*

The main objectives of the chamber of commerce are to promote and protect general interest of trade, commerce and manufacture in India or any part there of and in particular of the Tiruchirappalli district and in the line with above object they will conduct themselves in such a way that the well being of the trade and commerce remains on a sound foundation.

In Tiruchirappalli district, the members of the chamber of commerce are mainly dealing with paddy, rice, pulses, foodgrains, gold and silver ornaments, jewellery, artificial diamonds, readymade garments, sarees and men's wear, electric and electronic goods, general consumer items, auto parts, automobile vehicles, iron and steel, hardwares and paints, chemicals, wood and furniture, medical shop, steel furniture, home appliances, book and stationeries, and so many innumerable goods of varying items. These items are either procured within the state or from other states. Some goods and provisions are marketed in our state and some items are exported to other states.

*Achievements of the chamber from inception to date:-*

The Chamber of Commerce had taken steps to avert hardship whenever faced to promote and protect trade, commerce and industry and more particularly in Tiruchirappalli district.

Remedial measures were taken concerning sales tax and other cases, connected with trade and industry. Protection of the general commercial interests of the persons engaged in trade, commerce and industry in particular in Tiruchirappalli district is the purpose of this chamber. Grievances of the traders are represented and suitable remedial measures obtained. Any Act on legislation against the interest of the trade and industry are opposed and due representations are made to the government.[61]

There are other member associations, the list of which is provided in *appendix-14*.

*Merchant Association:-*

Various merchant associations are functioning in this district, with the main object of improving and developing the industries, and trade in which they are involved.[62] They offer advise and help to the members in matters relating to modernisation of industries and manufacture of standardised goods which could

withstand the international competition. These associations join together to solve any problem which arise out of their business. The associations are, further, engaged in mediation of any disputes concerning the trade between the members and outsiders. Some of the associations readily clarify the doubts over matters relating to sales tax and central excise. Associations connected with jewellery, have made arrangements to obtain the Bombay Bullion market rates and inform their members to help in their trading. They take responsibility for correct weights and measures.

**Weights and Measures:**

During the pre-independence period, the F.P.S. system of weights and measures was in vogue. Madras measure like vallam, marakkal, etc., were under use. The Pound System was adopted for weighment. The above F.P.S system which was not uniformly accepted as International system of measures led to a series of malpractices which hampered the national economy.

Before Independence, the following measures for weighing were used in the district:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | toolahs | = | 1pallum |
| 8 | pallums | = | 1 'cutcha' seer |
| 5 | cutcha' Seers | = | 1 Madras visai |
| 25 | pallums | = | 1 'pucka' seer |
| 8 | pucka seers | = | 1 toola (15.4 1b.) |
| 52 | toolahs | = | 1 Candy (493 1b.) |

In the large suburb of Tiruchirappalli called Woriyur the 'pucka' seer was 27½ pallums or 82½ *toolahs* and the *toolah* is 5½ Madras Visai or 660 *toolahs* or 17 lb.

Regarding land measures in the case of dry-taluks or those in which there was not much irrigated land, namely Thuraiyur Velendapuram, Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam, the *'cawny'* was measured with a 24 feet rod as in South Arcot. This rod is said to be 28 country feet. Which makes the foot 10.2857 inches, as in Chengalpattu. In the 'Wet' or irrigated taluks namely Musiri, and Lalgudi a rod of 21 English feet is used. Thus 1 rod square - 1 gooly -4.41 square feet. 100 goolies = m1 cawny =44 100 square feet = 1.01 acre.[63]

The above was the land measure in the entire inam shortriem and zamindary villages only during the British period. In the government villages, the following measures were used:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 | links or 22 yards | = | 1 chain |
| 1000 | square links | = | 1 cent |
| 100 | cent or 1,00,000 links | = | acre |

Grains were measured in the following ordinary table:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 116 | rupees weight | = | 1 paddy |
| 58 | rupees weight | = | 1 half paddy |
| 2 | puddies | = | 1 vullam or half marakkal |
| 4 | puddies | = | 1 marakkal |
| 12 | marakkals | = | 1 cullum |

The half marakkal in Thuraiyur and half paddy in Ariyalur, Keelapaluvur and Udayarpalayam were chiefly used.

For measuring liquids, rupees and grain measures were used. Ghee was sold in retail in the bazaars in *seers* of 75 rupees' weight. In town the grain measure was used by the people for selling ghee in houses. The wholesale measure for ghee is the 'pothy' of 105 *Seers* sub-divided into 8 paunaies or chatties and each paunay into 4 chemboos. The wholesale measure for oil was the 'pody' of 120 seers sub-divided into 6 andams.[64]

The weights and measures introduced by British continued till the metric system came into being.

Government of India, having decided to introduce Metric System of weights and measures enacted, the Standards of Weights and Measures, Act. in 1956. Metric System was introduced in the first instance in the four districts, (Chennai, Chengalpettu, Noth Arcot and South Arcot) from18 October 1958. Gradually, this was introduced in other districts too of Tamil Nadu in a phased manner, one on 1 October 1962 and the other on 1 April 1963 in order to avoid bottlenecks to the consumer and the trader as well. By 1965, the change-over was complete. Eventhough by enforcing this legislation, the old system of weights and measures was dispensed with and the international system of weights and measures (otherwise called the S.I. System) was more suitable and acceptable than the earlier legislation and this Tamil Nadu Weights and Measures Act (Enforcement) 1958 was not so effective as to protect the consumers' interest as a whole. Hence, in addition to adopting the above international system of weights and measures, with a view to protect the consumers' interest as well as to safeguard the industrial progress of the country, the Standards of Weights and Measures Act 1976, the Standards Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules of 1977,etc., were enacted and brought into force in this state with effect from 1 March 1989. The above Acts have three fold objects, *viz.*, commercial transactions, industrial production and public health and human safety, in the field of human activities.

*Commercial transactions:-*

It has to ensure that any article or goods to be sold by weight, measure or number should either be weighed, measured or counted accurately. Further, any articles or goods to be sold in packed form should bear the declaration in writing as to the exact quantity to be delivered.

*Industrial production:-*

The law enforces proper control on the accuracy of measurement or weighment carried out in the industrial fields.

*Public health and human safety:-*

The law ensured the accuracy in the use of clinical thermometer, blood pressure gauges, etc., in order to avoid wrong diagnosis and prescription of incorrect medicines. The enforcement of legislation relating to weights and measures is being carried out by way of making frequent inspections and launching prosecutions against the traders who violate the provisions of the above legislations. Short weighments or short measurements in the ration shop under Public Distribution System, short delivery of petroleum products by the petrol bunk dealers, failure of verification of weights and measures and failure to declare the weight, measure or number of the net contents of the packages and their maximum retail price including taxes, are some of the common violations found among the traders. The inspection office has undertaken various kinds of inspections with a view to detect the malpractices and violations for which they prosecute the traders. The Deputy Controller of Weights and Measures who is the compounding authority in the district level imposes compounding fine under the compounding offences on the erring traders. For example, the amount compounded during 1991 and 1992 are given below:-

*1991 compounding amount.-*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1991 | - | Rs. | 10,050/- |
| February | " | - | Rs. | 10,875/- |
| March | " | - | Rs. | 9,935/- |
| April | " | - | Rs. | 12,000/- |
| May | " | - | Rs. | 12,050/- |
| June | " | - | Rs. | 15,900/- |
| July | " | - | Rs. | 19,000/- |
| August | " | - | Rs. | 25,375/- |
| September | " | - | Rs. | 33,600/- |
| October | " | - | Rs. | 44,175/- |
| November | " | - | Rs. | 22,975/- |
| December | " | - | Rs. | 38,150/- |

*1992 Compounding Amount.-*

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| January | 1992 | - | Rs. | 33,275/- |
| February | " | - | Rs. | 48,550/- |
| March | " | - | Rs. | 75,800/- |
| April | " | - | Rs. | 38,850/- |
| May | " | - | Rs. | 48,150/- |
| June | " | - | Rs. | 55,300/- |
| July | " | - | Rs. | 42,850/- |
| August | " | - | Rs. | 53,950/- |

This apart, the weights and measures which are in use in the railway, post offices, ordnance factory and state government offices such as agricultural department and survey department offices have to be verified periodically by the inspectorate of weights and measures.

The Standard of Weights and Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules 1977, provide the procedure for verification of net contents of the packages manufactured or packed in the industry or in the factory.

The prevailing laws relating to weights and measures have been framed in such a way as to protect consumers' interest in general.[65]

**Trichy District Consumers' Council:-[66]**

The Tiruchirappalli District Consumers' Council which is political and non-profit making organisation was started in 1974 and registered in 1976. The main objectives of this organisation is to educate the consumers to inform the consumers about their problem, to take steps to ameliorate their sufferings and to safeguard the interest of the consumers.

This council is functioning throughout the year without any holidays and the consumers can approach council any time. The council has 62 branches out of which 22 are of women's wings. It has 1000 members in its list which contains a sizeable number of women members.

The council has its meeting on the third Sunday of every month when its members and the branch representatives voice the grievances of the consumers of their areas. These are recorded and appropriate actions are taken to redress the grievances.

To inculcate consumers awareness in the masses, the council makes full use of the mass media like T.V., radio and press. Its office bearers tour regularly to conduct Consumer Education Programme in towns, villages schools and colleges through meetings, discussions, seminars, radio talks and T.V. programmes. This council which is a model to others, has the unique distinction of receiving the third prize under the National Award Scheme for outstanding work in the field of consumer protection twice in 1989 and again in 1991.

This council has helped the consumers who were depositors in some of the financing companies in this district to get compensation and their deposits when these financing companies would try to play foul on the depositors. The council had caused the Central and State government to undertake several public welfare measures either small or big. Whenever illtreatment was caused to women either by their husbands or by their inlaws, the council extends a helping hand to solve the problem either smoothly or through amicable divorce. This council has helped the consumer to have their ration cards which were denied to them for a long time. This has also helped to detect the bogus ration cards. The council always plays vital role in settling any clash bewteen the two groups of people and between rival group of workers etc.

## APPENDIX-1

| Sl.no. | Name of the taluk | No.of licenced pawn brokers |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli | 766 |
| 2. | Karur | 113 |
| 3. | Thuraiyur | |
| 4. | Perambalur | |
| 5. | Kulithalai | N A |
| 6. | Musiri | |
| 7. | Udayarpalayam | |
| 8. | Lalgudi | |
| 9. | Ariyalur | |
| 10. | Manapparai | Not Available |

## APPENDIX-2

**Branch expansion of commercial banks in Tiruchirappalli district - 1980-1992:-**

| Sl.no. | Year | No. of branches | Growth over the previous year |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 1980 | 221 | - |
| 2. | 1981 | 238 | 17 |
| 3. | 1982 | 246 | 8 |
| 4. | 1983 | 274 | 28 |
| 5. | 1984 | 291 | 17 |
| 6. | 1985 | 301 | 10 |
| 7. | 1986 | 301 | - |
| 8. | 1987 | 305 | 4 |
| 9. | 1988 | 314 | 9 |
| 10. | 1989-90 | 316 | 2 |
| 11. | 1990-91 | 316 | - |
| 12. | 1991-92 | 319 | 3 |

## APPENDIX-2 *(contd.)*

**Banking development in Tiruchirappalli district a summary:-**

(Rs. in crores)

| *Year* | *Number of commercial bank branches* | *Total deposits* | *Total advances* | *Priority sector advances* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 221 | 138.36 | 107.57 | 52.14 |
| 1981 | 238 | 155.45 | 134.70 | 63.69 |
| 1982 | 246 | 186.06 | 155.43 | 84.69 |
| 1983 | 274 | 227.57 | 139.54 | 80.10 |
| 1984 | 291 | 257.09 | 170.17 | 99.77 |
| 1985 | 301 | 310.19 | 216.69 | 131.63 |
| 1986 | 301 | 357.46 | 298.04 | 164.01 |
| 1987 | 306 | 419.59 | 338.19 | 188.25 |
| 1988 | 314 | 487.32 | 396.19 | 235.05 |
| 1988-89 | 314 | 513.12 | 422.86 | 261.39 |
| 1989-90 | 316 | 586.09 | 476.91 | 288.76 |
| 1990-91 | 316 | 672.87 | 582.75 | 338.39 |
| 1991-92 | 319 | 811.59 | 702.94 | 412.44 |

**Demand, recovery and overdue of priority sector advances of financial institutions in Tiruchirappalli district - a summary:-**

( Rs. in crores)

| *Year* | *Demand* | *Recovery* | *Overdue* | *Percentage of overdue* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 86.06 | 44.34 | 41.72 | 48.5 |
| 1986 | 97.66 | 52.17 | 45.49 | 46.6 |
| 1987 | 129.13 | 85.87 | 43.26 | 33.5 |
| 1988 | 109.87 | 67.49 | 42.38 | 38.6 |
| 1989 | 170.44 | 110.22 | 60.32 | 35.6 |
| 1990 | 167.89 | 100.45 | 67.44 | 40.2 |
| 1991 | 174.28 | 103.85 | 70.43 | 40.4 |

**Implementation of annual, credit- plan - a summary**

(Rs. in crores)

| *Year* | *Credit plan* | *Achievement* | *Percentage of achievement* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* |
| 1980 | 22.61 | 29.57 | 130.78 |
| 1981 | 32.37 | 52.12 | 161.01 |
| 1982 | 42.07 | 41.89 | 99.57 |
| 1983 | 49.35 | 48.71 | 98.70 |
| 1984 | 49.94 | 62.23 | 124.61 |

**APPENDIX-2** *(contd.)*

| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1985 | 55.25 | 100.19 | 181.34 |
| 1986 | 63.12 | 105.27 | 166.78 |
| 1987 | 100.43 | 112.96 | 112.48 |
| 1988-89 | 114.17 | 172.04 | 150.68 |
| 1989-90 | 133.21 | 134.07 | 100.65 |
| 1990-91 | 147.75 | 154.87 | 104.82 |
| 1991-92 | 161.88 | 162.02 | 100.09 |

**Credit target and achievement under agriculture in the annual action plans of Tiruchirappalli district 1980-1993:-**

(Rs. in crores)

| *Year* | *Credit target* | *Credit achievement* | *Percentage of achievement* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 19.25 | 21.48 | 111.58 |
| 1981 | 26.40 | 33.47 | 126.78 |
| 1982 | 34.34 | 27.79 | 80.93 |
| 1983 | 41.02 | 24.71 | 60.24 |
| 1984 | 39.93 | 33.23 | 83.22 |
| 1985 | 43.76 | 60.25 | 137.68 |
| 1986 | 48.81 | 73.51 | 150.60 |
| 1987 | 64.62 | 79.89 | 123.63 |
| 1988 | 74.27 | 85.26 | 114.80 |
| 1989 | 74.27 | 108.44 | 146.00 |
| 1990 | 80.91 | 83.16 | 103.00 |
| 1991 | 93.91 | 107.75 | 115.00 |
| 1992 | 112.13 | 112.16 | 100.00 |
| 1993 | 121.00 | 127.08 | 105.00 |

* Achievements is for 15 months (01 January 1988 to 31 March 1989).

## APPENDIX-2 *(contd.)*

**Credit target and achievement under industries in the annual action plans of Tiruchirappalli district 1980-1993:-**

(Rs. in crores)

| *Year* | *Credit target* | *Credit achievement* | *Percentage of achievement* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 2.04 | 3.51 | 172.06 |
| 1981 | 3.46 | 9.84 | 284.39 |
| 1982 | 4.17 | 7.64 | 183.21 |
| 1983 | 4.64 | 16.44 | 354.31 |
| 1984 | 6.00 | 17.48 | 291.33 |
| 1985 | 6.39 | 21.72 | 339.91 |
| 1986 | 7.35 | 15.59 | 212.11 |
| 1987 | 17.49 | 15.06 | 86.11 |
| 1988 | 18.55 | 15.78 | 85.07 |
| 1989 | 18.55 | 21.15 | 114.00 |
| 1990 | 23.71 | 18.40 | 78.00 |
| 1991 | 24.71 | 24.58 | 99.00 |
| 1992 | 19.17 | 17.62 | 91.00 |
| 1993 | 26.33 | 15.83 | 60.00 |

**Credit target and achievement under services in the annual action plans of Tiruchirappalli district 1980-1993:-**

(Rs. in crores)

| *Year* | *Credit target* | *Credit achievement* | *Percentage of achievement* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1980 | 1.32 | 4.58 | 346.97 |
| 1981 | 2.51 | 8.81 | 351.00 |
| 1982 | 3.56 | 6.46 | 181.46 |
| 1983 | 3.69 | 7.56 | 204.88 |
| 1984 | 4.01 | 11.52 | 287.28 |
| 1985 | 5.10 | 18.22 | 357.25 |
| 1986 | 6.96 | 16.17 | 232.33 |
| 1987 | 18.32 | 18.01 | 98.31 |
| 1988 | 21.35 | 26.96 | 126.28 |
| 1989 | 21.35 | 38.58 | 181.00 |
| 1990 | 28.59 | 22.48 | 78.00 |
| 1991 | 29.12 | 24.74 | 85.00 |
| 1992 | 30.57 | 24.16 | 78.00 |
| 1993 | 30.25 | 18.52 | 61.00 |

## APPENDIX - 3

**Annexure -Details of refinance disbursement during 1982-87 :-**

| Sl. no. | Purposes | 1982-83 | | | 1983-84 | | | 1984-85 | | | 1985-86 | | | 1986-87 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C | A | B | C |
| 1. | Minor Irrigation | 588 | 43 | 7.31 | 727 | 76 | 10.45 | 1992 | 147 | 7.38 | 2102 | 160 | 7.61 | 1897 | 199 | 10.49 |
| 2. | Land Development | 7 | - | - | 8 | - | - | 11 | - | - | 1 | - | - | 10 | - | - |
| 3. | Farm Mechanisation | 551 | 42 | 7.62 | 681 | 37 | 5.43 | 929 | 45 | 4.84 | 817 | 62 | 7.59 | 940 | 88 | 9.36 |
| 4. | Poultry/Sheep/Goat, Piggery | 210 | 9 | 4.28 | 258 | 16 | 6.20 | 353 | 44 | 12.46 | 611 | 48 | 7.85 | 316 | 31 | 9.81 |
| 5. | Fishery | 9 | - | - | 12 | - | - | 16 | - | - | 47 | - | - | 192 | - | - |
| 6. | Dairy Development | 46 | 3 | 6.52 | 56 | 4 | 7.14 | 77 | 4 | 5.19 | 374 | 12 | 3.21 | 538 | 14 | 2,60 |
| 7. | Storage/Market Yards | 33 | - | - | 41 | - | - | 56 | - | - | .2 | - | - | 156 | - | - |
| 8. | Forestry | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | 6 | 1 | 16.66 |
| 9. | National Bio-gas Development | 64 | 6 | 9.37 | 80 | 4 | 5.00 | 110 | 6 | 5.45 | 359 | 28 | 7.80 | 386 | 32 | 8.29 |
| 10. | Non-Farm Sector | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 26 | 3 | 11.53 | 65 | 7 | 10.77 |
| 11. | Others | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 44 | 2 | 4.55 | 156 | 5 | 3.20 |
| 12. | IRDP | 2172 | 167 | 7.69 | 2801 | 203 | 7.25 | 3822 | 231 | 6.04 | 2677 | 224 | 8.37 | 3042 | 222 | 7.30 |
| 13. | Plantation/ Horticulture | 134 | 2 | 1.49 | 165 | 5 | 3.03 | 225 | 4 | 1.78 | 344 | 5 | 1.45 | 368 | 6 | 1.63 |
| | | 3814 | 272 | 7.13 | 4829 | 345 | 7.14 | 6591 | 481 | 7.29 | 7405 | 544 | 7.35 | 8072 | 605 | 7.50 |

A. Disbursement in Tamilnadu; B. Disbursement in Tiruchirappalli; C. Share of Tiruchirappalli in percentage.

## APPENDIX -3 *(contd.)*

**Purposewise refinance disbursed by National Bank in development credit in Tiruchirappalli district as compared with Tamil Nadu** - Year 1987-88:- 1993-94

| *Sl.no.* | *Purpose* | *Tamil Nadu* | *Tiruchirappalli* | *Share of Tiruchirappalli in Tamil Nadu* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (Rs. in. lakhs) | | |
| 1. | Minor Irrigation | 188.00 | 54.398 | 28.94 |
| 2. | Land Development | 43.00 | 1.914 | 4.45 |
| 3. | Farm Mechanisation | 848.00 | 99.147 | 11.69 |
| 4. | Plantation and Horticulture | 519.00 | 6.914 | 1.33 |
| 5. | Dairy | 637.00 | 14.930 | 2.34 |
| 6. | Forestry | 25.00 | 1.722 | 6.89 |
| 7. | Poultry | 280.00 | 6,370 | 2.28 |
| 8. | S/G/P | 428.00 | 82.977 | 19.39 |
| 9. | IRDP | 3423.00 | 247.356 | 7.23 |
| 10. | REC | 798.00 | 80.205 | 10.05 |
| 11. | Bio-gas | 307.00 | 20.812 | 9.39 |
| 12. | Others | 472.00 | 3.138 | 0.66 |
| 13. | Non-Farm Sector | 204.00 | 20.253 | 9.93 |
| 14. | MAP | 884.00 | 62.746 | 7.10 |
| | Total | 9,056.00 | 710.882 | 7.85 |

## APPENDIX -3 *(contd.)*

**Purposewise refinance disbursed by National Bank in development credit in Tiruchirappalli district as compared withTamil Nadu:-**

Rs. in lakhs

| *Sl. no.* | *Purpose* | *1988-89 Tamil Nadu* | *1988-89 Tiruchi-rappalli* | *Share of Tiruchi-rappalli in TN (%)* | *1989-90 Tamil Nadu* | *1989-90 Tiruchi-rappalli* | *Share of Tiru-chira-ppalli in TN (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | IRDP | 3970.35 | 252.29 | 6.5 | 4608.83 | 291.54 | 6 |
| 2. | MAP | 636.17 | 65.42 | 10.3 | 605.11 | 25.78 | 4 |
| 3. | NFS | 424.68 | 34.71 | 8.2 | 546.89 | 32.86 | 6 |
| 4. | Bio-gas | 184.51 | 6.90 | 3.7 | 345.22 | 16.49 | 5 |
| 5. | MI | 325.85 | 30.97 | 9.5 | 521.28 | 66.99 | 13 |
| 6. | REC | 1163.06 | 58.17 | 5.0 | 1621.57 | 193.17 | 12 |
| 7. | Dairy | 758.32 | 39.35 | 5.2 | 901.10 | 72.53 | 8 |
| 8. | Poultry | 395.12 | 16.00 | 4.0 | 526.10 | 37.19 | 7 |
| 9. | FM | 402.15 | 30.65 | 7.6 | 624.44 | 24.47 | 4 |
| 10. | P & H | 443.26 | 36.74 | 8.3 | 471.40 | 12.58 | 3 |
| 11. | Forestry | 152.90 | 84.00 | 54.9 | 37.84 | 4.11 | 11 |
| 12. | Sheep Goat | 335.50 | 16.91 | 5.0 | 333.95 | 18.10 | 8 |
| 13. | Others | 505.64 | 12.44 | 2.5 | 365.77 | 21.23 | 6 |
| | Total | 9697.52 | 684.55 | 7 | 11509.50 | 817.04 | 7 |

## APPENDIX -3 *(contd.)*

(Rs. in lakhs.)

| *Sl.no.* | *Purpose* | *1990-91* | *1991-92* | *1992-93* | *1993-94* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | IRDP | 381.24 | 241.93 | 287.256 | 364.959 |
| 2. | MAP | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | NFS | 11.148 | 63.833 | 101.066 | 82.916 |
| 4. | Bio-gas | 24.914 | 15.913 | 15.658 | 33.540 |
| 5. | MI | 203.503 | 106.189 | 95.123 | 79.527 |
| 6. | REL | 195.016 | 159.190 | 162.701 | 174.249 |
| 7. | Dairy | 94.254 | 72.520 | 47.598 | 203.530 |
| 8. | Poultry | 48.944 | 10.278 | 16.010 | 10.793 |
| 9. | FM | 121.09 | 133.444 | 232.470 | 277.229 |
| 10. | P & H | 6.55 | 17.626 | 30.037 | 16.462 |
| 11. | Forestry | 46.30 | --- | --- | 120.610 |
| 12. | Sheep & goat | 19.355 | 35.895 | 28.786 | 406.441 |
| 13. | Others | 27.512 | 27.340 | 51.056 | 143.718 |
| | Total | 1266,308 | 883.749 | 1069.518 | 1555.875 |

## APPENDIX -4

**Tamil Nadu Cooperative State Land Development Bank Ltd. volume of business for the past 15 years from 1976-77 to 1990-91:-**

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of PLDs.* | *Year of establish-ment* | *1976-77* | | *1977-78* | | *1978-79* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Nor.* | *Sche-me* | *Nor.* | *Sche-me* | *Nor.* | *Sche-me* |
| 1. | Aravakurichi | 1970 | 10.17 | 0.50 | 7.04 | 0.05 | 3.73 | 0.91 |
| 2. | Ariyalur | 1960 | 2.93 | 2.44 | 1.65 | 1.04 | 1.83 | 1.36 |
| 3. | Kulithalai | 1927 | 0.39 | 6.94 | 3.48 | 0.08 | 4.17 | 0.12 |
| 4. | Karur | 1949 | 24.70 | 13.76 | 9.57 | 0.47 | 9.37 | 3.17 |
| 5. | Lalgudi | 1930 | 4.81 | 9.84 | 4.87 | 2.05 | 2.60 | 1.44 |
| 6. | Manapparai | 1963 | 2.65 | 6.80 | 1.87 | 2.00 | 0.80 | 1.20 |
| 7. | Musiri | 1958 | 10.77 | 2.27 | 3.79 | 0.29 | 3.76 | 0.01 |
| 8. | Perambalur | 1959 | 7.38 | 1.26 | 13.65 | 0.14 | 4.08 | 0.32 |
| 9. | Thuraiyur | 1964 | 5.36 | -- | 4.39 | -- | 2.16 | -- |
| 10. | Tiruchy | 1930 | 0.71 | 3.23 | 2.87 | 0.05 | 2.03 | 0.61 |
| 11. | Jayamkondam | 1983 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| | | | 19.87 | 46.54 | 53.18 | 6.17 | 34.53 | 9.14 |

| | *1979-80* | | *1980-81* | | *1981-82* | | *1982-83* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Nor.* | *Sche-me* | *Nor.* | *Sche-me* | *Nor.* | *Sche-me* | *Nor.* | *Sche-me* |
| 1. | 3.17 | 0.52 | 3.92 | --- | 3.47 | 3.10 | 5.50 | 3.74 |
| 2. | 1.29 | 2.84 | -- | 2.74 | -- | 0.03 | 2.19 | 4.61 |
| 3. | 3.26 | 0.68 | 1.19 | 0.20 | 0.95 | -- | 10.63 | 3.20 |
| 4. | 4.80 | 4.83 | 12.86 | 1.87 | 12.67 | 8.55 | 15.83 | 10.37 |
| 5. | 2.49 | 0.63 | 1.89 | 0.08 | 4.97 | 1.84 | 5.08 | 6.65 |
| 6. | 1.30 | 0.93 | 0.73 | -- | -- | -- | 1.47 | 5.00 |
| 7. | -- | 2.24 | 0.03 | 0.05 | 1.72 | 9.60 | 0.28 | 7.13 |
| 8. | 0.05 | 4.13 | 1.10 | 7.57 | 0.44 | -- | 2.70 | 4.66 |
| 9. | 2.37 | 4.00 | 0.13 | 0.70 | 2.40 | 0.10 | 3.19 | 3.64 |
| 10. | 0.29 | 2.31 | 0.25 | 0.31 | 1.67 | -- | 2.72 | 2.73 |
| 11. | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | -- | 0.80 | -- |
| | 19.02 | 23.11 | 22.08 | 13.52 | 28.29 | 23.22 | 50.39 | 51.73 |

**APPENDIX -4** *(contd.)*

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of PLDs.* | *1983-84* *Nor.* | *Scheme* | *1984-85* *Nor.* | *Scheme* | *1985-86* *Nor.* | *Scheme* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aravakurichi | 5.06 | 8.06 | 11.36 | 7.40 | 13.42 | 8.18 |
| 2. | Ariyalur | 0.90 | 4.35 | 1.00 | 3.35 | 8.11 | 4.01 |
| 3. | Kulithalai | 2.82 | 4.69 | 6.56 | 3.95 | 9.01 | 3.27 |
| 4. | Karur | 5.80 | 9.34 | 14.75 | 6.16 | 24,42 | 5.01 |
| 5. | Lalgudi | 2.45 | 3.24 | 3.46 | 4.44 | 5.61 | 8.53 |
| 6. | Manapparai | 0.15 | 8.18 | 0.52 | 6.69 | 3.24 | 5.88 |
| 7. | Musiri | 4.56 | 6.66 | 1.44 | 14.02 | 4.21 | 12.55 |
| 8. | Perambalur | 1.24 | 4.89 | 1.15 | 6.17 | 1.51 | 12.10 |
| 9. | Thuraiyur | 1.96 | 5.34 | 0.06 | 5.33 | 3.47 | 9.40 |
| 10. | Tiruchy | 0.60 | 3.80 | 3.26 | 2.02 | 3.24 | 4.35 |
| 11. | Jayankondam | 0.09 | 0.66 | 0.10 | 2.83 | 1.52 | 1.85 |
| | | 25.63 | 39.21 | 46.66 | 62.36 | 77.76 | 75.13 |

| *Sl.no.* | *1986-87* *Nor.* | *Scheme* | *1987-88* *Nor.* | *Scheme* | *1988-89* *Nor.* | *Scheme* | *1989-90* *Nor.* | *Scheme* | *1990-91* *Nor.* | *Scheme* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 5.22 | 22.33 | 4.32 | 23.35 | 3.97 | 27.56 | 4.81 | 14.06 | 1.52 | 16.57 |
| 2. | 0.41 | 4.32 | 1.72 | 15.82 | 4.85 | 8.38 | 7.46 | 4.63 | 5.30 | 5.78 |
| 3. | 1.89 | 4.79 | 1.68 | 13.44 | 2.46 | 7.27 | 1.11 | 9.76 | 6.84 | 11.10 |
| 4. | 4.60 | 14.62 | 2.42 | 25.01 | 3.02 | 22.64 | 1.07 | 24.95 | 065 | 24.66 |
| 5. | 0.48 | 6.39 | 1.05 | 12.98 | 1.34 | 7.09 | 1.15 | 9.72 | 2.85 | 15.08 |
| 6. | 0.04 | 6.36 | 5.07 | 31.50 | 5.14 | 12.04 | 1.97 | 10.17 | 5.63 | 9.32 |
| 7. | 0.30 | 9.37 | 3.99 | 34.90 | 3.61 | 9.37 | 2.96 | 4.47 | 5.73 | 14.57 |
| 8. | 1.03 | 5.70 | 0.49 | 13.24 | 0.51 | 8.08 | 0.05 | 3.82 | 7.95 | 6.72 |
| 9. | 6.20 | 4.84 | 0.78 | 21.34 | 2.83 | 7.93 | 1.78 | 12.39 | 3.91 | 17.14 |
| 10. | 0.18 | 3.89 | 0.30 | 6.95 | 0.25 | 3.85 | 0.40 | 2.55 | 4.00 | 8.70 |
| 11. | 0.28 | 1.14 | 5.36 | 29.61 | 2.35 | 4.04 | 1.22 | 3.34 | 6.25 | 6.07 |
| | 14.63 | 83.69 | 27.18 | 228.14 | 30.33 | 118.25 | 23.98 | 99.86 | 50.63 | 135.71 |

## APPENDIX - 5

**Tiruchirappallai Hirudayapuram Co-operative Bank's achievement from 1978-79 to 1990-91:-**

(In Rupees)

| *Years* | *'A'Class members* | *'A'Class share capital* | *Deposits* | *Loans received from Central Bank for the distribution among weaker section* | *Jewel loan* | *Other loans.* | *Securtity deposit* | *Net profit* | *Dividend in percentage.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3.* | *4.* | *5.* | *6.* | *7.* | *8.* | *9.* | *10.* |
| 1978-79 | 8302 | 575110 | 8548255 | .... | 4888360 | 2330586 | 227118 | 121170 | 9% |
| 1979-80 | 9101 | 691240 | 9649059 | .... | 58500488 | 2430851 | 257611 | 213030 | 12% |
| 1980-81 | 9727 | 767980 | 11607690 | .... | 7430451 | 2465328 | 310668 | 232821 | 12% |
| 1981-82 | 9937 | 868590 | 13477812 | 17395 | 8172862 | 3144125 | 335268 | 207490 | 12% |
| 1982-83 | 10005 | 1039645 | 15920325 | 16463 | 9809970 | 3662823 | 450510 | 292902 | 12% |
| 1983-84 | 10527 | 1166200 | 17745911 | 32986 | 1137876 | 44083268 | 531012 | 244571 | 12% |
| 1984-85 | 11500 | 1386540 | 19724605 | 3846 | 12153102 | 2315963 | 604340 | 312588 | 12% |
| 1985-86 | 11477 | 1608460 | 21809542 | 30983 | 12594325 | 6740354 | 693985 | 364228 | 12% |
| 1986-87 | 12521 | 1763265 | 24689161 | 15965 | 12832170 | 7773659 | 796847 | 414628 | 12% |
| 1987-88 | 13461 | 2008780 | 27117599 | 8351 | 15921083 | 8734744 | 913408 | 289647 | 12% |
| 1988-89 | 14407 | 2220790 | 29009883 | .... | 16772230 | 9566736 | 913408 | 480444 | 14% |
| 1989-90 | 14963 | 2366770 | 31655860 | .... | 19157660 | 8146230 | 1132108 | 562380 | 14% |
| 1990-91 | 16104 | 2622886 | 34345630 | .... | 21456647 | 9098068 | 1292391 | 610800 | 14% |

## APPENDIX - 6

**Statement showing production, sales, profit and loss of the Woriyur Devanga Handloom Co-operative Production and Sales Society Limited:-**

(Rupees in Lakhs)

| *Years* | *Looms* | | *Production* | | *Sales* | | *Profit* | *Loss* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Total Looms* | *Looms functioning* | *Metres* | *Value Rs.* | *Metres* | *Value Rs.* | *Rs.* | *Rs.* |
| 1980-81 | 545 | 526 | 4.70 | 35.42 | 4.09 | 35.80 | 1.33 | - |
| 1981-82 | 610 | 599 | 4.34 | 34.32 | 4.33 | 38.40 | 0.88 | - |
| 1982-83 | 596 | 536 | 4.36 | 36.65 | 4.35 | 41.97 | 1.14 | - |
| 1983-84 | 556 | 500 | 3.56 | 35.23 | 2.24 | 32.07 | - | 0.62 |
| 1984-85 | 521 | 502 | 2.26 | 22.20 | 2.85 | 33.18 | - | 0.63 |
| 1985-86 | 506 | 460 | 2.37 | 22.91 | 2.87 | 31.20 | - | 1.26 |
| 1986-87 | 482 | 402 | 2.08 | 22.02 | 1.96 | 24.13 | - | 0.89 |
| 1987-88 (9 Months) | 465 | 291 | 1.33 | 15.01 | 1.73 | 22.49 | - | 0.87 |
| 1988-89 | 432 | 351 | 1.84 | 21.00 | 1.76 | 24.53 | - | 1.44 |
| 1989-90 | 432 | 297 | 1.63 | 23.18 | 1.97 | 32.24 | - | 1.34 |
| 1990-91 | 412 | 309 | 1.62 | 26.20 | 1.17 | 22.68 | - | 0.82 |
| 1991-92 | 433 | 324 | 1.68 | 32.49 | 2.03 | 42.90 | - | 0.72 |
| 1992-93 | 420 | 315 | 1.81 | 35.51 | 1.68 | 40.12 | 0.36 | - |
| 1993-94 | 419 | 309 | 1.72 | 36.29 | 1.85 | 47.82 | 2.02 | - |

## APPENDIX - 7

**Statement showing production/total sales, for the last three years up to 31 August 1991 of Vilandai Devangar Handloom Weavers' Co-operative society:-**

| *Year* | *Production* | | *Sales* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Metre* | *Value* Rs. | *Metre* | *Value* Rs. |
| 1988-89 | 106286 | 6136344.00 | 82850 | 5761689.00 |
| 1989-90 | 91710 | 6728108.00 | 121290 | 8513805.00 |
| 1990-91 | 71413 | 6876635.00 | 65444 | 6595840.00 |
| (April 1991 to August 1991) | 31549 | 3328917.00 | 22293 | 2940153.00 |
| 1991-92 | 76899 | 8143000.00 | 68214 | 8316000.00 |
| 1992-93 | 65927 | 7613000.00 | 68465 | 8680000.00 |
| 1993-94 | 51209 | 5669225.00 | 52594 | 6851270.00 |

## APPENDIX - 8

**Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, No. 178, Tiruchirappalli - 2.**

Location of branches with year of establishment:-

| *Sl.no.* | *Name of the branch* | *Date of opening* | *Place of location* |
|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* |
| 1. | Karur (Main) | 3.10.1937 | Jawahar Bazaar, Karur |
| 2. | Ariyalur | 1.3.1961 | Rajaji Nagar, Ariyalur |
| 3. | Thuraiyur | 13.3.1962 | Thuraiyur |
| 4. | Manapparai | 26.4.1963 | Manapparai |
| 5. | Lalgudi | 17.6.1965 | Paramasivapuram, Lalgudi. |
| 6. | Perambalur | 9.10.1965 | Perambalur |
| 7. | Thillainagar | 28.8.1966 | Saroja Building, Thillainagar. |
| 8. | Jayankondam | 11.3.1967 | Jayakondam |
| 9. | Kulithalai | 19.3.1968 | Cauveri Nagar, Kulithalai. |
| 10. | Velayudampalayam | 29.7.1968 | Main Road, Velayudampalayam, Karur taluk. |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Musiri | 27.3.1969 | Thuraiyur Road, Musiri |
| 12. | Chinnadarapuram | 8.9.1970 | Dharapuram Road, Chinnadarapuram. |
| 13. | Manachanallur | 15.3.1971 | Bazaar, Manachanallur |
| 14. | Thottiam | 15.3.1971 | Main Road, Thottiam |
| 15. | Srirangam | 20.3.1972 | South Chittirai Street, Srirangam. |
| 16. | Thiruverumbur | 23.3.1972 | Thanjavur Road, Thiruverumbur. |
| 17. | Subramaniapuram | 24.3.1972 | Opposite to Chintamani, Tiruchirappalli-20 |
| 18. | Karur East | 13.11.1972 | Sengundapuram, Karur. |
| 19. | Thuvarankurichi | 7.2.1973 | Thuvarankurichi, Kanapparai taluk |
| 20. | Vaiyampatti | 7.2.1973 | Tiruchirappalli-Dindigul Road,Vaiyampatti. |
| 21. | Andimadam | 21.3.1973 | Bazaar, Andimadam |
| 22. | Thathiengarpettai | 23.3.1973 | Bazaar, Thathiengarpettai. |
| 23. | Sithalaai | 23.3.1973 | Tiruchirappalli-Karur Main Road, Krishnarayapuram, Kulithalai taluk. |
| 24. | Uppiliapuram | 14.3.1974 | Uppiliapuram Thuraiyur taluk. |
| 25. | Aravakurichi | 17.3.1974 | Pallapatti Road, Aravakurichi. |
| 26. | Thirumanur | 18.3.1974 | Thirumanur, Ariyalur taluk. |
| 27. | Sendurai | 18.3.1974 | Periyar Nagar, Sendurai, Ariyalur. |
| 28. | Arumbavur | 18.3.1974 | Arumbavur Perambalur taluk. |
| 29. | Labbaikudikadu | 22.10.1979 | Labbaikudikadu, Perambalur taluk. |

APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 30. | Pallapatti | 9.5.1981 | Pallapatti, Karur, taluk. |
| 31. | Samayapuram | 15.11.1983 | Samayapuram, Lalgudi taluk. |
| 32. | Kattuputhur | 11.7.1984 | Kattuputhur, Musirir taluk. |
| 33. | Anna Nagar | 9.11.1986 | Tennur, Tiruchirappalli-17. |
| 34. | Sundar Nagar | 23.4.1987 | Sundar Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-21. |
| 35. | Ramalinga Nagar | 17.2.1988 | Srinivasa Nagar, Vayalur Road, Tiruchirappalli-17. |
| 36. | Rock Fort | 16.9.1988 | Big Bazaar, Tiruchirappalli-8. |
| 37. | Palakarai | 18.6.1989 | Palakarai Main Road, Tiruchirappalli. |
| 38. | Woraiyur | 18.6.1989 | Nachiarkoil Road, Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli-3. |
| 39. | Vaiyapuri Nagar | 29.6.1989 | Coimabtore Road, Senganthapuram, Karur. |
| 40. | Pullambadi | 4.8.1989 | Pullambadi-Lalgudi taluk. |
| 41. | V.Kolathur | 20.2.1991 | Main Road, V.Kolathur, Perambalur taluk. |

## APPENDIX - 8*(contd.)*

**The Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Tiruchirappalli-2. Volume of business yearwise details (for the bank as a whole) from 1977 to 1991:-**

*(As on 30 June)*

(Rs. in crores)

| *Sl. no.* | *Particulars* | *1977* | *1978* | *1979* | *1980* | *1981* | *1982* | *1983* | *1984* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Share Capital | 1.75 | 2.02 | 2.26 | 1.91 | 1.97 | 1.94 | 1.95 | 2.20 |
| 2. | Reserve Fund and other Reserves | 0.86 | 1.07 | 1.24 | 1.36 | 1.66 | 2.09 | 2.20 | 2.39 |
| 3. | Deposits | 8.44 | 10.77 | 12.11 | 16.03 | 19.92 | 22.32 | 26.27 | 30.78 |
| 4. | Borrowings | 8.24 | 12.68 | 13.15 | 10.26 | 3.22 | 4.56 | 8.35 | 12.44 |
| 5. | Investments | 22.11 | 2.45 | 3.16 | 4.06 | 5.47 | 6.70 | 7.69 | 9.83 |
| 6. | Loans and advances | 16.12 | 22.36 | 23.85 | 23.70 | 16.44 | 21.89 | 28.88 | 35.21 |
| 7. | Owned Funds | 2.61 | 3.09 | 3.50 | 3.27 | 3.63 | 4.03 | 4.15 | 4.59 |
| 8. | Working Capital ( as per RBI Norms) | 19.75 | 27.32 | 29.81 | 31.23 | 28.88 | 32.28 | 40.63 | 49.99 |
| *Recovery performance of the Bank.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| 1. | Total Damand | 9.21 | 13.92 | 18.19 | 17.80 | 18.79 | 14.52 | 16.59 | 17.46 |
| 2. | Collection | 8.08 | 11.71 | 9.44 | 3.44 | 12.02 | 7.87 | 8.84 | 9.12 |
| 3. | Balance (over-dues) | 1.13 | 2.21 | 8.75 | 13.36 | 6.77 | 6.65 | 7.75 | 8.34 |
| 4. | Percentage of recovery to total demand | 88% | 84% | 52% | 20% | 64% | 54% | 53% | 62% |

## APPENDIX - 8*(contd.)*

(Rs. in crores)

| *Sl. no.* | *Particulars* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1989* | *1990* | *1991 Tentative* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Share Capital | 2.41 | 2.53 | 2.86 | 3.38 | 3.81 | 4.75 | 6.06 |
| 2. | Reserve Fund and other Reserves | 2.57 | 2.57 | 2.77 | 2.97 | 3.43 | 3.99 | 4.10 |
| 3. | Deposits | 24.94 | 38.27 | 42.47 | 46.51 | 54.14 | 72.80 | 78.67 |
| 4. | Borrowings | 10.55 | 11.31 | 10.34 | 24.90 | 27.87 | 35.62 | 47.50 |
| 5. | Investments | 10.63 | 11.15 | 13.62 | 15.41 | 17.21 | 23.85 | 24.52 |
| 6. | Loans and advances | 33.81 | 39.65 | 41.28 | 60.05 | 69.72 | 90.88 | 109.7 |
| 7. | Owned Funds | 4.98 | 5.10 | 5.63 | 6.35 | 7.24 | 8.74 | 10.16 |
| 8. | Working Capital ( as per RBI Norms) | 52.59 | 57.11 | 64.36 | 85.20 | 97.74 | 127.57 | 148.03 |

*Recovery performance of the bank.-*

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Total Damand | 22.56 | 20.62 | 25.51 | 28.60 | 33.56 | 42.22 | 68.72 |
| 2. | Collection | 13.43 | 13.41 | 21.57 | 25.22 | 30.82 | 32.78 | 61.02 |
| 3. | Balance (over-dues) | 9.13 | 7.21 | 3.94 | 3.38 | 2.74 | 9.44 | 7.70 |
| 4. | Percentage of recovery to total demand | 60% | 65% | 85% | 88% | 92% | 78% | 89% |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

**The Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Tiruchirappalli-2. Bank 's contribution for Sectoral Development for the past 15 years:-**

| *Sl. no.* | *Particulars* | *1977* | *1978* | *1979* | *1980* | *1981* | *1982* | *1983* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* | *7* | *8* | *9* |
| 1. | For seasonal agricultural operation | 8.34 | 11.85 | 13.64 | 12.56 | 5.59 | 7.81 | 7.59 |
| 2. | Loans against the pledge of produce | .. | .. | .. | 0.03 | 0.04 | 0.10 | 0.05 |
| 3. | MT/LT loans for Agricutural and allied activities | 4.35 | 5.71 | 5.06 | 1.02 | 0.46 | 0.82 | 1.16 |
| 4. | Loan under massive programme | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 5. | MT conversion Loans | .. | .. | .. | 3.89 | 2.50 | 1.78 | 4.22 |
| 6. | To PLD Banks | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.01 | 0.03 | .. | 0.01 | 0.02 |
| 7. | To handlooms coop. | 0.78 | 0.98 | 0.70 | 1.12 | 1.35 | 2.22 | 3.48 |
| 8. | To spinning mills | .. | 0.48 | 0.47 | 0.28 | 0.61 | 0.54 | 0.61 |
| 9. | To export project | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.43 |
| 10. | To marketing socities | 0.01 | 0.39 | 0.64 | 0.77 | 1.10 | 1.28 | 1.65 |
| 11. | To stores coop. | .. | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.44 | 0.37 | 0.78 | 1.31 |
| 12. | The employees coop. | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.12 | 0.11 | 0.29 | 0.57 |
| 13. | To undertake PDS | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. | To SSI | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. | To develop mini dairy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd..)*

| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | To develop poultry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 17. | To SRTO | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 18. | To ISB | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 19. | To self employment | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 20. | Under DIR Scheme | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.04 | 0.08 |
| 21. | For purchase of consumer durables | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 22. | Loans against jewels- | | | | | | | |
| | a. Through PACs | 2.00 | 1.98 | 2.23 | 2.26 | 2.84 | 2.69 | 3.08 |
| | b. Through Urban Bank | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1.82 | 2.48 |
| | c. branch of CCB | 0.28 | 0.40 | 0.38 | 0.50 | 0.52 | 0.70 | 0.95 |
| | d. PLD banks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 23. | Consumption loans through PCBs | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 24. | Loans against deposits and others | 0.33 | 0.35 | 0.40 | 0.68 | 0.95 | 1.01 | 1.30 |
| | Total | 16.12 | 22.36 | 23.85 | 23.70 | 16.44 | 21.89 | 28.93 |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

**The Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Tiruchirappalli-2. Bank 's contribution for Sectoral Development for the past 15 years:-**

| *Sl. no.* | *Particulars* | *1984* | *1985* | *1986* | *1987* | *1988* | *1989* | *1990* | *1991* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1.* | *2.* | *10* | *11* | *12* | *13* | *14* | *15* | *16* | *17* |
| 1. | For seasonal agricultural operation | 11.26 | 8.28 | 11.21 | 10.08 | 12.75 | 12.79 | 20.86 | 24.78 |
| 2. | Loans against the pledge of produce | 0.23 | 0.17 | 0.32 | 0.29 | 0.40 | 0.54 | 0.66 | 0.59 |
| 3. | MT/LT loans for Agricutural and allied activities | 1.26 | 1.37 | 1.34 | 1.30 | 1.74 | 1.78 | 2.55 | 3.42 |
| 4. | Loan under massive programme | .. | 0.13 | 0.26 | 0.19 | 0.21 | 0.31 | 0.24 | 0.17 |
| 5. | MT conversion loans | 3.56 | 2.84 | 1.34 | 0.17 | 0.01 | 2.81 | 2.62 | 4.56 |
| 6. | To PLD Bank | 0.03 | 0.03 | 0.05 | .. | 0.03 | .. | 0.17 | 0.20 |
| 7. | To handlooms coop. | 4.87 | 4.60 | 5.18 | 6.16 | 5.95 | 7.23 | 6.82 | 9.01 |
| 8. | To spinning mills | 0.75 | 0.90 | 1.43 | 1.44 | 1.62 | 1.75 | 1.86 | 1.74 |
| 9. | To export project | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.62 | 0.21 | 0.16 | 0.20 | 0.20 | 0.20 |
| 10. | To marketing socities | 1.42 | 1.63 | 1.97 | 2.64 | 3.71 | 3.51 | 3.83 | 3.87 |
| 11. | To stores coops | 0.72 | 1.16 | 1.21 | 1.31 | 0.83 | 0.70 | 0.95 | 2.45 |
| 12. | The employees coops | 0.76 | 1.00 | 1.32 | 2.02 | 2.95 | 4.15 | 4.89 | 7.97 |
| 13. | To undertake PDS | .. | 0.53 | 0.62 | 0.87 | 1.57 | 1.83 | 2.84 | 2.45 |
| 14. | To SSI | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.35 | 0.76 | 0.99 | 0.89 |
| 15. | To develop mini dairy | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.26 | 0.30 | 0.29 |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd..)*

| 1. | 2 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 16. | To develop poultry | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.40 | 0.46 | 0.43 |
| 17. | To SRTO | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.11 | 0.77 | 2.27 | 2.43 |
| 18. | To ISB | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.39 | 0.43 | 0.44 | 0.38 |
| 19. | To self employment | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | .. |
| 20. | Under DIR Scheme | 0.07 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.13 | 0.10 | 0.09 | 0.07 | 0.01 |
| 21. | For purchase of consumer durables | .. | .. | 0.10 | 0.35 | 0.69 | 0.76 | 1.22 | 0.88 |
| 22. | Loans against jewels- | | | | | | | | |
| | a. Through PACs | 4.34 | 5.13 | 5.94 | 7.68 | 15.36 | 16.02 | 17.32 | 19.65 |
| | b. Through Urban Bank | 2.77 | 2.37 | 2.92 | 1.71 | 2.13 | 0.37 | 0.59 | 0.77 |
| | c. branch of CCB | 1.15 | 1.24 | 1.48 | 1.53 | 4.14 | 7.05 | 13.00 | 18.03 |
| | d. PLD banks | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.15 | 0.28 |
| 23. | Consumption loans through PCBs | .. | .. | .. | .. | 0.01 | 0.02 | .. | .. |
| 24. | Loans against deposits and others | 1.63 | 1.87 | 2.21 | 3.20 | 5.02 | 5.17 | 5.56 | 7.33 |
| | Total | 35.21 | 33.81 | 39.65 | 41.28 | 41.05 | 69.72 | 90.88 | 109.77 |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

| 1981-82 | | 1982-83 | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *No.* | *Amt.* | *No.* | *Amt.* |
| 36338 | 518.22 | 23787 | 384.18 |
| 2308 | 29.45 | 1818 | 31.31 |
| 1143 | 18.00 | 301 | 4.94 |
| .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 582 | 8.24 | 663 | 12.75 |
| 208 | 4.06 | 9 | 0.37 |
| 50 | 2.51 | .. | .. |
| 8 | 0.12 | 16 | 0.29 |
| 40637 | 580.60 | 26594 | 433.84 |

## APPENDIX - 8

### The Tiruchirappalli District Central Co-operative Bank Limited, Tiruchirappalli.

Financial assistance to small/marginal farmers and land less agricultural labourers:-

(No. of Benificiaries in Actual) (Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

| Sl. no. | Purpose | 1976-77 No. | 1976-77 Amount | 1977-78 No. | 1977-78 Amount | 1978-79 No. | 1978-79 Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | For seasonal agril. operations. | 19450 | 128.50 | 30200 | 248.00 | 23119 | 225.87 |
| 2. | Milch cattle | 2596 | 25.40 | 1015 | 10.99 | 832 | 11.00 |
| 3. | Sheep breading | 947 | 9.29 | 766 | 7.79 | 391 | 5.19 |
| 4. | Gobar gas | .. | .. | 1 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.03 |
| 5. | Plough bullocks | 1479 | 14.64 | 984 | 12.71 | 2158 | 28.40 |
| 6. | Country cart | .. | .. | 5 | 0.07 | 17 | 0.35 |
| 7. | Tyre cart | .. | .. | ... | .. | 3 | 0.09 |
| 8. | Sericulture | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. | Oil engine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. | Bore well | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. | Electric motor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. | Deepening of well | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13. | Sprinkler | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. | ISB | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. | Others (sprayer, bamboo, pigbreeding, calf rearing, storage bin etc.) | .. | .. | 4 | 0.01 | 34 | 0.22 |
| | Total | 24472 | 177.83 | 32975 | 279.60 | 26556 | 271.15 |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

| Sl. no. | Purpose | 1979-80 No. | 1979-80 Amount | 1980-81 No. | 1980-81 Amount | 1983-84 No. | 1983-84 Amount |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | For seasonal agril. operations. | 5829 | 61.32 | 4732 | 58.19 | 24064 | 402.88 |
| 2. | Milch cattle | 11 | 0.11 | 415 | 7.59 | 2870 | 57.48 |
| 3. | Sheep breading | 102 | 1.02 | 425 | 6.92 | 497 | 10.86 |
| 4. | Gobar gas | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 0.27 |
| 5. | Plough bullocks | .. | .. | 80 | 1.44 | 612 | 12.29 |
| 6. | Country cart | 35 | 0.59 | .. | .. | 47 | 1.01 |
| 7. | Tyre cart | .. | .. | 9 | 0.41 | 18 | 1.09 |
| 8. | Sericulture | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | 1.32 |
| 9. | Oil engine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. | Bore well | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. | Electric motor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. | Deepening of well | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13. | Sprinkler | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. | ISB | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. | Others (sprayer, bamboo, pigbreeding, calf rearing, storage bin etc.) | 16 | 0.53 | 4 | 0.14 | 26 | 0.39 |
| | Total | 5993 | 63.57 | 5665 | 74.69 | 28170 | 487.59 |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

| Sl. no. | Purpose | 1984-85 | | 1985-86 | | 1986-87 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | Amount | No. | Amount | No. | Amount |
| 1. | For seasonal agril. operations. | 19210 | 456.45 | 21073 | 533.25 | 31466 | 738.71 |
| 2. | Milch cattle | 1782 | 31.07 | 398 | 10.72 | 686 | 14.83 |
| 3. | Sheep breading | 317 | 5.87 | 143 | 4.17 | 854 | 28.33 |
| 4. | Gobar gas | 4 | 0.32 | 3 | 0.18 | 62 | 4.16 |
| 5. | Plough bullocks | 262 | 5.34 | 269 | 5.94 | 597 | 13.80 |
| 6. | Country cart | 30 | 0.61 | 20 | 0.53 | 101 | 3.12 |
| 7. | Tyre cart | 32 | 0.97 | 43 | 2.67 | 129 | 8.30 |
| 8. | Sericulture | 46 | 1.93 | 25 | 0.99 | 13 | 0.51 |
| 9. | Oil engine | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 10. | Bore well | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 11. | Electric motor | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. | Deepening of well | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 13. | Sprinkler | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 14. | ISB | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| 15. | Others (sprayer, bamboo, pigbreeding, calf rearing, storage bin etc.) | .. | .. | 50 | 2.70 | 24 | 0.74 |
| | Total | 21683 | 502.56 | 21124 | 561.15 | 39932 | 812.50 |

## APPENDIX - 8 *(contd.)*

| *Sl.* | *1987-88* | | *1988-89* | | *1989-90* | | *1990-91* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *no.* | *No.* | *Amount* | *No.* | *Amount* | *No.* | *Amount* | *No.* | *Amount* |
| 1. | 41267 | 964.71 | 39178 | 1024.36 | 43240 | 1225.77 | 42406 | 1374.32 |
| 2. | 679 | 17.76 | 499 | 14.88 | 587 | 18.19 | 1721 | 55.50 |
| 3. | 676 | 30.85 | 781 | 38.81 | 753 | 40.94 | 726 | 41.44 |
| 4. | 35 | 3.14 | 55 | 4.90 | 59 | 5.80 | 74 | 7.29 |
| 5. | 1366 | 32.29 | 563 | 17.62 | 586 | 18.20 | 810 | 30.02 |
| 6. | 336 | 11.79 | 122 | 5.83 | 220 | 7.79 | 248 | 9.36 |
| 7. | 242 | 16.82 | 103 | 7.72 | 153 | 13.81 | 152 | 13.05 |
| 8. | 59 | 2.13 | 44 | 3.30 | 48 | 3.40 | 49 | 3.78 |
| 9. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 9 | 0.84 | 36 | 3.26 |
| 10. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 0.20 |
| 11. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 0.28 |
| 12. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 6 | 0.28 |
| 13. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 1.30 | 5 | 0.60 |
| 14. | 817 | 42.52 | 642 | 21.87 | 149 | 5.42 | 207 | 8.86 |
| 15. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| | 45477 | 1122.01 | 41987 | 1139.29 | 45817 | 1341.46 | 46443 | 1548.14 |

## APPENDIX - 9

**L.I.C. of India's performance in Key Result Areas in Tiruchirappalli district for the last 10 years:-**

| Year | Total New Business | | Total first time Insurance | | Total Rural Insurance | | Total premium income (Rs. in lakhs) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. of policies | Sum assured | No. of policies | Sum assured | No.of policies | Sum assured | |
| 1981-82 | 14848 | 2481 | 12052 | 1877 | 7480 | 1043 | 396.65 |
| 1982-83 | 18018 | 3068 | 14625 | 2320 | 7878 | 1124 | 454.44 |
| 1983-84 | 18177 | 3211 | 14754 | 2430 | 9158 | 1350 | 622.79 |
| 1984-85 | 20034 | 3478 | 16262 | 2631 | 10093 | 1462 | 646.27 |
| 1985-86 | 21375 | 3941 | 16345 | 2752 | 10760 | 1524 | 733.38 |
| 1986-87 | 25954 | 5125 | 21578 | 3994 | 11381 | 1860 | 884.78 |
| 1987-88 | 33578 | 7555 | 28530 | 5939 | 15862 | 2805 | 1147.70 |
| 1988-89 | 45468 | 11167 | 38900 | 8559 | 21257 | 4251 | 1431.36 |
| 1989-90 | 56559 | 15934 | 45857 | 12523 | 26808 | 6415 | 2176.30 |
| 1990-91 | 63042 | 18863 | 53881 | 14825 | 29881 | 7594 | 2616.13 |

(Sum assured: in lakh of rupees)

*Note 1:* First time Insurance means people taking up insurance policies for the first time.

*Note 2:* The total business includes roughly (12 per cent) of policies taken by female live.

*Note 3:* The premium income pertains to the respective year only and is not 'cumulative'.

## APPENDIX - 10

**Performance of National Insurance Company Limited from 1985-1991**

For the year 1985:-

| *Department* | *Premium* (Rupees) |
|---|---|
| Fire | 2109283 |
| Marine cargo | 420890 |
| Marine hull | 1000 |
| Motor | 4673273 |
| Boiler insurance | 22658 |
| Contractors' all risks | 21175 |
| Erection all risks | 6294 |
| Other engineering | 1840 |
| Bankers indemnity | 72843 |
| Employers liability | 17755 |
| Fidelity guarantee | 10920 |
| Medical benefit insurance | 13538 |
| Public & other liability | 3282 |
| Burglary | 316485 |
| Other traditional insurance | 218150 |
| Janatha personal accident | 14605 |
| Gramin insurance | 57 |
| Agricultural pumpset | 85873 |
| Cattle | 725552 |
| Sheep, goat, etc. | 10549 |
| All risks | 4395 |
| Cash in transit | 64481 |
| Pedal cycle | 12003 |
| Personal accident (individual) | 6791 |
| Householders comprehensive | 1988 |
| Traders combined | 371871 |
| Machinery breakdown | 41298 |
| Other non-traditional | 9644 |
| Total | 9258493 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

**Performance of National Insurance Company Limited from 1985-1991-** *(contd.)*

For the year 1986:-

| *Department* | *Premium* (Rupees) |
|---|---|
| Fire | 2393122 |
| Marine cargo | 412388 |
| Marine hull | 1500 |
| Motor | 5443793 |
| Contractors' all risks | 3798 |
| Erection all risks | 4502 |
| Contractors plant & machinary | 748 |
| Pumpset | 24903 |
| Bankers indemnity | 72406 |
| Employers liability | 47280 |
| Fidelity guarantee | 14548 |
| Medical benefit insurance | 21440 |
| Public & other liability | 1327 |
| Burglary | 356364 |
| Other traditional insurance | 115085 |
| General accident | 36619 |
| Cattle | 1114788 |
| Janatha personal accident | 37050 |
| Agricultural pumpset | 177149 |
| All risks | 600 |
| Cash in transit | 76612 |
| Pedal cycle | 39882 |
| Personal accident (individual) | 17598 |
| Householders comprehensive | 9847 |
| Shopkeepers comprehensive | 493369 |
| Machinery breakdown | 150500 |
| Other non-traditional | 17773 |
| Total | 11084991 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

**Performance of National Insurance Company Limited from 1985-1991-** *(contd.)*

For the year 1987:-

| *Department* | *Premium* (Rupees) |
|---|---|
| Fire | 2694644 |
| Marine cargo | 625579 |
| Marine hull | 8853 |
| Motor | 6258763 |
| Erection all risks | 79251 |
| Other engineering | 200 |
| Credit/solvency | 619 |
| Bankers indemnity | 195470 |
| Employers liability | 55798 |
| Fidelity guarantee | 15733 |
| Medical benefit insurance | 42177 |
| Public & other liability | 2984 |
| Burglary | 397688 |
| General accident | 32674 |
| Other traditional insurance | 143955 |
| Cattle | 1280606 |
| Janatha personal accident | 27829 |
| Agricultural pumpset | 189154 |
| All risks | 12393 |
| Baggage | 123 |
| Cash in transit | 75354 |
| Pedal cycle | 39415 |
| Personal accident (individual) | 20556 |
| Householders comprehensive | 25122 |
| Shopkeepers comprehensive | 631038 |
| Machinery breakdown | 117109 |
| Other non-traditional | 7715 |
| Total | 12955680 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

**Performance of National Insurance Company Limited from 1985-1991-** ***(contd.)***

For the year 1988-89:-

| *Department* | *Premium* (Rupees) |
|---|---|
| Fire | 4342434 |
| Marine cargo | 919410 |
| Marine hull | 8705 |
| Motor | 10246730 |
| Erection all risks | 124218 |
| Boiler | 1718 |
| Machinery breakdown | 234041 |
| Bankers indemnity | 328106 |
| Employers liability | 77696 |
| Fidelity guarantee | 23171 |
| Public & other liability | 21881 |
| Burglary | 676905 |
| General accident | 59037 |
| Other traditional insurance | 416935 |
| Cattle | 2138098 |
| Janatha personal accident | 231556 |
| Gramine | 51143 |
| Baggage | 3726 |
| Cash in transit | 1400 |
| Machinery breakdown | 115221 |
| Pedal cycle | 47076 |
| Personal accident (individual) | 36010 |
| Householders comprehensive | 51370 |
| Shopkeepers comprehensive | 912461 |
| Other non-traditional | 13672 |
| Total | 210827 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

**Performance of National Insurance Company Limited from 1985-1991- *(contd.)***

For the year 1989-90:-

| *Department* | *Premium* (Rupees) |
|---|---|
| Fire | 4452054 |
| Marine cargo | 1301782 |
| Motor | 10028857 |
| Boiler | 2254 |
| Machinery breakdown | 413309 |
| Other engineering | 219497 |
| Bankers indemnity | 210991 |
| Employers liability | 89069 |
| Fidelity guarantee | 29950 |
| Medical benefit insurance | 47872 |
| Employees medical benefit scheme | 298 |
| Public & other liability | 21643 |
| Burglary | 727005 |
| General accident | 32517 |
| Other traditional insurance | 332405 |
| Cattle | 1852454 |
| Poultry | 25895 |
| Agricultural pumpset | 164592 |
| Janatha personal accident | 61042 |
| Hut insurance | 17854 |
| Failed well | 13500 |
| All risks | 309 |
| Cash in transit | 113746 |
| Pedal cycle | 33196 |
| Personal accident (individual) | 377750 |
| Householders comprehensive | 64494 |
| Shopkeepers comprehensive | 859183 |
| Other non-traditional | 10252 |
| Total | 21163770 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

**Performance of National Insurance Company Limited from 1985-1991**- *(contd.)*

For the year 1990-91:-

| *Department* | *Premium* (Rupees) |
|---|---|
| Fire | 3503003 |
| Marine cargo | 1215564 |
| Motor | 10467487 |
| Engineering | 332665 |
| Employers liability | 38871 |
| Fidelity guarantee | 11915 |
| Medical benefit insurance | 47442 |
| Public & other liability | 15507 |
| Burglary | 391370 |
| General accident | 39005 |
| Other traditional insurance | 178915 |
| Cattle | 791676 |
| Other livestock | 284 |
| Poultry | 5050 |
| Agricultural pumpset | 16354 |
| Janatha personal accident | 46031 |
| Hut | 5406 |
| All risks | 13415 |
| Baggage | 30 |
| Cash in transit | 128457 |
| Personal accident (individual) | 42053 |
| Householders comprehensive | 47623 |
| Shopkeepers comprehensive | 391977 |
| Other non-traditional | 39271 |
| Total | 17769370 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

| | *1991-92* | *1992-93* | *1993-94* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fire | 4062919 | 5445272 | 6760684 |
| Marine | 1601729 | 1613662 | 2226839 |
| Motor | 12139233 | 13215932 | 14440033 |
| Engineering | 581871 | 1234178 | 1428744 |
| rural non-traditional business | 879810 | 1093139 | 1162570 |
| Other miscellaneous business | 1497651 | 2488894 | 3133606 |
| Total | 20763213 | 25091077 | 29152476 |

Report from the Divisional Manager, National Insurance Company Ltd., Tiruchirappalli, dated 14 July 1994.

## APPENDIX -11

**Details of United India Insurance Company's Offices functioning in Tiruchirappalli district with details of premium income from1989-90 to1993-94:-**

| *Offices* | *Opened on* | *1989-90* Rs. | *1990-91* Rs. | *1991-92* Rs. | *1992-93* Rs. | *1993-94* Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Divisional Office- II alone | 2.5.80 | 0.71 | 0.95 | 2.02 | 5.21 | 10.89 |
| Branch-I Tiruchirappalli | 9.3.84 | 52.82 | 55.89 | 63.25 | 72.90 | 86.52 |
| Branch-II Tiruchirappalli | 24.11.84 | 41.79 | 54.74 | 61.44 | 55.69 | 59.12 |
| Rural Branch Tiruchirappalli | 31.12.84 | 33.90 | 37.21 | 37.62 | 48.74 | 54.76 |
| Perambalur Branch | 11.03.86 | 28.58 | 40.12 | 46.00 | 54.34 | 68.17 |

Report from the Manager, United India Insurance Co.Ltd., Chennai, dated 22 December 1994.

## APPENDIX -12

**No.of branches their inception, volume of business of the Oriental Insurance Company for the years 1986 and 1987:-**

| *Sl.. no* | *Branch office* | *Date of inception* | *1986* | | *1987* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | *Prem.* | *Pol.* | *Prem* | *Pol* |
| | | | | | (15 months) | |
| | | | | | (Rupees in lakhs) | |
| 1. | City Branch no.1, Tiruchirappalli. | 1.11.1982 | 45.31 | 14203 | 55.70 | 18078 |
| 2. | City Branch no.2, Tiruchirappalli | 31.03.1989 | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 3. | Branch Office, Karur | 5.09.1984 | 27.16 | 2936 | 33.04 | 4596 |
| 4. | Branch Office, Pugalur | 15.5.1986 | 40.00 | 525 | 91.71 | 1100 |
| 5. | City Branch no.3, Tiruchirappalli. | 31.3.1991 | --- | --- | --- | --- |

Report from the Manager, The Oriental Insurance Company Limited, dated 12 August 1991.

## APPENDIX-12 *(contd.)*

| | *1988-89* | | *1989-90* | | *1990-91* | | *1991-92* | | *1992-93* | | *1993-94* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Prem.* | *Pol.* | *Prem.* | *Pol.* | *Prem.* | *Pol.* | *Prem.* | *Pol.* | *Prem.* | *Pol.* | *Prem.* | *Pol.* |
| 1. | 62.28 | 19197 | 61.45 | 14264 | 77.42 | 11550 | 57.93 | 7531 | 60.58 | 8178 | 66.73 | 9342 |
| 2. | .. | .. | 46.90 | 8282 | 49.96 | 73.05 | 39.29 | 5107 | 42.69 | 5763 | 42.82 | 5975 |
| 3. | 44.59 | 6791 | 35.22 | 4449 | 41.22 | 4659 | 43.46 | 5215 | 48.48 | 6060 | 53.56 | 6963 |
| 4. | 149.86 | 1694 | 117.08 | 1547 | 22.00 | 1358 | 34.03 | 2042 | 6.56 | 394 | 11.37 | 750 |
| 5. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38.35 | 4794 | 37.22 | 4466 | 49.91 | 6488 |

## APPENDIX-13

**Statement showing the overall performance of Tamil Nadu Co-operative Marketing Federation Ltd., in Tamil Nadu and the share of operation of Tiruchirappalli District:-**

| Sl. no. | Activity | 1989-90 Total achievement in the state | | 1991-92 In Tiruchirappalli district | | 1991-92 Total achievement in the state | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value | Qty. | Value |
| 1. | 2. | 3. | | 4. | | 5. | |
| 1. | Fertiliser distribution | 309777 | 6813.00 | 35275 | 722.16 | 336662 | 7609.90 |
| 2. | Agricultural marketing | 10.979 | 888.11 | 861 | 63.67 | 12518 | 1253.52 |
| 3. | Pesticides distribution | .. | 247.41 | .. | 18.57 | .. | 216.03 |
| 4. | Seeds distribution | .. | 15.07 | .. | 1.54 | .. | 21.19 |
| 5. | Agricultural implements distribution | .. | 12.16 | .. | 0.40 | .. | 11.19 |

Report from the Special Officer, Tamil Nadu Cooperative Marketing Federation Ltd, Chennai, dated 14 December 1992.

## APPENDIX-13 *(contd.)*
## 1991-92

| *In Tiruchirappalli district* | | *Total achievement in the state* | | *In Tiruchirappalli district* | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Qty.* | *Value* | *Qty.* | *Value* | *Qty.* | *Value* |
| *6.* | | *7.* | | *8.* | |
| 38612 | 795.53 | 4,62,383 | 13400.99 | 52071 | 1404.49 |
| 432 | 41.14 | 14,325 | 1501.48 | 541.500 | 52.81 |
| .. | 30.24 | .. | 459.23 | .. | 71.72 |
| .. | 0.99 | .. | 15.18 | .. | 0.06 |
| .. | 0.44 | .. | 13.47 | .. | 1.59 |

## APPENDIX-14*

**List of trade associations in Tiruchirappalli district:-**

1. The Cement, Iron and Hardware Merchants' Association, 8, Goods-shed Road, Tiruchirappalli - 620 001.
2. Kulithalai Taluk Vyabarigal Sangam, New Court Street, Karur Main Road, Kulithalai.
3. Manachanallur Paddy and Rice Manufacturers' Association, Manachanallur, Tiruchirappalli district.
4. Tiruchy Shraff and Jewellers' Association, 195, Big Bazaar, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.
5. Tiruchy District Jaggery and Jaggery Powder Merchant's Association, C/o. Sri.M. Ganapathy, Diamond Jubilee Buildings, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.
6. Tiruchy Sub-Jail Road and Madurai Road, Old Motor Parts and Old Iron Merchants' Association, 10, Sub-Jail Road, Tiruchirappalli- 620 008.
7. The Electric, Electronic and Engineering Traders' Association, Sri Complex, 7-c, Madurai Road, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.
8. Thuraiyur Merchants' Association, Thuraiyur, Tiruchirappalli District.
9. Trichy Town Cloth Merchants' Associations, 509, Big Bazaar, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.
10. Trichy Gandhi Market Viyabarigal Sangam, O.T.Line, 136-A, Gandhi Market, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.

* List provided by the Secretary, Tiruchirappalli District Chambers of Commerce, Tiruchirappalli in his letter dated 23 December 1992.

## APPENDIX-14 *(contd.)*

11. Karur Cloth Merchants' Association, 807, 1st Floor, Jawahar Bazaar, Karur-629 001.
12. Karur Taluk General Merchants' Association, 639, Jawahar Bazaar, Karur.
13. Srirangam-Tiruvanaikoil Merchants' Association, 4-c, South Gate, Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli-620 006.
14. The Tiruchy Handloom Manufacturers' Association, C/o. Sundara Vilas, 25, Panchavarnaswami Koil Street, Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli-620 003.
15. Trichy District Dhall Manufacturers' Association, 6, Kemps Town, Goodshed Road, Tiruchirappalli 620 001.
16. The Trichy District Mill Owners and Rice Manufacturers' Association, 67, Palakkarai, Tiruchirappalli- 620 001.
17. Kulithalai Viyabarigal Sangam, 22, Andar Main Road, Kulithalai, Tiruchirappalli district.
18. Trichy Taluks Paddy and Rice Merchants' Association, 69, Gandhi Market, Tiruchirapalli- 620 008.
19. Viyabarigal Sangam, C/o. M.A.Cycle Shop, No.5, Tollgate, Tiruchirappalli - 620 020.
20. Trichy District Aluminiya Vessels Manufacturers' and Dealers' Association, 49-A (upstairs), Duraisamypuram, Tiruchirappalli- 620 001.
21. Kattuputhur Varthaga Kazhagam, C/o.K.P. Maruthai Chettiar, Kaligai and Shop, Kattuputhur, Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district.
22. Pettavaithalai Merchants' Association, Pettavaithalai, Tiruchirappalli district.
23. Trichy Arecanut Merchants Association, Arecanut Mundy, Gandhi Market, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.
24. The Tanjore Road Merchants' Association, Tanjore Road, Tiruchirappalli- 620 008.
25. Trichy Auto Parts Dealers' Association, Raja Colony, Beemanagar, Tiruchirappalli - 620 001.
26. Tiruchirappalli Paper Merchants' Association, 14, Chinnakadai Street, Tiruchirappalli - 620 002.
27. Mettupalayam Viyabarigal Sangam, Mettupalayam, Tiruchirappalli district - 620 210.
28. Jayankondam Viyabarigal Sangam, Jayankondam, Tiruchirappalli district.
29. Trichy District Plantain Merchants' Association, Dharma Sthapanam, Tiruchirappalli-620 008.

## APPENDIX-14 *(contd.)*

30. Nagaravarthaga Sangam, Manamedu Post, Musiri, Tiruchirappalli district.
31. Trichy District Synthetic Gem Cutting Dealers' Association, 171-D, Big Bazaar, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.
32. Trichy District Hotel Owners' Association, C/o. Hotel Anand, Tiruchirappalli-620 001.
33. Thottiam Varthagar Sangam, 289, Main Road, Thottiam, Tiruchirappalli district.
34. Tamilnad Synthetic Gem Manufacturers' Exporters' Merchants' Association, 54/4, Diamond Bazaar, Tiruchirappalli.
35. Trichy Town Timber, Tiles, and Saw Mill Merchants' Association, 116, West Bouleward Road, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.
36. Viyabarigal Sangam, Jayankonda Cholapuram, Tiruchirappalli district- 621 802.
37. Viyabarigal Munnetra Sangam, Kamaraj Nagar, Raja Street, Kattoor, Tiruchirappalli. - 620 019.
38. Udayarpalayam Viyabarigal Sangam, Udayarpalayam, Tiruchirappalli district.
39. Manapparai Maligai Viyabarigal Sangam, 10, Trichy Road, Manapparai, Tiruchirappalli district.
40. Karur Town Maligai Merchants' Association, Karur, Tiruchirappalli district.
41. Kallakudi Varthagar Sangam, 51, Main Road, Kallakudi - 621 651, Tiruchirappalli district.
42. Trichy District Small Scale Industries Association, II nd floor, R.R.Sabha Buildings, Tiruchirappalli - 620 001.
43. Trichy Theradi Bazaar Coronation Garden Line Merchants' Association, 6, Theradi Bazaar, Tiruchirappalli- 620 001.
44. Ponmalaipatti Viyabarigal Sangam, Nellai Nadar Maligai (upstairs), Ponmalaipatti, Tiruchirappalli- 620 004.
45. The Burmah Market Merchants' Association, 36, Burmah Bazaar, Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli district.
46. Karur Chamber of Commerce, 933, Jawahar Bazaar, Karur.
47. Thuvakudimalai Viyabarigal Sangam, Thuvakudi Malai, Tiruchirappalli- 620 022.
48. Trichy Town Rice Merchants' Association, 71, Gandhi Merchant, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.

## APPENDIX-14 *(contd.)*

49. Trichy District Piece Goods Merchants' Association, Co.P.R.Narayanaswamy Iyer, Cloth Merchants, Big Bazaar, Tiruchirappalli-620 008.
50. Trichy District Chemists and Druggists' Association, 494, Big Bazaar Street, Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.
51. Trichy District Photographers and Dealers' Association, Famous Road, Tiruchirappalli-620 001.
52. South India Synthetic Gem Manufacturers' and Merchants' Association, 117, Big Bazaar St, Tiruchirappalli- 620 008.
53. Tiruchirappalli District Javuli Merchants' Association, 494, Big Bazaar St., Tiruchirappalli - 620 008.

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## CHAPTER-7

# COMMUNICATIONS

Situated in the heart of Tamil Nadu, Tiruchirappalli district consists mostly of undulating plains, and is divided into two main parts - the northern part and the southern part, by the valley of the river Cauvery. But, for a sparse masses of crystalline rocks, this is entirely a land locked district depending mainly on land transport for the movement of passengers and goods as well.

The district has fairly a good system of roads which are in good condition owing to availability, in plenty, of road building materials in general and due to the fairly dry climate in particular that prevails within the region. The village roads, which are not much inferior, have also considerably improved in quality, thanks to the systematic implementation of various welfare schemes, such as NREP IRDP, ITDP, RLEGP, J.V.V.T.etc., in recent times.

The district is well connected by rail with other important cities outside the district. Besides, a well built railway system inter-connect various centres within the district. The Tiruchirappalli junction which stands in the name of the town as also the headquarters of the district is one of the biggest railway junctions in South India. It connects Erode by a broadgauge line and Chennai, Madurai, Thanjavur and Rameswaram by metre gauge line. The town has an Air Port[1] situated at a distance of about seven kilometres from the town.

**Ancient routes and highways:**

The Tamil Classic 'Silappathikaram' makes a reference to roads in the district which is supposed to be the earliest mention about it. It refers to these roads as leading from the Chola Capital Uraiyur, to Madurai. One highway touched Kodumbalur, once the capital of the chieftains, which is now a hamlet of Kolathur taluk near Viralimalai in Pudukkottai district. From this place, the highway branched off approximately in the form of an indent thus making three routes referred to in the classic. One route went westwards a little farther west of Madurai from where one had to turn eastward to reach Madurai. The middle road took itself straight down and was apparently the shortest route but passed through a desert track which was infested with robbers. The third route, was a slightly longer but smoother. The later Cholas, while making Thanjavur then capital, laid the foundation for highway connecting Thanjavur and *Uraiyur.* *

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* Uraiyur has now become a part of Tiruchirappalli town.

Neither the later Cholas, nor the Sultans of Madurai under whose domain this area rested, had evinced any interest in developing the means of communication. Roads, which were mainly used by the pilgrims, were under developed. Even the Nayaks including Thirumala Nayak, did not bother either to lay new roads or to improve the conditions of those existed then. Instead, they turned their attention in erecting huge architectural monuments, like the great Meenakshi Amman Temple and the Thirumalai Nayakan Mahal. As put in by Nelson 'Road development as a policy was unknown to them'.[2] But, the credit for formulating schemes for the construction of roads should go to Rani Mangammal, the widow of Chokkanatha, who ordered to submit plans for a number of roads connecting various regions and trade centres of her domain. The roads constructed during her reign were planted with avenue trees where the travellers used to relax from the fiery sun. When the East India Company brought Tiruchirappalli district too under its fold, in 1801, there were only a few roads fit for vehicular traffic.

**Mode of transport in olden days:**

Travel by foot was a common sight; a few could ride on horses' back; carts drawn by bullocks and carts were the later introduction which were, in addition to transportation of persons, used for transportation of goods. In the district, as there were no bridges or culverts across the rivers or streams which used to be in spate during rainy season, travelling was bound to be slow and at the same time tedious. It was, therefore, generally done in short stages about 20 to 30 kilometres a day, undertaken either at nights or in the cool mornings and evenings. For instance, a journey from Tiruchirappalli to Pudukkottai a distance of 50 kilometres involved three or four stages being broken at Mathur, Nallur, Amma chatram and Rangamma chatram where the travellers could find both boarding and lodging facilities at *Choultries.* The uneven rough roads caused damages to vehicles which made the journey the most inconvenient. This was less harmful when compared to the perils arising from robbers who infested the principal highways. There were several notorious spots where the travellers were frequently way laid and robbed. As a result, carts used to go in piles, strengthening their fleet, the men equipping themselves with all sorts of available weapons, to safeguard their life and belongings.

Goods were, generally, conveyed in carts, on pack bullock or by head loads. The head load carriers, when fatigued, rested their head load on stone bars called 'Sumaithangi Kal', erected with the two up right pillars on which was rested horizontally a plank like stone bar to a height of about 1 to 1½ metres. To this, the head load was shifted from the head till the carrier feels afresh to continue his journey. Tradition has it that these stones were erected in memory of pregnant women who died while delivery. Before the advent of the modern mode of transport, people travelled in bullock carts, palanquines and on horse back. For the poor

people, goods carts were a source of cheap conveyance. With the Britishers, came the horse drawn carriages.

Till the fifties, the common mode of transport among the villagers was bullock carts, carts, drawn by two bullocks, were used for transporting goods like grains, manure, sand, vegetables, etc., while the single bullock cart was mainly on road for carrying passengers. At present, only a very few people use the carts for passenger traffic, though they are still in use as goods carriers. Introduction of fast moving vehicles like buses, autos, taxis etc., has almost abolished the time old transport system. The poor man's mode of conveyance is the bicycle which can be seen in almost all the families in a village. Even the poor urban man finds it a very suitable and cheap mode of conveyance as it requires very paltry sum for maintenance. Introduction of a large number of motor cycles, especially those with less horse power has added to the comforts of travel of middle class people.

**Road Transport :**

*History of road development:-*

When the East India Company began to extend its hold farther to the city of Madras, it felt the need for good roads to facilitate fast movements of their troops. This caused it to pay more attention to develop roads even in the districts. It could be said that the continuous wars that they waged against the Indian rulers and the bad shape of the roads that hindered the smooth and fast movement of their troops forced them to think in terms of good roads which they laid connecting strategic places. A number of bridges and culverts were built over the rivers and canals. By abolishing the transit duties, which they earlier laid, the East India Company facilitated free movement of commodities of trade. Large number of pack bullocks were replaced by carts.

A great extension of roads in the Presidency took place in the second half of the 19 Century. In 1819, the East India Company divided its territories in Madras Presidency into three divisions, each under the charge of a civil engineer, for the purpose of improving communication facilities. Road construction in the whole Presidency was placed under the Inspector-General of Civil Estimates.

As the workload increased, the Presidency was divided into eight *Maramath* divisions, in 1838, each under the charge of a Civil Engineer.[3]

The Engineering Department, established in 1785, also had jurisdiction over roads and other means of commuications in the cantonments. Till the abolition of this department in 1858, this system remained in force. This department, along with the Maramath Department and the Board of Revenue shared the work of improvising and maintaining the communications of the Presidency until 1858. Before this, in 1851,

the Court of Directors in England appointed a Public Works Commission based on the need for public works, which, gradually, was converted into a Public Works Department in the year 1858. The Chief Engineer of this department was assisted by other staff of this department.[4]

This department caused improvement in roads throughout the Presidency including Tiruchirapplli district. A good road was laid from Tiruchirappalli to Thanjavur which was opened for traffic in 1849. The road leading to Coimbatore, along the right bank of the Cauvery was improved and a number of culverts were built. The road towards Bangalore *(via)* Salem, along the left bank of the Cauvery was another work that was completed during this period. It was only during this period that the Southern Trunk Road was laid. Then, the interest of the East India Company was to move their troops along these roads. Tiruchirappalli was, even then, an important centre, being the centrifugal point and, hence, had many roads radiating from here. They were in fair condition for vehicular traffic. F.H. Scott mentioned 13 roads which radiated from Tiruchirappalli. They were Tiruchirappalli to Arcot, to Vellore, to Bangalore to Nagappattinam, to Tranqubar, to Rameswaram, to Quilon, to Coimbatore, to Seringapatnam, to Palghat, to Ootacamund, to Point Calimore and to Adhirampattinam. But, the interior roads to villages were hardly passable for vehicular traffic even in dry weather. During rainy season, the vehicular traffic had to be completely stopped. The Local Fund Board of Tiruchirappalli circle maintained 25 roads during this period[5].

Even in Tiruchirappalli, the Local Board maintained most of the roads, the condition of which at that time was, generally, fair, but in the north of the district, some sections of even the trunk roads were coarse as laid down with gravels. Several factors compounded for the convalescent conditions of the roads then. The important roads, at the beginning of the 20 Century were those running from Tiruchirappalli to Chennai through Perambalur, to Salem *(viz)* Musiri and Namakkal, to Athur through Udayarpalayam, to Erode *(via)* Karur, and to Madurai *(via)* Dindigul. These roads were maintained by the District Board.

It was at this time that the government evinced interest in the development of roads. The idea was mooted out in 1927 when the Council of State pointed out the need to develop the roads in India. As a result, the Government of India appointed a committee to go into the question. To bring the villages into more ultimate contact with the towns and to facilitate trade, the committee expressed an imperative need for road development in all the States in India. In 1933, Vipan was appointed as Special Officer to prepare an exhaustive scheme of road development. In his report, submitted in 1935, he pointed out several drawbacks in the system then in existence and the constraints and burdens with which the District Board had to function. The District Board had no sufficient funds especially after the abolition of tolls; nor did it receive sufficient financial

help from the government. Hence, it could not pay adequate attention to roads. Increase in motor traffic warranted better maintenance of marketing roads. The imbalance in the road system could be corrected only when the important roads were classified into trunk roads and marketing roads and adequate grants were forthcoming from the government for their maintenance.

When the survey was made by Vipan, Tiruchirappalli district had a total of 2033 km. of roads, out of which, 1010 km. were metalled, 398 km. of roads were motorable, but unmetalled. The total motorable roads were to a length of 1508 km. and other roads 522 km. 3.42 sq. miles of the district was served by one mile of road. 45 km. of the roads in the district were maintained by the Public Works Department. From Vipan's report,[6] it is apparent that the Trunk roads were paid more attention, as 241 km. of this category of road in the district received a grant of Rs. 1,00,890/- from the government, while, the 761 km. of second class roads received only Rs. 51,912/- . His report further points that the roads from Lower Anicut to Udayarpalayam taluk limits, from Perambalur to Athur, from Vellar Anicut to Lower Anicut, from Pullambadi to Thirumalavadi, from Tiruchirappalli to Mullikarambur and from Karur to Dindigul *(via)* Aravakurichi, were in bad shape.

Vipan felt that the grant sanctioned for the maintenance of these roads in the district, were inadequate. Based on his intensive study, Vipan prepared an extensive road scheme for the district which the Collector G.H Cooke approved. The scheme had recommended the construction or improvement of about 100 km. of roads at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,40,000/- and the annual recurring charges for maintaining this would be Rs. 9450/-.

Necessity for better and new roads felt throughout the country led to the convening of a conference of all chief engineers at Nagpur in 1943 and to the appointment of a Special Officer in Madras to review road developments[7]. A five year Post war Development Plan for the construction of new National Highways, Provincial Highways, (now State Highways) Major District Roads and Village roads was formulated. The Special Officer appointed at Madras, H.R. Dogra, submitted his report in 1945. On his suggestion, a new department called the Highways Department was created in 1946. As a result, the government took over a number of roads under National Highways which were hitherto maintained by local bodies. The great Southern Trunk Road passing through the Tiruchirappalli-Coimbatore, Trunk road for a distance of 104 km. up to Karur Municipality limits were taken over by the government along with the 14 roads in the district classified as important marketing roads. The 14 roads that were taken over were:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli to Pullambadi | - | 25 km. |
| 2. | Tiruchirappalli - Koppampatti *(via)* Thuraiyur | - | 55 km. |
| 3. | Tiruchirappalli- Thanjavur | - | 20 km. |
| 4. | Manapparai- Kulithalai | - | 36 km. |
| 5. | Musiri - Thuraiyur | - | 27 km. |
| 6. | Ariyalur - Tirumanur | - | 24 km. |
| 7. | Ariyalur to Jayankondam *(via)* Gangaikonda Cholapuram | - | 49 km. |
| 8. | Vellar Anicut to Lower Anicut | - | 20 km. |
| 9. | Karur - Dharapuram road | - | 26 km. |
| 10. | Karur - Aravakurichi road | - | 28 km. |
| 11. | Karur - Pugalur road | - | 18 km. |
| 12. | Pullambodi - Tirumalavadi | - | 9 km. |
| 13. | Tiruchirappalli - Namakkal road *(via)* Musiri, Thottiam | - | 59 km. |

In addition to these roads, 10 second class roads with a total length of 232 km. and three third class roads of 46 km. length were brought under the control of the Highways Department.

In 1951, *i.e.* by the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, the district had 3742 km. of roads - consisting of 208 km. of national highway, 306 km. of state highway, 1157 km. of major district roads, 1616 km. of other district roads, 311 km. of municipal roads and 143 km. of P.W.D. roads. The length of the road in the district increased to 4925 km. at the end of the Second Five Year Plan. This comprises 216 km. of National Highways, 304 km. of state highways and the rest of the roads measuring 4402 km. The increase of road length was more than 30 per cent during this period.

In 1961, the total length of the roads was 4896 km. and the district ranked among the major districts of the state. It had 216 km. of national highways, 304 km. of state highways, 2693 km. of the district roads and 1683 km of village roads[8]. The good condition of the roads continues to be mainly attributed to the easy availability of road building materials and to the fairly dry climatic conditions that prevail in the district.

During 1951-61, road mileage increased by 1152 km. which was most marked under village and district roads. National highways had also shown a slight rise in mileage. Along the increase in road length, a good

deal of improvements were effected. More than 250 km. of roads were asphalt concreted and 142 km. tarred at a cost of Rs.16 lakh and 8.4 lakh respectively. The improvements include construction of a number of bridges across rivers, jungle streams, and canals.[9] The important highways of the district, at present, and the important urban centres they connect are as below:-

| | | *Highway* | *Important towns* |
|---|---|---|---|
| NH. | 45 | Chennai-Dindigul | Tiruchirappalli<br>Srirangam<br>Manapparai |
| S.H. | 6 | Salem-Tiruchirappalli | Thottiam<br>Musiri |
| S.H. | 8 | Coimbatore-Nagappattinam | Kulithalai, Tiruverambur |
| | | Tiruchirappalli-Athur | Manachanallur, Turaiyur |
| | | Tiruchirappalli-Ariyalur | Lalgudi, Puvalur and Kallakudi |

All the important radial roads of the district are connected with the Chennai-Dindigul (NH.45) road which is the main arterial north-south link and traverses the eastern part of the district.

**Administration of roads at present:**

With a view to improve the conditions of roads and the network of road system, a comprehensive road development programme came into operation, when the Highways Department was formed. Several road development schemes were completed during the first two Five Year Plans. The Third Five Year Plan commenced in 1961. Till then, roads were classified as national highways, state highways, major district roads, other district roads and village roads. When panchayat unions were formed on 2 October 1961, the other district roads and village roads came under the control of the panchayat unions and hence, were classified as panchayat union roads and panchayat roads. In the beginning, the panchayat unions had a length of 2214, roads while the panchayats had 2227 km. of them. The national highways had 217 km. state highways 306 km. and the major district roads were to a length of 1246 km.

The Highways and Rural Works Department is in-charge of planning, design, construction and maintenance of government roads and bridges and it offers technical guidance to panchayat unions in respect of rural works programme executed by them.

All the districts in Tamil Nadu are divided into four highways regular circles, each of which is placed under the charge of a Superintending Engineer (Highways and Rural Works). Tiruchirappalli having jurisdiction over the Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai, Thanjavur, Nagappattinam Madurai

Rail Bridge across the River Cauvery

and Dindigal districts. The Divisional Engineer (Highways and Rural Works) Tiruchirappalli is in-charge of Tiruchirappalli revenue district. This division has been further subdivided into ten subdivisions for operational convenience. These subdivisions are situated at the taluk headquarters and the allotted works are monitored by the assistant divisional engineers (who are in-charge of taluk level offices) with the help of assistant engineers and junior engineers.

The panchyat union and panchayat roads are maintained by the respective panchayat unions and panchayats, under the technical supervision of the union overseers and union engineers.

*Classification and maintenance of roads:-*[10]

The state givernment roads in this district are classified as national highways, state highways, major district roads and other district roads. Works of original nature under Part-II Scheme on Government roads are sanctioned by the government each year depending on the priority and availability of funds.

The district has national highways to a length of 215.20 km.[11]

1. NH. 7 *i.e.* Bangalore-Salem-Madurai road from km. 278/6 to 345/2 a length of 66.60 km.

2.NH.45 *i.e.* Chennai-Dindugal road from km.243/2 to 391/8 a length of 148.60 km.

These roads are having two lanewidth with asphaltic concrete surface. state highways, major district roads, and other district roads are maintained by this department. The district has, at present, 281 km. of state highways, 1,008 km. of major district roads, 2860 km. of other district roads, 3920 km. of panchayat union roads and 2921 km. of panchayat roads [2]. As on 31 March 1995, the district has a road length of 4149 km. maintained by state government and 6841 km. maintained by local bodies.[13]

The length of government roads in Tiruchirappalli district in 1961, was 1648 km. It has been increased every year by taking over of roads which were improved under various schemes and brought under the maintenance of the Highways and Rural Works Department to suit free flow of traffic. Over a period of thirty years, the length of the government roads has been doubled.

Work in progress and works proposed for in the district are given in *appendix-I*

List of state highways and major district roads is furnished in *appendix-2*

*Bridges:-*

In the early days, a number of small unbridged streams which crossed the roads were hindering the movement of traffic, especially during rainy seasons. Ferry services were in operation, till the middle of the

century, in a number of places to cross the Cauvery and Coleroon rivers. As developments to roads were made, new bridges had to be constructed for the smooth flow of traffic. Now, the district has a number of bridges.

Among several bridges in the district, very noteworthy and striking are the ones that have been built across the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon. Two bridges across these rivers on each side of Srirangam, known as the Cauvery and Coleroon bridges, bear the bulk of the traffic. The former was completed in 1846 and a tablet on the western part of it refers it as dedicated to the memory of Dalton, Kilpatrick and four other officers of the English army which fought gallantly to save Tiruchirappalli from the French in the middle of the 18 Century. This bridge consisted of 32 spans of 15 metres each and 572 metres in all, in length. This bridge, having been considered unfit for vehicular traffic, was abandoned. A new bridge has been constructed towards the west of the old one, -the construction of which was completed and it was declared open for vehicular traffic on 31 October, 1963. The Coleroon bridge which was completed in 1852 is dedicated to Lord Pigot, the then Governor and Defender of *Fort St.George* in 1759. This consists of 38 spans of 18 metre length each and it has a total length of 843 metre. This bridge still continues to be quite fit for vehicular traffic.

To establish a link between Salem and Tiruchirappalli district, a bridge across the Cauvery was constructed at Pugalur about 16 km. north of Karur and 89 km. west of Tiruchirappalli. In the absence of a bridge, a ferry service was operating at this point between the two banks of the Cauvery. This bridge was constructed on the basis of the recommendations made by Vipan in his Scheme for Development of roads, submitted in 1935. Though to be commenced in 1940, this work could not be started owing to World War-II. It had, therefore, to be postponed. The execution started during 1949-50 with suitable modifications. The total length of the bridge is 803 metre with 40 spans of 20 metre each. The bridge carried a seven metre wide clear road way.

There are also a number of other bridges built over other rivers in the district. The Uppar is crossed by the Madras road on a bridge of 11 arches of 6 metre span. Bridges ranging from five to eight spans cross the Thanjavur road, Koraiyar and the roads to Dindigul and Madurai, to Kodamurutti on the Karur road, the Kavalai canal between Tiruverambur and Old Vennar road, the Anjar on the Salem road, the Kulaiyar on the way to Udaiyarpalayam, the Uppar on the way to Thuraiyur, and the Velavandiyar between Thuraiyur and Musiri.

After Independence, two bridges were built in 1947 across Maruthaiyar-one in the Tiruchirappalli - Chidambaram road at a cost of Rs. 7.55 lakh and the other on the Tirumanur-Koilpatti river at a cost of Rs.8 lakh. Two more bridges were built on the Tiruchirappalli-Chidambaram road. A bridge was constructed on the Pullampadi - Sirkeelappur road. In

addition to repairing many bridges, a number of minor bridges were constructed. The bridge across the Cauvery at 195/2 to 195/5 opened for traffic in 1963 is a landmark in the history of road development. This high level pre-stressed concrete bridge was built at a cost of Rs. 33 lakh. The sub structure is pre-cast prestressed concrete beam 6 to 25 metre high from ground level to the top of the roadway. It has 18 spans of 40 metre each. The total length is 631 metre.

Kodamurutti arched bridge is on Tiruchirappalli - Coimbatore road at 1/580 and is constructed of brick, sand and lime to the length of 197 metre.

Marudaiyar bridge at a cost of Rs. 8 lakh on the Koilpatti-Tirumanur road is an arched bridge with 9 spans, each of which is of 18 metre length. Another bridge at 38/4 across the river Marudaiyar constructed in 1959 has 15 spans of 12 metre each. The bridge serves the villagers of Madurai as well as Tiruchirappalli district and provides a shortened route to Palayam and Manapparai from Aravakurichi and for a number of other villages lying in between . A bridge at 370/1 on Tiruchiurappalli - Viralimalai road, was constructed and opened for traffic in March 1964. A list of bridges is given in *appendix-2-A*

**Road transport:**

Road transport in Tamil Nadu has tremendously improved. There is no tiny village left without bus connection. In Tiruchirappalli district too, almost all the villages are linked by a good network of transport system.

Though nationalisation of bus transport started very early, it was seriously introduced in the State only after 1967. Till then several private operators had their share in providing transport facilities to the public. In accordance with the nationalisation programme, all routes over 120 km. distance, all routes touching the Chennai city and all the routes in Kanniyakumari district were taken over by the State Transport Department in a phased manner.[14]

After the implementation of the nationalisation scheme, several transport corporations were established, each having headquarters in a district and having operational rights in specified areas. Tiruvalluvar Transport Corporation the only corporation created, existed before the creation of Pallavan Transport Corporation, Pandian Transport Corporation, Cheran Transport Corporation and Cholan Transport Corporation and it plies its buses through out the state. Gradually, several transport corporations were created and the transport corporation which operates in Tiruchirappalli district is Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation. Though this corporation has the right to operate throughout the district, to provide transport facilities to the village people as well, several other corporations ply their buses in important routes in this district on an exchange basis. Transport corporations whose buses ply through the

district are Cholan Transport Corporation, Marudhu Pandiar Transport Corporation, Pandian Roadways Corporation, Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation, Cheran Transport Corporation, Thanthai Periar Transport Corporation, Jeeva Transport Corporation and Anna Transport Corporation.

**Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation:**[15]

The DCTC came into being from 1 April 1985, bifurcating the Cholan Roadways Corporation Limited, having headquarters at Tiruchirappalli. It operates 724 buses in 103 routes, originating from one of the points in Tiruchirappalli district. The names of routes and points of origin and termination are provided in *appendix-3*. Since started functioning, the buses of the corporation have carried 1277 lakh of passengers during 1985-1986, 1611.4 lakh during 1986-1987,1834.3 lakh during 1987-88, 2141.2 lakh during 1988-89, 2470.6 lakh during 1989-90 and 2681.8 lakh during 1990-91. The income derived for the period referred to above, is Rs.1918.84 lakh, 2462.45 lakh, 3044.65 lakh, 3509.72 lakh, 4177.25 lakh, and 4877.08 lakh, respectively.

The corporation runs workshops to maintain their vehicles in the places given as under. Rock Fort-I, Rock Fort-II, D.C Nagar, Cantonment, Tiruchirappalli Mofussil-I, Tiruchirappalli Mofussil-II, Tiruchirappalli Mofussil-III, Manapparai, Karur (Town), Karur (Mofussil), Musiri, Ariyalur, Jayankondam, Perambalur, Thuraiyur, R.C. Unit, Thuvakkudi and a Body Building Unit at Karur.

As a result of traffic growth, accidents are bound to occur. Government owned transport corporation buses cannot be an exception. The accident chart of the DCT Corporation too show an increasing trend in accidents, may be with slight variations. During the formation year, *i.e.* 1985-86, the corporation buses were involved in 311 accidents resulting in the death of 63 persons, but the next year the number has gone down to 167 but, there were 55 victims. In 1987-88, there were 279 accidents with 68 persons succumbing to injuries. 1988-89 had 411 accidents with 81 casualties; 1989-90 saw 504 accidents and 74 deaths from them and in 1990-91, there were 451 accidents causing death to 73 persons.

The corporation operates special buses during fairs and festivals, from important places on these occasions. It provides temporary shelter to the passengers as also protected water supply.

The corporation has constructed two way side motels at Padalur and Manimangalam on NH 45 and NH 7, to cater to the needs of the travelling passengers.

Workers employed by this corporation enjoy a number of facilities. They are provided food at subsidised rates, free uniforms, free transportation, including their family members, either a pair of chappals once a year or a pair of shoes with socks once in two years, free medical treatment in government hospitals, recreational facilities, liberal

scholarships for the children of the employees, special consideration for admission in medical and engineering colleges run by the transport corporations, special loans and advances and several other post retirement benefits.

The corporation deputes their employees to various training programmes depending on the nature of their job. Besides, the corporation itself conducts training programmes for drivers and conductors.

The employees of the corporation have formed themselves into several associations (unions) each having affinity with a political party. They are:-[16]

1. DCTC Anna General Employees Union - affiliated to All India Anna Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam; DCTC Anna Employees Union (AIADMK); DCTC Employees Progressive Union; DCTC Administrative Progressive Union (DMK); DCTC Administrative Progressive Union (AIADMK); DCTC Administrative Employees Union (CITU) DCTC Administrative Workers and Staff HMS Union; Transport General Employees Welfare Association; DCTC Security Officers'Association; DCTC Drivers' Welfare Association; DCTC Driver Protection Committee; and DCTC Technical Employees Association and DCTC Engineers' Association.

**Anna Transport Corporation:**[17]

Anna Transport Corporation which has headquarters, at Salem operates buses in 15 routes which either terminates at Tiruchirappalli or other towns of Tiruchirappalli or pass through Tiruchirappalli.

These 15 routes are:-

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Salem | - | Tiruchirappalli |
| 2. | Bangalore | - | Tiruchirappalli |
| 3. | Mettur | - | -do- |
| 4. | Erode | - | Thuraiyur |
| 5. | Salem | - | Karur |
| 6. | Salem | - | Karaikudi |
| 7. | Salem | - | Thanjavur |
| 8. | Salem | - | Kumbakonam |
| 9. | Namakkal | - | Thuraiyur |
| 10. | Tiruchengode | - | Kodumudi |
| 11. | Namakkal | - | Pandamangalam |
| 12. | Velur | - | Kattuputhur |
| 13. | Salem | - | Madurai |
| 14. | Salem | - | Theni |
| 15. | Idappadi | - | Kumbakonam |

**Cheran Transport Corporation:**

Cheran Transport Corporation, with headquarters at Coimbatore, operates 14 buses through this district, four buses between Coimbatore and Karur, four buses between Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli, two between Pondicherry and Chennai (*via*) Tiruchirappalli, one between Tiruppur and Tiruchirappalli, another from Mettupalayam to Tiruchirappalli and yet another between Mettupalayam and Karur.[18]

**Cholan Roadways Corporation:**

The Cholan Roadways Corporation formed on 1 March 1972[19], which has 10 buses in Tiruchirappalli district operates on nine routes, *viz.*,

Tiruchirappalli- Nagappattinam *(via)* Tiruvarur,

Tiruchirappalli- Nagore *(via)* Tiruvarur,

Tiruchirappalli- Velankanni *(via)* Thanjavur,

Tiruchirappalli- Karaikal,

Tiruchirappalli- Mannargudi,

Tiruchirappalli - Pattukottai,

Tiruchirappalli - Poombuhar,

Tiruchirappalli- Tiruvaiyaru and

Tiruchirappalli - Velankanni.

This Corporation maintains one workshop in this district.

**Jeeva Transport Corporation:**

Jeeva Transport Corporation which has headquarters at Erode, operates buses in 55 routes in Tiruchirappalli district, the list of which is provided in *appendix-4.*

Thanthai Periyar Transport Corporation operates its buses in five routes terminating at Tiruchirappalli. They are 1. Pondy to Tiruchirappalli, 2. Cuddalore to Tiruchirappalli, 3. Villupuram to Tiruchirappalli, 4. Gingee to Tiruchirappalli, and 5. Tiruvannamalai to Tiruchirappalli.[20]

The Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation operates buses between Kumuli and Tiruchirappalli, Palani and Tiruchirappalli, Cumbum-Tiruchirappalli, Bodi and Tiruchirappalli, Dindigul and Tiruchirappalli and Kodaikanal and Tiruchirappalli.[21]

The Marudhu Pandiar Transport Corporation plies its buses in 27 routes, touching Tiruchirappalli district.[22] A list of these routes is provided in *appendix-5.*

In Tiruchirappalli district, as in 1993, 984 buses ply in 292 routes, the list of which is furnished in *appendix-6.*

**Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation:**

The Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation, with headquarters at Chennai, operates its, buses to long distance places passing through almost all the districts in the State. Tiruchirappalli being at the centre of the State has become a very important bus junction. Due to this fact several

A view of Periyar Bridge, Kulithalai.

Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation buses either originate at Tiruchirappalli, or pass through this district enroute to various places. The number of routes originating at Tiruchirappalli is 13 and the number of routes passing through Tiruchirappalli district is 72. A list of these routes are provided in *appendix-5.*[23]

**Regional Transport Offices:**

As far as this district is concerned, the Transport department maintains two regional offices, one at Tiruchirappalli and the other at Karur. The Tiruchirappalli Regional Office has jurisdiction over Tiruchirappalli, Manapparai, Lalgudi, Thuraiyur, Perambalur, Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam taluks, while the Karur office has jurisdiction over the taluks of Karur, Musiri and Kulithalai.

In order to facilitate the public to obtain driving licences, to register the motor vehicles and for the payment of vehicle taxes and loans, two unit offices, - one at Perambalur and the other at Sri Rangam are functioning. The former has jurisdiction over Peramabalur, Ariyalur and Udayarpalayam taluks and the latter has jurisdiction over the Sri Rangam firka, Lalgudi and Thuraiyur taluks.[23(a)]

Prior to October 1991, one unit office was functioning at Karur which was upgraded to that of a Regional Transport Office. The vehicular position, *i.e.,* the number of vehicles fly on the roads, and the collection particulars of those vehicles, fees and tax in the district are furnished below:-

Vehicular position in the district:-

| | | *Route bus* | *spare bus* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Public Sector | 999 | - |
| 2. | Private Sector | 475 | 20 |
| 3. | Goods Carriages | 7597 | - |
| 4. | Contract Carriages | 4665 | - |
| 5. | Public Transport Undertakings (PTUS) | 50 | - |

*Collection particulars:-*

| | | (Rupees in lakh) |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Public Sector | 749.89 |
| 2. | Private Sector | 478.09 |
| 3. | Goods Carriages | 564.77 |
| 4. | Contract Carriages | 76.00 |
| 5. | Public Transport Undertakings (PTUS) | 3.78 |
| 6. | Total | 1872.53 |
| 1. | Fees | 162.86 |
| 2. | Tax | 1635.11 |
| 3. | Total | 1797.97 |

**Motor Vehicles Maintenance Department:**

The government have started a separate department to look after the maintenance of the government motor vehicles. This department started functioning in Tiruchirappalli district from 11 March 1972. It undertakes repairs and maintenance of all government departmental vehicles. There are about 450 vehicles attached to various government departments in Tiruchirappalli district, details of which are furnished in *appendix-3.*[24]

The department had disposed of 41 vehicles in 1988-89, 47 in 1989-90 and 25 in 1990-91. The corresponding figures with regard to condemned vehicles are 47, 44 and 31 respectively.[25]

**Waterways and ferries:**

When the condition of the road was pathetic, frequently traffic movement was hindered by monsoon floods in the absence of bridges across the rivers and streams, the rivers Cauvery and Coleroon were used as waterways. A certain amount of traffic was floated down in coracles called parisals which came down even from Coimbatore district with loads of rice and other articles of export. The Highways and Rural Works Department maintained ferry services in the following places inTiruchirappalli district.

1. Kulithalai to Musiri; 2. Ayyampalayam to Kamanaickanpalayam; 3. Thottiam to Lalapet; 4. Thirumanur to Vilangudi, and 5. Thirumalavadi to Vaidyanathampettai.

The panchayat unions too, on their part, maintained a few ferry services in the district. This service, they maintained between,

1. Melur and Kambarasampettai; 2. Thiruvengoimalai to Manathottai, and 3. Silaipillaiyarputhur to Mayanur.

**Airways and Aerodromes:**

Before the World War-II, there was only a fair weather landing ground which was taken over by the then War Department and extensively developed. The Civil Aviation Department took over the aerodrome after the war. A passengers' terminal was constructed and the mainway strengthened. The Indian Airlines Corporation has jurisdiction to operate the aircrafts in this route, and from here to other places. Apart from passengers, cargos like flowers, are transported by air from here.

Tiruchirappalli Airport is equipped with runway, taxiway and apron, and required navigational and communication facilities to handle air craft up to the type of Boeing 737. At present, this airport is connected by air with Chennai, Madurai and Colombo. Weekly, six flights are operated on route Chennai-Tiruchirappalli - Madurai - Chennai and five flights on route Colombo - Tiruchirappalli - Colombo.[26]

**Postal system:**

Before the advent of the East India Company, organised postal system was absent. As they acquired the ruling power in the country, they had but to introduce some sort of postal system, - may be primitive, for the sake of communication. Organised postal system was introduced in India only during the 19th Century. Prior to 1837, there was no organised postal system in the district. A few wealthy persons employed private messengers. On July 24, 1837, the government assumed the exclusive right of conveying post for a fixed charge by a proclamation. In the beginning, the department was managed by the Post Masters General who were also post-masters of presidency towns, while the district postal system was looked after by the district collectors. The dawks consisted of few lines of runners connecting the principal towns in the district with the headquarters. At the time of delivery of letters, a small fee was collected. The fee varied depending on the distance of the place of delivery. The postman was expected to obtain the signature of the addressee in the list made out by the post office, while delivering the letter and then hand over the list to the post-office.

The addressees in all articles and letters passing through the post office were also recorded. In 1854, uniform postal rate was introduced regardless of the distance, and the system of office postal stamps for postage was introduced. All the post offices in India were placed under a Director General.[27]

Prior to 1854, another postal system, the District Post, which was meant, exclusively to carry official posts between the Collector, Magistrate and their subordinates, existed. Peons and other servants belonging to the revenue establishments carried the dawks.[28] In 1846, District Post, governed by principles that were different from that of Imperial Post, was opened to public. Where there was no regular post office, the district post set up its office and levied a surcharge in addition to the postage paid to the regular post. Between these two postal systems, no other financial connections existed. The collector of the district was authorised to utilise the money realised by the District Post for the improvement of the same. The District Post Office was connected with the taluk post offices located in the respective taluk headquarters. The posts were carried between these two post offices by the peons of the district post offices. The delivery was made by a rural delivery system, which consisted of a staff of itinerating peons whose beats were so arranged that they should visit each village in the taluk once, twice or thrice a week or daily, depending on the importance of the village, its accessibillity and the availability of funds. The administration of the District Post was in the hands of the Revenue Department.

These two systems co-existed until 1854, when they were finally merged together to form a single department. Consequently, the postal

system, all over India was brought under the control of the Governor-General by an Act.

At that time, there were 16 post offices in Tiruchirappalii district. There was no District Post Office in the district. The district had two head offices, Tiruchirappalli and Kulithalai and 12 Sub-Offices-Ariyalur, Iluppur, Irungalur,Jayamkondacholapuram, Lalgudi, Manapparai, Musiri, Perambalur, Srirangam, Teppakulam, Thuraiyur and Kilpaluvur. Tiruchirappalli Fort and Woraiyur had receiving offices.[29] Later, receiving offices were established in a number of villages where either the village school master or the munsif was allowed two rupees a month for taking charge of the village letter box which they cleared whenever a district peon called at the village and handed over the letters to him to take them over to the head post offices at Tiruchirappalli or Kulithalai from where arrangements for delivery were made. The boxes were cleared twice a week.

In quick succession, other services in the postal department were introduced. In 1879, post cards were introduced; insurance was introduced in 1878 and the system of VPP (Value Payable Post) in 1877. Money Orders were introduced in 1880 and Post Office Savings Bank in 1882. These were the developments that took place in stages in postal system in 19th Century.

**Development of Postal Department in the district in 20th Century:**

The Tiruchirappalli Postal Division is one of the oldest divisions in the entire Tamil Nadu Circle. Though the exact date of formation of this division is not clear, it may be construed that the division was formed many years before Independence. The administrative jurisdiction of the original Tiruchirappalli Division was very vast extending beyond Karaikudi in Ramanathapuram district in the south and including Mohanur in Namakkal taluk of Salem district in the north. In 1948, the offices in Ramanathapuram district were transferred to the then Madurai Postal Division. The Division was under the control of a Group 'B' officer till 20 April 1959. When the work in the Division became unmanageable, it was bifurcated into Pudukkottai Class-II Postal Division and Tiruchirappalli Class-I Postal Division, in February 1962. On 1 December 1972, the division was further bifurcated into two, carving out the Srirangam Postal Division from the erstwhile composite Tiruchirappalli division. The areas within the district of Tiruchirappalli originally transferred to Pudukkottai Postal Division in February 1962 were retransferred to Tiruchirappalli Postal Division on 1 January 1976. Later, the Tiruchirappalli Postal Division was again bifurcated on 22 November 1976 giving way for the formation of Karur Postal Division. The truncated Tiruchirappalli Postal Division continues to be in the same name. At present, the entire Tiruchirappalli district is served by the post offices under the administrative jurisdiction of Karur, Srirangam and Tiruchirappalli Postal Divisions.[30]

In April 1979, Tiruchirappalli Region was formed with headquarters at Tiruchirappalli and was headed by a Director of Postal Services in Junior Administrative grade. At present the region has administrative control over the three Divisions in Tiruchirappalli district, besides eight other Postal Divisions, one R.M.S.Division, one Postal Stores Depot.,one Stamp Depot and one P&T Dispensary. The status of the head of the Region was upgraded to that of Postmaster General (Senior Administrative Grade) with effect from 23 April 1990. The name of the region was changed as Central Region - Tamil Nadu with effect from 15 January 1992.[31]

The post office in Marakadai in Tiruchirappalli town had to be closed when it was completely razed down during the anti-Hindi agitation in February 1965. Since suitable accommodation could not be secured in that place the post office could not be reopened. New post offices have been opened in the new industrial undertakings like the Boiler Project 'C' Sector, Kamarajapuram, Regional Engineering College, Tiruchirappalli, etc. On 23 March 1993 a branch-post office was opened at Koneripalayam village near Perambalur and a delivery sub-office at Annanagar, Tiruchirappalli on 29 March 1993. As on April 1, 1993, there are six head offices, 226 sub-offices and 867 branch offices to cater to the needs of the people of Tiruchirappalli district.

The three Postal Divisions in the district has 14 Postal Sub Divisions as detailed below:-[32]

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of sub-division* | *Division to which attached* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli East | Tiruchirappalli | Tiruchirappalli |
| 2. | Tiruchirappalli West | -do- | -do- |
| 3. | Lalgudi " | -do- | Lalgudi |
| 4. | Ariyalur " | -do- | Rajaji Nagar Ariyalur |
| 5. | Jayankonda Cholapuram | -do- | J.C.Puram |
| 6. | Musiri " | Srirangam | Musiri |
| 7. | Srirangam " | -do- | Srirangam |
| 8. | Thuraiyur East " | -do- | Thuraiyur |
| 9. | Thuraiyur West " | -do- | -do- |
| 10. | Perambalur " | -do- | Perambalur |
| 11. | Karur North " | Karur | Karur |
| 12. | Karur South " | -do- | -do- |
| 13. | Kulithalai " | -do- | Kulithalai |
| 14. | Manapparai " | -do- | Manapparai |

*Speed Post Service:-*[33]

The Speed Post Service was introduced with effect from 18 January 1988 for domestic purposes and the Foreign Service was started from 1st March 1988. Booking of Speed Post money orders was introduced from 14 May 1988. The Speed Post is fast, economical and reliable source offering guaranteed delivery within definite norms. It is worth mentioning that Tiruchirappalli is one of the 63 Speed Post concentration Centres in India. Speed Post Mobile Service was introduced at six places in Tiruchirappalli town from 21 August 1991. Booking of Speed Post articles is accepted at[21] extension centres in Tiruchirappalli Town from June 1992. Even on certain selected holiday, delivery of Speed Post articles is done. Point to point Speed Post Service is also available from Karur to Chennai.

Since 1976, conveyance of mails within the limits of Tiruchirappalli town through Departmental Mail Motor Service (MMS) Vans was introduced. Delivery of articles is made on the same day of receipt (At the Post Office concerned.) All villages in the district having a population of over 500 are provided with atleast one letter box. At present, 109 villages in the district do not have post office. None of the post offices in the district has TELEX facility. 54 post offices have telegraph facility and 18 of them have Speed Post facility. A list of these post offices are given in *appendix-9.*[34]

4411 employees-four in Group A, 11 in Group B, 1711 in Group C,370 in Group D and 2315 under Extra Departmental employees category- are working in Postal Department in this district.[35] A list of Post Offices in the district, Division-wise, is provided in *appendix-10.*

**Origin and development of Telecom System in Tiruchirappalli district:**

In the year 1932-33, one Semi Central Battery Manual Exchange was started with 100 lines capacity and with 77 working telephones at Tiruchirappalli Cantonment area. It was expanded to 150 lines with, 150 working telephone connections in 1942-43. This Cantonment Exchange was converted into 400 lines Central Battery Multiple B Manual Exchange in the year 1946, which was further expanded to 600 lines capacity with 471 working telephone connections in 1954. It was further expanded, in 1962, to 800 lines capacity with 751 working telephone connections. This was further supported by an additional CBM Manual Exchange which was commissioned at Fort area with 400 lines capacity and with 316 working telephones.

In 1967, the Cantonment Manual Exchange was expanded to 950 lines capacity with 872 working telephone connections and Fort Manual Exchange expanded to 1080 lines capacity with 1043 working telephone connections. Next year, i.e. in 1968, both these Manual Exchanges of 950 lines and 1080 lines capacities were converted into a single major Automatic Exchange of 2400 lines capacity at Mainguard Gate. The capacity was further expanded to 4800 in 1969, 6000 in 1980, 6900 in 1983, 7500 in 1984, 9900 in 1986 and 10,500 in 1989.

In addition to the above Automatic Exchange, one Electronic Exchange E10B was opened in 1988 with 2000 lines capacity of Cantonment area. This

has now grown up to 10,444 lines capacity including its RLU Exchanges at Fort, Srirangam, Manachanallur, Thiruverumbur and K.K. Nagar.

Details of telephone exchanges, their type, capacity and working connections are furnished in *appendix-11.*[36]

The following telecom offices are functioning in Tiruchirappalli district:-

Office of the General Manager, Telecom, Tiruchirappalli; Divisional Engineer, TAX, Tiruchirappalli Office; Assistant Engineer, Trunks, Tiruchirappalli; Divisional Engineer, Maintenance (Urban) Tiruchirappalli; Divisional Engineer, Maintenance (Rural) Tiruchirappalli; Sub Divisional Officer, E 10B Exchange, Tiruchirappalli; Sub Divisional Officer (North) Tiruchirappalli; Superintendent, C.T.O. (Commercial Tax Office), Tiruchirappalli; Junior Telecom Officers O/D- III and IV and P&X/ Tiruchirappalli; Assistant Engineer, Civil Maintenance/Tiruchirappalli; Assistant Engineer, Auto-I / Tiruchirappalli; Assistant Engineer, Auto-II/Tiruchirappalli; Sub-Divisional Officer, Phones (South), Tiruchirappalli; Assistant Engineer, Auto Installation/ Tiruchirappalli; Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Tiruchirappalli; Senior Superintendent, Telegraph Traffic, Tiruchirappalli; Sub-Divisional Officer, Telegraphs, Ariyalur; and Assistant Engineer, Groups, Telephone Exchange Building, Perambalur.

*ISD/STD facility:-*

The district has 33,568 working telephone connections of which 29,523 connections can avail ISD/STD facility (about 86 per cent) but only 16,900 (59 per cent) are availing the facility; 421 Public STD/ISD telephones are available. All the Taluk Heaquarters Stations are provided with STD facility.

**Telecommunications:**[37]

In 1985, the Indian Posts and Telegraph Department was bifurcated into two departments, viz., Department of Posts, and Department of Telecommunications. Even before this, there was such sort of a system when the Telegraphs and Telephones came under the control of the General Manager, Madras and Post Offices came under the Control of Post Master General, Madras in the year 1974.

One of the oldest Telegraph Offices in the South, the Tiruchirappalli Central Telegraph Office, was opened during the British rule in June 1882, at Tiruchirappalli Fort under the charge of a Telegraph Master. Then, there were only Morse circuits which were connected to important cities like Madras, Madurai, Tuticorin and other places. Wireless Telegraphy was introduced in a phased manner, connecting Colombo and Madras. Later,Teleprinter circuit was introduced as a speedy method of transmitting messages. The telegraph office was moved from the building in Cantonment occupied by the Post Office on 31 January 1886.

This office, which was initially under the charge of a Telegraph Master, was upgraded and brought under the charge of a Gazetted Superintendent on

20 October 1948. From then on, there was gradual improvement in the number of telegrams dealt with daily. Initially, delivery of telegrams was covered to the entire Tiruchirappalli town, for about eight kilometres radius by this Central Office only. Several other local Post Offices like Teppakulam and Srirangam were also opened for the convenience of the public.

After the introduction of telephones, telegrams were accepted over telephones (phonograms) for which charges were collected every week. Combined Posts and Telegraph Offices started operating in and around Tiruchirappalli covering the whole district as well as remote areas. Public were provided with Telegram booking and delivery facilities by these offices spread over large areas.

Central Telegraph Office, Tiruchirappalli was started with 17 omni bus circuits and 85 combined offices. One Tiruchirappalli - Madras Teleprinter circuit was commissioned during 1946. which was subsequently raised to 25 Tiruchirappalli circuits, 12 Morse main and 35 Morse omni bus circuits.

The District Telegraph Office Teppakulam was opened on 29 November 1965 with booking and delivery facilities. Yet another DTO was opened 26 January 1987 at Srirangam, a pilgrim centre which is visited by thousands of people daily from all over the country.

After the introduction of Telex facilities, a Public Call Office (PCO) Telex was opened at Central Telegraph Office on 23 December 1985 for accepting Telex messages to places which were connected by Telex network. Then, the electronic system of telegraph switching, known as (Stores and Forward Telegraph System) SFT was introduced on 21 July 1985. The SFT - 141 system, which has 16 terminals, transmits telegrams directly to selected places from the booking office to the delivery office, or the nearest telegraph offices avoiding several transmissioning and eventual delay. This computerised switching system was further developed into SF MSS - 32 Lines System in which more offices are being connected with better facilities to ensure quicker transmission. In South India, Tiruchirappalli is the first station provided with SF MSS - 32 lines system and commissioned on 10 July 1991.

At present, this office is having FAX facility by which people have the opportunity to send any matter in any language in their own handwriting which would be received and delivered at the distant and as written by the sender.

The Service of greeting telegrams in Tamil was introduced from 8 July 1991. (This is from CTO/DTO to CTO/DTOs only) With the introduction of Electronic Teleprinters, more and more such machines are included with better operative facilities.

On 8 April 1991, a hotline circuit between CTO, Tiruchirappalli and USA was commissioned. This offers collect call facilities to the public who have to pay only Rupees 10/- for the call. It is noteworthy that Central Telegraph Office, Tiruchirappalli was selected as the second best CTO in India, during 1988-89.

*Tiruchirappalli Telegraph Traffic Division:-*

Tiruchirappalli Telegraph Traffic Division serves the people of Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai districts. Of the 11 CTOs/DTOs, five namely, CTO,Tiruchirappalli, DTO. Teppakulam, Tiruchirappalli-2 DTO, Ariyalur, DTO, Karur and DTO, Srirangam are inTiruchirappalli distict. The Tiruchirappalli Telegraph Traffic Division, is controlled by the Telecom District Manager, Tiruchirappalli, for which the Circle Head is the Chief General Manager, Telecom, Madras. STD and PCOs are available in all CTOs/DTOs in this district.

CTO, Tiruchirappalli, DTO, Teppakulam, and DTO, Karur, have TELEX, PCO as well as FAX service while DTO, Srirangam has FAX service. Details of Trunks, STD, TELEX and Telegrams booked from various Telegraph offices are given in *Appendix-12.*[38]

**Railways:**

Tiruchirappalli district is well served by the main line of the Southern Railways, a branch of which runs from Tiruchirappalli to Erode. While the former is a metre gauge line, the latter is a broad gauge line. The former enters the district from the east about 24 kilometres from Tiruchy Junction, and, afterwards runs for 56 Kilometres through the district on its way to Dindigul and Madurai,Tiruverumbur, Tiruchirappalli Junction, Pungudi, Kolattur, Samudram, Manapparai, Vaiyampatti and Naduppatti are the stations that lie within the district. The Erode branch takes its course towards north from the Tiruchirappalli Junction to Fort station and thence proceeds westwards along the southern bank of the river Kaveri for 95 kilometres within the district. Elamanur, Kulithalai, Lalpettai and Karur are the principal stations that fall on this line.[39]

The first line constructed by the former Great Southern India Railway Company (and later the South Indian Railway Company) was the one from Nagapattinam to Erode through Tiruchirappalli. This section, from Nagapattinam to Tiruchirappalli fort was constructed on the standard gauge and opened for traffic in March 1962,[40] and the line was opened up to Karur in July 1866 and as far as Erode in 1868.[41] The metre gauge line from Tiruchirappalli to Madurai was opened for traffic in September 1875, as part of the new main line from Madras to Tuticorin. In the same year, the section of the older line between Nagapattinam and Tiruchirappalli was converted into metre gauge line.

Along with the extension of the line from Tiruchirappalli to Tuticorin in the South, the line was further extended from Thanjavur to Madras in the North and completed by the end of 1878. This line for through running of trains from Madras to Tuticorin was opened up for traffic from January 1879.[42] The 716 km. long line, passes through important places like Chengalpattu, Villupuram, Cuddalore, Chidambaram, Mayiladuthurai, Thanjavur, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai.

As the need arose, the line was, later on extended in several stages, further from Madurai to Manamadurai, Mandapam and Dhanushkodi in the east, and towards Tiruvananthapuram Central in the west. Two more long distance-

through trains introduced, passed through Tiruchirappalli junction one from Chennai to Dhanushkodi popularly known as Boat Mail, since it connected the steamer from Dhanushkodi to Talaimannar, on the island of Srilanka and onwards to Colombo covering a distance of 734 km. It was officially named as the Indo-Ceylon Express, the other known as Trivandrum Express started from Madras and terminated at Tiruvananthapuram Central and covered a distance of 889 km.

This line, it was thought was a little longer and hence an effort should be made to find another route and prune the running time. As a result, the chord lines from Villupuram to Tiruchirappalli and from Tiruchirappalli to Manamadurai were constructed in 1929 and 1930 respectively. The 178 km. chord line from Villupuram to Tiruchirappalli Junction reduced the distance from Madras to Tiruchirappalli from 401 km. in the former line, *(via.)* Mayiladuthurai and Thanjavur, better known as Main line, to 334 km. *(via)* Virudhachalam and the 150 km. chord line from Tiruchirappalli Junction to Manamadurai junction reduced the distance from 333 km. *(via)* Madurai to 279 km. *(via)* Pudukkottai.

The construction of the chord line between Villupuram and Tiruchirappalli encouraged the private entrepreneurs to start several industries with the raw materials available in the area. This resulted in the growth of several industries in the areas between these two stations.

The South Indian Railway had its workshop at Nagapattinam. As it went on constructing new lines, it became imminent to have the workshop centrally located. Therefore, the workshops at Nagappattinam were shifted to Golden rock in Tiruchirappalli in 1927, where modern workshops were constructed with a well laid out township. This workshop at Golden Rock is a boon not only to the Southern Railway but to the district of Tiruchirappalli too.

In the year 1929, the line from Tiruchirappalli junction to Erode was converted from Metre gauge to Broad gauge to facilitate through travel between Tiruchirappalli to far off places on the broad gauge.

The opening of the Heavy Electricals High Pressure Boiler Plant Project at Navalpatti near Tiruverumbur, in Tiruchirappalli district, boosted the image of the district. A special siding has been opened from Golden Rock to the Heavy Electricals Factory site.

The government took over the South Indian Railway company from the private company in 1944. In 1951, the three Railways, *viz.,* The Madras and Southern Maharatta Railways of the Mysore State and the South Indian Railways were amalgamated into one and named Southern Railway with headquarters at Madras. Tiruchirappalli, which was until then the headquarters of the South Indian Railway was reduced to the status of a mere divisional headquarters.

The first line of the former South Indian Railway which operated over the entire present Tamil Nadu and Kerala States, besides the South Kanara District (merged with the Karnataka State, formerly Mysore State), was laid between Nagappattinam and Thanjavur in 1861. Then Thanjavur was the headquarters of

Railway Junction, Tiruchirappalli

the South Indian Railway company. This had to be shifted to Tiruchirappalli in 1862, a more centrally situated town, as extension of line from Thanjavur to Tiruchirappalli was made in that year, and more lines were constructed having Tiruchirappalli as the Centre during the last quarter of the century. Huge buildings were constructed near Tiruchirappalli junction to accommodate the offices of the Railway. The constructions went on till 1937, till completing the construction of residential quarters for officers in Kajamalai area, along Tiruchirappalli-Madurai road. Even after this, the headquarters of the Stores Department of the Railway was not shifted from Nagappattinam. The Medical Department functioned at Golden Rock which is just a kilometre away from the Tiruchirappalli Junction.

The coaching wing of the Accounts Department of the entire Southern Railway and a branch of the Chief Commercial Superintendent's Office (claim and refunds) functions at Tiruchirappalli. The passengers tickets are being printed in the Ticket Printing Factory which functions from here. A Transportation Training School which was started here, has been vastly improved and expanded and this zonal training school imparts training to various categories of Railway staff in the initial stage and refresher courses in the later stages.

As early as 1875, the idea of a railway line connecting Tiruchirappalli and Pudukkottai was mooted by the Raja of Pudukkottai when the Madurai-Pamban line was opened. This route was but a devious one and hence, it was thought that it would be shorter if a line was laid connecting Pamban, Thanjavur and Pudukkottai. The Railway Commission decided in favour of the Pudukkottai line in 1903 but until 1914 no action followed to put it into action. The First World War caused further delay till a traffic survey was conducted in May, 1924. This led to a decision that this line would pass through Pudukkottai, Kanadukattan and Karaikudi. The work started in this line in December, 1927 was completed in June 1929 and the Tiruchirappalli, Pudukkottai section was opened for traffic on 17th April, 1929 and the Pudukkottai Manamadurai line on July 1, 1930.

Tiruchirappalli has now become an important rail junction on the Southern Railway. It connects Madras, Madurai, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli, Tenkasi, Quilon, Thanjavur, Nagercoil, Nagappattinam and Rameswaram on the metregauge and Bangalore, Coimbatore, Cochin, Kanyakumari and Mangalore on the broadgauge.[43] Various centres of the district are inter connected by well knit railway system. A list of railway stations that fall within the district is given in *appendix-XIII.*

*Appendix-14* provides a list of trains which either originate at or pass through the district. Statistics on accidents that occurred within the district limits, in the railway, from 1984 to 1992 are provided in *appendix-15.* Particulars of traffic moved by rail from the stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990 are given in *appendix-16.*

**All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli:**[44]

Tiruchirappalli district has a Radio Station. All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli, one of the oldest stations in India, is situated in the heart of Tamil Nadu. It was

one of the six Radio Stations that were functioning in India when it obtained Independence in 1947.

It was inaugurated by the then Chief Minister of Madras Presidency shri C. Rajagopalachari, on 16. May 1939. In the beginning, it was functioning at Williams Road in a rented building. Perambalur Anagappa Pillai's Nagaswaram, was the first programme. which went on the air from AIR, Tiruchirappli. It was followed by vocal recital by Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar.

A 50 K.W Transmitter was commissioned on 3 march 1961 by the then Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Shri K. Kamaraj. In the same year on 2nd November, AIR, Tiruchirappalli moved to its own new building, which consists of eight studios and administrative block. The transmitter is situated at Kolathur and the Receiving Centre at Muthukulam.

This station has totally dedicated itself to broadcast educative, informative and entertainment items. for the cause of uplifting the society, preserving communal harmony and national integration and developing agriculture and industrial sectors. Now, it broadcasts programmes for the benefit of the public in Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur, Nagai Quai-de-Milleth, Pudukkottai and Salem Districts. It also caters to the needs of the teachers and students of Annamalai University. Totally, more than two million people listen to the programmes of AIR, Tiruchirappalli daily.

This station started broadcasting programmes from 2.10 p.m. to 3.10 p.m. and from 6.10 p.m to 9.30 p.m. only. Then gradually, the transmission hours were increased. Now, this station has been broadcasting programmes from 5.55 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. from 11.40 a.m. to 3.50 p.m. and from 5.30 p.m. to 10.50 p.m. on week days. On Sundays, AIR, Tiruchirappalli broadcast programmes from 5.55 a.m. to 11.00 a.m., 12.00 noon to 3.00 p.m. and from 3.30 p.m. to 11.00 p.m.

In the early days, this station was broadcasting classical music, folk programmes, cultural items and literary programmes. From 18th August 1946, a programme for children was started to be broadcast on Sundays from 1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. under the title "Manimalar". This programme is now being broadcast from 9.00 a.m. to 9.45 a.m on Sundays., In 1982, this station was selected to produce special children's programme, which is being broadcast on Wednesdays at 5.30 p.m. The programme for Tiny Tots is being broadcast on Saturdays at 5.30 p.m.

The Programme for Women was started in 1946. Various information on women's education, women's upliftment and health aspects are being broadcast in this programme which goes on the air at 2.15 p.m. on Sundays and at 1.05 p.m. on Wednesdays.

Surya Kanthi, a Programme of Humorous Plays was started from 7th December 1952. This programme which goes on air at 12.10 p.m. on Sundays is very popular among the people of this region. In January 1962, AIR, Tiruchirappalli, started broadcasting programme for industrial workers.

A separate channel for broadcasting Vividh Bharathi Programmes was introduced on 31st May 1963. Commercial Service was introduced on 18th April, 1969. In the same year, a separate programme for youth 'Ilaya Bharatham' was started. From 18 July 1977, a programme for Non-Formal Education went on the air. On 14 November 1981, the Regional News Service of AIR , Tiruchirappalli, started broadcasting the news bulletin for 5 minutes duration from 2.10 p.m. to 2.15 p.m.

In 1966, the Farm and Home Unit was set up at AIR, Tiruchirappalli. It started broadcasting the latest technology on the recent developments in agriculture in detail, to create an awareness among the farmers of this region. This broadcast is successful in helping the farming community with fraternity to learn about the latest techniques which are being developed in the field of agriculture. A usual short list to the listening public is a "tea shop" which is innovative in nature and very well listened.

The broadcast brought out by Farm and Home Unit especially in subjects like Animal Husbandry, Animal and Fisheries Sciences, helped the farmers in a great way to organise themselves on scientific lines of adopting new technology bringing about higher production and productivity.

Further, the findings of agricultural research conducted in various laboratories and institutions were passed on quickly to farmers by the Farm and Home Unit through innovative programmes. For example this unit popularised the high yielding variety of Paddy-ADT 27 among the farmers of Thanjavur to such an extent that it came to be known us 'Radio Paddy'. During December 1991, the Farm and Home Unit of this centre celebrated its Silver Jubilee at Tiruchirappalli. Broadcast of lessons on Cooperation has also been started. AIR Tiruchirappalli, being a bridge between to top officials and public, helps improve some basic amenities in their areas such as drinking water, road facilities, civil supplies, etc.

All India Radio, Tiruchirappalli, having 100 KW. transmitter, is broadcasting Primary Service Programmes on 320.5 metres i.e., on 936 Kz frequency for about 400 hours per month and the Commercial Service Programmes on 1 KW. transmitter on 336.7 metres, i.e. on 891 KHz frequency for nearly 450 hours per month.

The programmes are mostly pre-recorded on tapes. The programmes from Delhi are received through receiving Centre and also through Satellite. The programmes from Chennai and other stations of Tamil Nadu are received through co-axial permanent lines, provided between Tiruchirappalli-Chennai Tiruchirappalli-Tirunelveli;Tiruchirappalli-Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli- Madurai. This facility has helped to improve the relay quality to a considerable extent.

Apart from studio programmes, this station sometimes relay programmes direct from the spot where the function takes place. Thyagaraja festival programmes are relayed direct from Thiruvaiyaru through Telephone lines, every year in the month of January. With the modern techniques for the first time in

1992, a Satellite Tract Van was brought to Thiruvayyaru. Through this, the Thayagaraja Aradhana Programmes were uplinked to the satellite and all stations of All India Radio throughout the country relayed these programmes direct from Satellite through R.N. Terminal.

This station has bagged many awards for its programmes. The first Certificate of Merit was received in Akashvani Annual Award Competition1980 for the women's programmes " Sarinigar Samanamaha" (on Equality of Women). One of them is the programme entitled 'Mozhiyagum Oligal' produced by Ilasai S. Sundaram, which won the second prize in the Akashvani Annual Award Competition in 1991. Two programmes based on folk music produced by A. Subramanian won the merit certificate of Hoso-bunks ABU Competition in 1987 and 1988 consecutively. This station has also bagged many awards for best Installation, best maintenance and technical excellence.

## APPENDIX-1

**Travellers' bungalows and rest houses in Tiruchirappalli district:**

| *Sl. no.* | *Name and location* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Circuit House (PWD), | | Tiruchirappalli |
| 2. | Strathmore Bungalow (PWD), | | -do- |
| 3. | Inspection Bungalow (PWD), | | -do- |
| 4. | Project House (PWD), | | -do- |
| 5. | Tamil Nadu Water Supply and Drainage Board Guest House | | -do- |
| 6. | Tamil Nadu Housing Board Guest House, Tiruchirappalli | | -do- |
| 7. | Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation Guest House | | -do- |
| 8. | Tourist Home (Tamil Nadu Tourism Development Corporation) | | -do- |
| 9. | Tamil Nadu Electricity Board Guest House | | -do- |
| 10. | Tamil Nadu Land Development Bank | -do- | -do- |
| 11. | District Soldiers' Sailors' Board Guest House | | -do- |
| 12. | Municipal Travellers' Bungalow | | -do- |
| 13. | Tiruchy Central Cooperative Bank | -do- | -do- |
| 14. | Regional Engineering College | -do- | -do- |
| 15. | BHEL Cauvery Guest House | | -do- |
| 16. | BHEL Guest House | | -do- |
| 17. | Central Government Officers' Guest House, | | Tiruchirappalli |
| 18. | Railways Cauvery Guest House, Tiruchirappalli Junction | | |
| 19. | Railways Retiring Room | -do- | -do- |
| 20. | Inspection Bungalow (PWD) Pettaivaithalai, | | Tiruchirappalli Taluk, |
| 21. | Kaveri Sugars Guest House, | -do- | -do- |
| 22. | Floating T.B. Lower Anicut, Elamanur, | | -do- |
| 23. | Inspection Bungalow (PWD), Perambalur | | |

## APPENDIX-1 *(Contd.)*

24. IFFCO Guest House, -do-
25. Travellers' Bungalow, Padalur (H&RW), Perambalur Taluk
26. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Noyyal Reservoir, Karur.
27. Inspection Bungalow (PWD) Karur
28. Kothari Sugars Guest House, -do-
29. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW), -do-
30. Travellers' Bunglaow (H&RW), Paramathi, Karur Taluk
31. Railways Guest House, Karur
32. TNPL Guest House, Kagithapuram, Pugalur, Karur Taluk
33. Chettinad Cement Guest House, Puliyur, Karur Taluk
34. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Chinnatharapuram, Karur Taluk
35. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Chinnatharapuram, Aravakurichi
36. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Chinnatharapuram, Aravakurichi
37. Dharani Cements Guest House, -do-
38. Ariyalur Cement Project Guest House, -do-
39. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Thirumanur, -do- taluk
40. Traveller's Bungalow (H&RW) -do- -do- Jayamkondam
41. Inspection Bungalow (PWD), Jayamkondam
42. Inspection Bungalow (PWD), Lower Anicut, Kariamanickam
43. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW), Pullampadi, Lalgudi Tk.
44. Inspection Bungalow, Grand Anicut (PWD), -do-
45. Travellers' Bungalow, (H&RW), Mandurai, -do-
46. Dalmia Cements Guest House, Kallakudi -do-
47. Guest House, Thogaimalai, Kulithalai Taluk
48. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Kulithalai
49. Asbestas Cements & Tubes Guest House, Mayanur, Kulithalai Tk.
50. Inspection Bungalow, Mayanur, -do-
51. Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation Guest House, Manapparai
52. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) -do-
53. Ponmaniyar Dam Guest House, Vaiyampatti, -do- taluk
54. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW), -do- -do-
55. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Koilpatti - do- -do-
56. Forest Department Guest House, Pachamalai Hills, Thuraiyur Tk.
57. Panchayat Union Forest Department Guest House, Pachamalai Hills, Thuraiyur Tk.
58. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Thuraiyur
59. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Uppiliapur, -do-
60. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Kannanur, -do-
61. Inspection Bungalow (PWD) Musiri -do-
62. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) -do-
63. Travellers' Bungalow (H&RW) Keelapalur, Udayarpalayam Tk.
64. Inspection Bungalow, Anaikarai, -do-

## APPENDIX-1A

**The works which are in progress in Tiruchirappalli district under Part-II Scheme for the year 1994-95:-**

| *Sl. No.* | *Name of the work* | *G.O.Ms.No. and date* | *Cost of work As/Ts* | *Remarks* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *State hIghways.-* | | | | |
| 1. | Widening Perambalur Manamadurai Road at Km 10/0-14/0 | G.O.Ms.No. 549/PWD/ dt.10.6.94 | 20.00<br>22.00 | Work is in Progress |
| *Other district roads.-* | | | | |
| 2. | Construction of a bed level cause way at Km/2/0 of road from Km 374/6 of NH road to M Poollampatti | -do- | 22.00<br>24.20 | -do- |
| *Tribal area development programme.-* | | | | |
| 3. | Forming and improving the road from Manalodai to Nagore *via.* Peria Illappur Puthur, Parthal Km o/o-13/0 Pachamalai Hills | G.O.Ms.No. 1400 AD TW Department dt.26.8.90 | 125.00<br>267.50 | W.B.M.11.80 Km B.T. for 4.00 km completed. Further works are in progress. |
| 4. | Forming and improving the road from Top Sengattupatty *(via)* Luthar, Kodungal Karavankadu km.0/0 7/610 Pachamalai Hills | G.O.Ms.No. 272, Ad& TW Dept dt.5.12.91 | 75.00<br>82.50 | Formation 7.00 km.W.B.M. II Layer for 4.61 km completed. Further works are in progress. |

*Works sanctioned under Part - II Scheme for the year 1995-96 state highways*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Reconstructing the distressed culvert at Km 204/4 of Nagapattinam - Gudalur - Mysore Road (*Vide* G.O.Ms.No. 473 Public works Department, dated 20 June 95) | 5.00 |
| 2. | Improvements to Geometric in Km. 178/4 of Nagapattinam Gudalore-Mysore road (*vide* G.O.Ms.No.474, Public Works) Department dated 20.June 95) | 10.00 |

## APPENDIX-2

**List of state highways and major district roads in the district:-**

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the road* | *Important places it passes through* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Great Southern Trunk Road, NH 45 | Valikattapuram Alathur Gate Padalur, Siruganur Samayapuram, Toll Gate, Tiruvanaikoil Tiruchirappalli, Vellivadi, Manapparai Vaiyampatti |
| 2. | Karur - Aravakurichi-Dindigul Road (NH) | Aravakurichi Pallapatti Andipatti |
| 3. | Karur-Pugalur Road (NH) | Vennaialai, Pugalur |
| 4. | By'pass Road at 16/2 to 19/406 of Karur Aravakurichi-Dindigul Road (NH) | - |
| 5. | By'pass Road and Amaravathi Bridge at 46/6 of Tiruchirappalli-Coimbatore Road (NH) | |
| 6. | Prathabshinam Road in Karur Municipal Limit (NH) | |
| 7. | Portion of Punnam Pugalur Road and South approach of Pugalur Bridge (NH) | |
| 8. | By'pass Road at 10/60 Karur-Pugalur Road (NH) | - |
| 9. | Kovilpatti-Thirumanur Road (S.H.) | Ariyalur Keelappalur |
| 10. | Tiruchirappalli Viralimalai-Madurai Road (MDR) | Manikandam Fathimanagar Kovilpatti Thuvarankurichi |
| 11. | Tiruchirappalli-Salem Road S.H. | Gunaselam Musiri Thiruvengoimalai Srinivasanallur Thottiyam. |

## APPENDIX-2 *(contd.)*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12. | Musiri-Thuraiyur Road (MDR) | |
| 13. | Tiruchirappalli Thuraiyur-Timmampatti Road (MDR) | Mannachanellur Thiruvellarai Thuraiyur. |
| 14. | Ariyalur-Vilankudi Road (MDR) | Lalgudi, Poovalur Pullambadi Dalmiapuram Keelapalur Ariyalur Vilangudi Udayarpalayam Jayamkondacholapuram Gangaikondacholapuram Meensurutti. |
| 15. | (MDR)Tiruchirappalli- Chidambaram Road | -do- |
| 16. | Thottiam-Kattuputhur Road (MDR) | Thottiyam, Kattuputhur |
| 17. | Allithurai-Thogamalai Road (MDR) | Ratchandar-Thirumalai |
| 18. | Kaveri-by pass Road (New) NH | - |
| 19. | (MDR) Vellar Anicut-Lower Anicut Road | - |
| 20. | Tiruchirappalli-Kulumani-Jeeyapuram Road- (MDR) | - |
| 21. | Perambalur-Athur Road | - |
| 22. | Jayamkondam- Vridhachalam Road (MDR) | Andimadam. |
| 23. | Tiruchirappalli - Coimbatore Road (SH) | Andanallur Pettaivaithalai Mahadanapuram Krishnarayapuram Kulithalai Mayanur Karur. |
| 24. | Pudupatti-Vedugudi Road (MDR) | - |
| 25. | Namanasamudram- Ponnamaravathi Road (MDR) | Konnaiyur |
| 26. | Viralimalai-Manapparai Road (MDR) | - |
| 27. | Kovilpatti-Manapparai Road | - |
| 28. | (MDR) Manapparai-Thuvaran-kurichi Road | - |
| 29. | Manapparai-Kulithalali Road (MDR) | Thogamalai, Puthanatham, Ratnagirimalai |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 30. | Vaiyampatti-Palaviduthi Road (MDR) | Palaviduthi, Tharagamathi, Mylampatti, Chinthamampatti |
| 31. | Thogamalai-Mylampatti Road | Karur |
| 32. | Mylampatti-Palayam Road (MDR) | Kurusikolathupatti |
| 33. | Karur-Vellianai-Dindigul Road (MDR) | Vellianai |
| 34. | Karur-Vengal Road (MDR) | |
| 35. | Mylampatti-Uppidamangalam Road (MDR) | Jagadabi Puliyur |
| 36. | Aravakurichi-Pungambadi Road (MDR) | - |
| 37. | Aravakurichi-Palani Road (MDR) | - |
| 38. | Velayudhampalayam-Noyyal Road | - |
| 39. | Paramathy-Noyyal Road (MDR) | - |
| 40. | Paramathy-Rajapuram Road (MDR) | - |
| 41. | Aravakurichi-Chinnadharapuram Road | - |
| 42. | Karur-Erode Road (MDR) | - |
| 43. | Karur-Dharapuram Road (MDR) | - |
| 44. | Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur Road (SH) | Tiruverambur |
| 45. | Turaiyur-Perambalur Road (MDR) | Keelapuliyur, Radhapuram |
| 46. | Pullambadi-Thirumalavadi Road (MDR) | - |
| 47. | Tharamangalam-Bungalore Road (MDR) | - |
| 48. | Namakkal-Thathaiangar pettai Kannanur Road (MDR) | Thathaiangarpettai |
| 49. | Jayankondam-Senthurai Road (MDR) | Marudur, Ponparappi |
| 50. | Andimadam-Srimushnam Road (MDR) | - |
| 51. | Melamattur-Thittagudi Road (MDR) | Sirugalappur |
| 52. | Pullambadi-Sirugalappur-Poodalur Road (MDR) | Sirugalappur |
| 53. | Poovalur-Siruganur-Tiruppathur Road (MDR) | - |
| 54. | Seelaipillaiyar-Puthur Kattuputhur-Namakkal Road (MDR) | - |
| 55. | Musiri-Thathaiangarpet- Marugur-Erakudi Road (MDR) | - |
| 56. | Musiri-Velakanatham-Pulivalam Road (MDR) | - |
| 57. | Jayamkondam-Madanattur Road (MDR) | - |
| 58. | Mannachanallur-Edumalai Elandaipatti Road (MDR) | - |
| 59. | Udayarpalayam by'pass Road (MDR) | - |
| 60. | Ponparappi by pass Road (MDR) | - |
| 61. | Tiruchirappalli-Chidambaram by pass | Tiruvarambur |

## APPENDIX-2A.

**No.of Traveller's Bungalows under the control of Highways and Rural Works Department in Tiruchirappalli district:-**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Thuraiyur | 2. | Thoraimangalam |
| 3. | Padalur | 4. | Ariyalur |
| 5. | Keelapalur | 6. | Lower Anicut. |
| 7. | Jeyankondam. | 8. | Mandurai. |
| 9. | Karur | 10. | Aravakurichi |
| 11. | Manapparai | 12. | Kovilpatti. |
| 13. | Vaiyampatti. | 14. | Kulithalai. |

**(a) No. of Major Bridges and their location in the District:-**

*State highways: 8 nos.-*

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the road* | *Location of the bridge at k.m.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Aravakurichi by'pass | 326/4 |
| 2. | Tiruchy-Namakkal Road 7/0-67/6 | 21/4 |
| 3. | Perambalur-Manamadurai Road K.M, o/o-51/6. | 32/4-6 |
| 4. | N.G.M. Road K.m. 116/6-138/0 | 130/2 |
| 5. | N.G.M. Road Km 140/8-166/4 | 142/2-4 |
| 6. | N.G.M. Road Km 140/8-166/4 | 165/8-10 |
| 7. | Madras-Tiruchy-Dindigul Road | 312/4-31/2 |
| 8. | -do- | 315/6-316/2 |

*M.D.R. - 31 nos.-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Mylampatty Uppidamangalam Road | 25/10 |
| 2. | Aravakurichy Pungambady Road | 6/4 |
| 3. | Aravakurichy - Chinna Dharapuram Road | 3/2 |
| 4. | Erode - Karur Road | 43/4 |
| 5. | Karur Dharapuram Road | 34/4 |
| 6. | Tiruchy - Chidambaram Road Km 7/0-103/8 & 106/8 - 109/2. | 29/6-8. |
| 7. | -do- | 41/2 |
| 8. | -do- | 43/2 |
| 9. | -do- | 44/2 |
| 10. | -do- | 61/6-8 |
| 11. | -do- | 71-10 |
| 12. | -do- | 101/6 |
| 13. | Tiruchy - Thuraiyur - Thammampatti Road km 9/2 - 75/4. | 11/2 |

**APPENDIX-2A** *(Contd.)*

| *1* | *2* | *3* |
|---|---|---|
| 14. | -do- | 11/10 |
| 15. | -do- | 23/8 |
| 16. | Musiri - T.Pet - Murugur - Eragudy Road km 0/0-40/0. | 27/10 |
| 17. | Musiri - Thuraiyur and 55/0-82/4 | 66/2 |
| 18. | -do- | 77/4 |
| 19. | -do- | 80/2 |
| 20. | Perambalur - Athur Road 0/0-26/2 | 19/2 |
| 21. | Pullambadi - Sirugalappur - Padalur Road km 0/0-23/6. | 6/4 |
| 22. | -do- | 12/6 |
| 23. | Musiri-Pulivalam Road Km 0/0-24/0 | 9/2 |
| 24. | Jayamkondan - Virudachalam Road Km 0/0-23/6 | 3/4 |
| 25. | Chennai - Kumbakonam - Thanjavur Road Km 229/6-249/8. | 236/2 |
| 26. | -do- | 243/6 |
| 27. | Tiruchy - Melur - Madurai Road km 325/0-342/8 | 328/4 |
| 28. | Tiruchy-Kulumani-Jeeyapuram Road km 0/0-16/4 | 13/4 |
| 29. | Thottiam - Kattuputhur Road km 0/0-13/8 | 11/8 |
| 30. | Ariyalur - Vilangudy Road km 0/0-11/6 | 4/4 |
| 31. | -do- | 9/2 |

*O.D.R. - 24 nos:-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Cauvery approach Road | 0/6 |
| 2. | Pallapatty Manmarai Road | 0/2 |
| 3. | Pullambady - Sengaraiyur Road km 0/0-7/0 | 3/8 |
| 4. | Madhavaperumal koil - Alagiyamanavalam Road km 0/0-7/0 | 3/6 |
| 5. | Saramangalam - Valaiyur - Perahambi Road km 0/0-9/2. | 3/8 |
| 6. | -do- | 5/2 |
| 7. | -do- | 6/8 |
| 8. | Km 290/6 G.S.T. Road, M.R. Palayam Road km 0/0-3/2. | 0/8 |
| 9. | Reddimangudi-Periakurukkai Road km 0/0-3/0. | 0/8 |

## APPENDIX-2A *(Contd.)*

| *1* | *2* | *3* |
|---|---|---|
| 10. | Periakurukkai - Reddimangudi Road km 0/0-2/0 | 1/4 |
| 11. | M.E. E. Road - 94 Kariyamanickam Road km 0/0-1/6 | 0/10 |
| 12. | Sirugudi - Sirupathur Road km 0/0-1/10 | 0/8 |
| 13. | Nagar village Road km 0/0-0/8 | 0/2 |
| 14. | Eragudi - Mahadevi road km 0/0-12/8 | 1/4 |
| 15. | Uthiratchakam baiyar road km 0/0-2/0 | 1/4 |
| 16. | Nallapanaickanpatty - Pillapalayam Road km 0/0-8/0 | 2/8 |
| 17. | -do- | 6/6 |
| 18. | Marady - Kottapalayam Road km 0/0-4/0 | 0/6 |
| 19. | Viswanbal Samudram-B-Mettur Road km 0/0-0/8 | 0/4 |
| 20. | T.T.T. Road - Nagaiyanallur Road km 0/0-1/4 | 0/4 |
| 21. | Alathur -Karai- Koalakkanatham Road km 0/0-29/8 | 21/0 |
| 22. | Ranjankudi - V. Kalathur - Kaikalathur Road km 0/0-22/2 | 9/2 |
| 23. | Kaikalathur - Periyaradagarai Road km 0/0-11/2 | 11/2 |
| 24. | Kumulur - Angannur Road km 0/0-6/0 | 1/2 |

(5) Total length of cement road bitumen road, metal road and earthen road for the year 1994-95

| | *Classification* | *CC* | *BT* | *Metal* | *Earthen surface* | *Total* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | State Highways | .. | 281.0 | .. | .. | 281.0 |
| 2. | Major District Road | 4.0 | 1004.0 | .. | .. | 1008.0 |
| 3. | Other District Road | .. | 2808.0 | 52.0 | .. | 2860.0 |
| | Total | 4.0 | 4093.0 | 52.0 | .. | 4149.0 |
| 4. | Panchayat Union and Panchayat Roads | .. | 523.0 | 4699.0 | 1619.0 | 6841.0 |

## APPENDIX-3

The names of routes with points of origin and destination of Dheeran Chinnamalai Transport Corporation Limited, Tiruchirappalli plying in the Tiruchirappalli District:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli | to Manapparai |
| 2. | " | to Kadavur |
| 3. | " | to Madurai |
| 4. | " | to Elangokurichi |
| 5. | " | to Dindugal |
| 6. | " | to Palani |
| 7. | " | to Pollachi |
| 8. | " | to Theni |
| 9. | " | to Cumbam |
| 10. | " | to Karur |
| 11. | " | to Coimbatore |
| 12. | " | to Tiruppur |
| 13. | " | to Palani *(via)* Karur and Dharapuram |
| 14. | " | to Erode |
| 15. | " | to Coimbatore *(via)* Karur and Erode |
| 16. | " | to Chinnapallipalayam |
| 17. | " | to Kattuputhur |
| 18. | " | to Namakkal |
| 19. | " | to Velur |
| 20. | " | to Salem |
| 21. | " | to Erode *(via)* Namakkal |
| 22. | " | to Thuraiyur |
| 23. | " | to Thommampatty |
| 24. | " | to Athur *(via)* Malliakarai |
| 25. | " | to Athur *(via)* Ganga valli |
| 26. | " | to Salem *(via)* Thuraiyur |
| 27. | " | to Perambalur |
| 28. | " | to Villupuram |
| 29. | " | to Labbaikudi kadu |
| 30. | " | to Kariyanur |
| 31. | " | to Athur *(via)* Perambalur |
| 32. | " | to Tiruvalonthurai |
| 33. | " | to Kallakurichi |
| 34. | " | to Tiruvannamalai |
| 35. | " | to Chennai |
| 36. | " | to Virudhachalam |
| 37. | " | to Cuddalore |
| 38. | " | to Thittakudi Border |
| 39. | " | to Ariyalur |
| 40. | " | to Neiveli T.S |

**APPENDIX-3***(Contd.)*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 41. | Tiruchirappalli | to | Cuddalore *(via)* Jayankondam |
| 42. | " | to | Pondicherry |
| 43. | " | to | Chidambaram |
| 44. | " | to | Sendurai |
| 45. | " | to | Sonnasinallur |
| 46. | " | to | Jayankondam |
| 47. | " | to | Madhanathur |
| 48. | " | to | Sripuranthan |
| 49. | " | to | Thanjavur |
| 50" | to Kumbakonam | | |
| 51. | " | to | Velankanni |
| 52. | " | to | Mannargudi |
| 53. | Manapparai | to | Palayam |
| 54. | " | to | Erode |
| 55. | " | to | Karur *(via)* Panchapatty |
| 56. | " | to | Salem *(via)* Kulithalai |
| 57. | " | to | Dindigul |
| 58. | Erode | to | Cumbum |
| 59. | Erode | to | Dindigul |
| 60. | Salem | to | Madurai |
| 61. | Karur | to | Palani |
| 62. | Karur | to | Pollachi |
| 63. | " | to | Tiruppur |
| 64. | " | to | Salem |
| 65. | Salem | to | Dindigul |
| 66. | Karur | to | Coimbatore |
| 67. | Trichy | to | kongeyam |
| 68. | Karur | to | Malapatty |
| 69. | " | to | C.C. Qaurry |
| 70. | Musiri | to | Dindigul |
| 71. | Musiri | to | Manapparai |
| 72. | Thuraiyur | to | Coimbatore |
| 73. | " | to | Palani |
| 74. | Athur | to | Karur |
| 75. | Thuraiyur | to | Erode |
| 76. | " | to | Namakkal |
| 77. | " | to | Rasipuram |
| 78. | " | to | Nallamathi |
| 79. | " | to | Sembulichanpatty |
| 80. | " | to | Perambalur |
| 81. | " | to | Kottora Kundru |
| 82. | " | to | Kallakurichi |
| 83. | " | to | Thanjavur |
| 84. | Thanjavur | to | Namakkal |
| 85. | Perambalur | to | Kaikalathur |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 86. | " | to Arasalur |
| 87. | " | to Kariyanur |
| 88. | " | to Athur |
| 89. | " | to Thittakudi Border |
| 90. | " | to Namakkal |
| 91. | | Ariyalur to Salem |
| 92. | " | to Athur |
| 93. | " | to Thittakudi Border |
| 94. | " | to Thanjavur |
| 95. | Thanjavur | to Kumbakonam *(via)* Tiruvaiyaru |
| 96. | Ariyalur | to Mangalur |
| 97. | Ariyalur | to Kumbakonam *(via)* Jayamkondan |
| 98. | Ariyalur | to Virudhachalam |
| 99. | Jayankondam | to Kumbakonam *(via)* to Gangaikondacholapuram |
| 100. | Jayankondam | to Kumbakonam *(via)* Silal |
| 101. | Jayankondam | to Karur |
| 102. | Thuraiyur | to Trichy |
| 103. | Trichy | to Sellipalayam, |

## APPENDIX-4

**Names of routes and points of the buses of Jeeva Transport Corporation plying in Tiruchirapalli district:-**

| *Sl. no.* | *Vehicle no.* | *Route.* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | No 229 | Coimbatore to Tiruchirappali |
| 2. | No 230 | " " |
| 3. | No 234 | Erode to Cumbam |
| 4. | No 023 | Erode to Madurai |
| 5. | No 028 | Sathy to Tiruchirappalli |
| 6. | No 050 | Erode to Tanjore |
| 7. | No 082 | Erode to Madurai |
| 8. | No 083 | Erode to Madurai |
| 9. | No 098 | Coimbatore to Tiruchirappalli |
| 10. | No 102 | Erode to Tanjore |
| 11. | No 103 | Erode to Jayankondam |
| 12. | No 112 | Erode to Karaikudi |
| 13. | No 132 | Erode to Pudukottai |
| 14. | No 164 | Gobi to Tiruchirappalli |
| 15. | No 166 | Gobi to Tiruchirappalli |
| 16. | No 191 | Dharapuram to Tiruchirappalli |

**APPENDIX-4** *(contd.)*

| *1* | *2* | *3* |
|---|---|---|
| 17. | No235 | Coimbatore to Tiruchirappalli |
| 18. | No236 | Coimbatore to Tiruchirappalli |
| 19. | TCB2888 | Mettipalayam to Karur |
| 20. | No241 | Coimbatore to Tiruchirappalli |
| 21. | No204 | Erode to Thiruvarur |
| 22. | No205 | Erode to Thiruvarur |
| 23. | No247 | Coimbatore to Tanjore |
| 24. | No248 | Tiruppur to Tiruchirappalli |
| 25. | No249 | Tiruppur to Tiruchirappalli |
| 26. | No250 | Erode to Madurai |
| 27. | No252 | Coimbatore to Tiruchirappalli |
| 28. | No216 | Erode to Kumbakonam |
| 29. | TCB2833 | Dharapuram to Thennilai |
| 30. | TCB3007 | Tiruppur to Vellore |
| 31. | TCB2891 | Tiruppur to Karur |
| 32. | No139 | Erode to Tiruchirappalli |
| 33. | No140 | Erode to Tiruchirappalli |
| 34. | No084 | P.Patti to Coimbatore(Dharapuram) |
| 35. | No246 | Coimbatore to P.Patti (Kangayam) |
| 36. | No118 | Coimbatore to Karur |
| 37. | No119 | Coimbatore to Karur |
| 38. | No253 | Coimbatore to Karur |
| 39. | No087 | Karur to Pollachy |
| 40. | No130 | Erode to Pallapatti |
| 41. | No137 | Coimbatore to Karur |
| 42. | TCB2760 | Gobi to Karur |
| 43. | TCB3102 | Karur to Udumalpet |
| 44. | TCB2956 | Karur to Sathy |
| 45. | TCB3106 | Erode to Karur |
| 46. | TCB3111 | Chennimalai to Kattuputhur |
| 47. | TCB2887 | Erode to V.K. College |
| 48. | No041 | Tiruppur to Karur |
| 49. | TCB2948 | Karur to Palani |
| 50. | TCB3100 | Chennimalai to Kattuputhur |
| 51. | No004 | Pollachi to Karur |
| 52. | No086 | Palani to Karur |
| 53. | TCB2893 | Tiruppur to Karur |
| 54. | No133 | Erode to Madurai |
| 55. | No243 | Mettupalayam to Tiruchirappalli |

## APPENDIX-5

**Routes and number of buses operated by Marudhu Pandiyar Transport Corporation Limited, touching Tiruchirappalli and operating from Tiruchirappalli base:-**

| *Sl.no.* *1* | *Route* *2* | *No. of bus* *3* | *Mof.* *4* | *City* *5* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli- Rameswaram | 12 | Mof. | |
| 2. | Tiruchirappalli - Erwadi Dharga | 2 | " | |
| 3. | Tiruchirappalli- Devakottai | 6 | " | |
| 4. | Tiruchirappalli- Karaikudi | 4 | " | |
| 5. | Tiruchirappalli - Aranthangi | 2 | " | |
| 6. | Tiruchirappalli - Sivagangai | 1 | " | |
| 7. | Tiruchirappalli - Annavasal | 1 | " | |
| 8. | Tiruchirappalli - Ponnamaravathi | 1 | " | |
| 9. | Tiruchirappalli - Madurai | 5 | " | |
| 10. | Tiruchirappalli - Kulathur-outer | 2 | City. | |
| 11. | Tiruchirappalli - Keeranur | 3 | " | |
| 12. | Pudukottai - Tiruchirappalli | 6 | Mof. | |
| 13. | Pudukottai - Channai (V) TRY | 2 | " | |
| 14. | Sivagangai - Tiruchirappalli | 1 | " | |
| 15. | Sivagangai - Chennai (V) TRY | 2 | " | |
| 16. | Karaikudi - Tiruchirappalli | 4 | " | |
| 17. | Karaikudi - Chennai | 2 | " | |
| 18. | Ramnad - Chennai | 2 | " | |
| 19. | Ponnamaravathi - Tiruchirappalli | 2 | " | |
| 20. | Aranthangi - Tiruchirappalli | 2 | " | |
| 21. | Paramakudi - Tiruchirappalli | 6 | " | |
| 22. | Mudukulathur - Tiruchirappalli | 4 | " | |
| 23. | Kamuthi - Tiruchirappalli | 3 | " | |
| 24. | Karaikukudi - Tiruchirappalli | 1 | " | |
| 25. | Kalial - Tiruchirappalli | 1 | " | |
| 26. | Devakottai - Tiruchirappalli (V) Konar | 1 | " | |
| 27. | Thirupathur - Tiruchirappalli | 3 | " | |
| | | 76 | | |

## APPENDIX-6

**List of bus routes in the Tiruchirappalli district:-**

| *Sl.no.* *1* | *Name and address* *2* | *Route* *3* |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | M/s A.K.M. Roadways, E.V.R.Road, Puthoor, Tiruchirappalli-1 | Tiruchirappalli Piran malai |
| 2. | M/s A.K.M. Roadlines, 81, Third Cross, Ponnagar, Tiruchirappalli -1 | Ponnamaravathi-Tiruchirappalli Tiruchirappalli |
| 3. | M/s A.K.M. Transports, 81,Third Cross, Ponnagar, Tiruchirappalli -1 | Tiruchirappalli -Singampuneri |
| 4. | M/s.M.I.Abdul Hadhi, G-1 Transport, N.m. Building, Palakkarai, Tiruchirappalli -1 | |
| 5. | M/s A.G.Abdul Salam, N.P.A.G. Transport, 97,N.M. Building, Palakkarai, Tiruchirappalli -1. | |
| 6. | M/s. A.G.Abdul Mallick | Central Bus Stand -Thuvakudi. |
| 7. | M/s.Ahmed Hussain, G.M.Transport, 3/195, Kaja Nagar Mannarpuram, Tiruchirappalli -20 | Edamalaipatti Puthur Kumaravayalur. |
| 8. | M/s. Abdul Rasheed, S/o T.B.M.Shab John, 11, Abdul Kapoor Street, Kaja Nagar, Tiruchirappalli -21. | Sundarraj Nagar- s.a.p. |
| 9. | M/s.Annamalai Transport, 16/17, Vivekananda Nagar, Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli - 3 | Central Bus Stand- Thuvakudi Thiruvanaikaval - R.E.C. |
| 10. | M/s.Ananthakrishnan Bus Service, Collector Office Road, Tiruchirappalli -1 | Tiruchirappalli -Sendurai. Tiruchirappalli - Lower dam |
| 11. | M/s.Abdul Waheeth, S/o A.G.Mohammed Ismail, 1,Edatheru Road, Palakkarai, Tiruchirappalli-8. | Main Guard Gate s.a.p. |

## APPENDIX-6 *(Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 12. | M/s,Asha John Divyanathan,<br>7-C, Alexandria Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli -1. | |
| 13. | M/s.Ashok Kumar,<br>5, Royal Road, Tiruchirappalli -1. | Tiruchirappalli - Salem |
| 14. | M/s M.Ashokan,<br>1. Jeeva Nagar,<br>Thennur Road, Tiruchirappalli -8 | |
| 15. | M/s.Iyyappasami<br>Transport (P) Ltd. | |
| 16. | M/s.& Tmt.R.Andal,<br>W/o.Thiru Rajaram,<br>C-18,Third Cross,<br>Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli -18 | Tiruchirappalli - Sendharapatt. |
| 17. | M/s.& Mr. R,Ravichandran,<br>S/o. Thiru M.R.,Rengaraj,<br>Sri Renu Transport,<br>Peruvalanallur,<br>Lalgudi Taluk, Tiruchirappalli | Tiruchirappalli - Ariyalur. |
| 18. | M/s.R.Appusami Brothers,<br>Tiruchirappalli Road, Namakkal. | Tiruchirappalli - Namakkal |
| 19. | Thiru P.Balasubramaniam,<br>73, A Salai Road<br>Tiruchirappalli -18 | Tiruchirappalli - Salem |
| 20. | Thiru P.Balakrishnan,<br>11-A, Williams Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli -1. | Tiruchirappalli - Salem. |
| 21. | Thiru N.S.Balasubbaiya,<br>Kartheekayan Transport,<br>21,Big Chetty street,<br>Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli -3. | Tiruchirappalli - Poolankurich |
| 22. | Thiru Elumalai Konar,<br>17, Hooper Road,<br>Bhima Nagar, Tiruchirappalli -1. | |
| 23. | Thiru P.V.R. Transport,<br>52,Babu Road, Trichy-2 | Tiruchirappalli - P.Mettur. |
| 24. | Thiru M.Hassansahib,<br>S/o Musthabasahib<br>Andavar Transport,<br>2/6, Muthuraja Street,<br>Samayapuram Post, Trichy. | Tiruchirappalli Junction-Neithalur. |

**APPENDIX-6***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 25. | Thiru A.P.S.Bus Service,<br>C-88,10th Cross,<br>Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-18. | Tiruchirappalli- Palayam |
| 26. | Thiru v.Ram,anathan,<br>S/o thiru Venkataraman,<br>8, Nirmala Building,<br>Kottai Station Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli -2. | Tiruchirappalli -Chettikulam<br>Alternative Bus. |
| 27. | Thiru S. Vaiyapuri,<br>S/o Subbaraya Goundar,<br>M.R.G.Bus Service,<br>54G,New Colony, Salai Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli-3. | Tiruchirappalli Junction -Kallarai |
| 28. | Thiru Kaveri Bus Service,<br>6/65, Kirapatti Colony,<br>Tiruchirappalli -12. | Main Guard Gate-Ethumalai.<br>Tiruchirappalli-Thanjavur<br>Main Guard Gate - Alungudi<br>Mahajanam. |
| 29. | Thiru.N. Chandrasekaran.,<br>G.M.K.Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli Road,<br>Namakkal. | Tiruchirappalli -Namakkal |
| 30. | Thiru P.Saruvamala,<br>S/o Perumal Gounder,<br>13/9 Kamakshi Amman<br>Koil Street, Uraiyur,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Main Guard Gate - Alli Turai. |
| 31. | Thiru K.V.Chinnaraj,<br>S/o Venkataraja Reddiar,<br>75/A.6, Salai Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Jeyankondam. |
| 32. | Thiru V.P.Chinnasamy,<br>S/o Periannan,<br>1/19, Seva Nagar,<br>Pone Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli-1 | Anna salai-Keelaveliyur. |
| 33. | Thiru N.S.Divakaran,<br>12, Big Chetty Street,<br>Uraiyur,Tiruchirappalli. | Srirangam-Manikandan<br>panchayat Union Office. |

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 34. | Thiru R.Devarajan<br>Selvamani Transport,<br>4, Gongu Illam,<br>Salai Nagar, Kalani,<br>Uraiyur,<br>Tiruchirappalli-3 | Tiruchirappalli Junction-<br>Thirunedungulam. |
| 35. | Thiru S.Durairaj,<br>Sri Chidambaram Transport,<br>68, Ganapathi Nagar,<br>Thiruvanaikaval, Tiruchirappalli-5 | Tiruchirappalli-Ariyalur. |
| 36. | Thiru S.Danalakshmi,<br>Bank Colony,<br>Kirappatti,<br>Tiruchirappalli-12. | Tiruchirappalli Junction<br>Nangavaram. |
| 37. | Thiru K.Deenadayalan,<br>Kalpana Transport,<br>C.25,Kottai Station Road,<br>N.E.E.Thillai Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli | Tiruchirappalli Junction<br>Pettavaithalai. |
| 38. | Thiru T.Devaki,<br>S/o Thyagarajan,<br>F.4, Salai Nagar, Colony,<br>Uraiyur.<br>Tiruchirappalli-3. | Vallam-Thuraiyur (Via)<br>Chettikulam<br>Tiruchirappalli Junction-<br>Thirunedungulam. |
| 39. | Thiru S.K. Roadways,<br>91,Hoopar Road,<br>Beema Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli-1. | Central Bus Stand - S.A.P.<br>Tiruchirappalli-Jeyankondam. |
| 40. | Thiru Five Star Transport,<br>75/4A, 1st Cross,<br>Thillai Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli-18. | . |
| 41. | Thiru Ganapathi Bus Transport,<br>3, Alanganathapuram,<br>3rd Street,<br>Tharanallur,<br>Tiruchirappalli-8. | Tuvakudi-Srirangam. |

**APPENDIX-6***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 42. | Thiru K.V.Ganesan, 8/1 Pattaverthi Road, Tiruchirappalli-2. | Tiruchirappalli-Ariyalur. Tiruchirappalli-Mettupalayam. |
| 43. | Thiru R.Gurusamy, S/o Ramasamy Naidu, 6/187, Selam Road, Bishandar Koil, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli-Sellipalayam. |
| 44. | Thiru V.Sellapillai, S/o Veerappapillai, 183, Ganapathi Nagar, T.V.Koil, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Narasingapuram. |
| 45. | Thiru S.Harikrishnan, S1. Eda Street, Tirchirappalli-8 | |
| 46. | Thiru S.Indra, Indra Transport, 55, Mailam Sandai, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli Junction-Manachanallur, Main Guard Gate-Kariyamanickam Srirangam-Samayapuram Koil. |
| 47. | Thiru V.Jeyalakshmi, Bakyalakshmi Transport, 10A, Alekshandriya, Road, | Tiruchirappalli - P.Mettur. Pudukudi. |
| 48. | Thiru A.Jeyagopal, Kanna Bus Service, C-7,10th Cross, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-18 | Athur-Tiruchirappalli. |
| 49. | Thiru P.Jeyaprakash, 73, Salai Road, Tiruchirappalli-18. | Tiruchirappalli - Namakkal. Tiruchirappalli - Salem. Tiruchirappalli - Salem. |
| 50. | Ms.R.Jeyalakshmi, W/o Rengarajan,C.101, 10-p Cross, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli. | |
| 51. | Ms. P.Janaki, Ramachettiar, 51, E.V.R.Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-5 | Pachaperumalpatti- Kaliyaperumal Koil, Tiruchirappalli Chindamani Bus Stand - Pachaperumal patti. |

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| 52. | Ms. Danapriya Transport,<br>4, Pangajam Colony,<br>North Devi Street,<br>Srirangam.Tiruchirappalli-16. | Tiruchirappalli - Narasingapuram. |
| 53. | M/s.Kanaka Transport,<br>2A, Fort Station Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli-2 | |
| 54. | Thiru Kaliyamoorthy<br>S/o Singarampillai,<br>1 Eda Street,Tiruchirappalli-8 | Srirangam - Udaiyanpatti |
| 55. | Thiru K.Sanmugam,<br>S/o S.Karuppaiah,<br>S.K.Transport,<br>15 Ranga Complex,<br>Sinthamani,Tiruchirappalli-2 | Tiruchirappalli - Namakkal. |
| 56. | Thiru N.Karuppaiah,<br>S/o Nalli Gounder,<br>168, Salem Road, Namakkal. | Tiruchirappalli - Namakkal. |
| 57. | Thiru G.Karuppaiah,<br>S/o Govindasamy, Moopanar,<br>14A, Amma Mandapam road,<br>Srirangam,Tiruchirappalli-6. | Srirangam - E.V.R.College. |
| 58. | Thiru Kumaran Bus Transport,<br>17-A Niranthar Thoni street,<br>Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli-3 | |
| 59. | Thiru Sri Krishna Bus Service,<br>C-69, 10th Cross,<br>Thillai Nagar,Tiruchirappalli-18. | Tiruchirappalli - Thittakudi Border. |
| 60. | Thiru K.M.M.A.Industries,<br>Roadways (P)Ltd.<br>7C,Alexandriya Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli-1. | Srirangam - Tol Gate. |
| 61. | Thiru M.Kolandai,<br>S/o T.K.Muthu 59, 1st Street,<br>North Street Kirapatti,<br>Tiruchirappalli-12. | Tiruchirappalli - Namakkal. |
| 62. | Thiru G.Lakshmikandan,<br>66, Butter Verthi Raod,<br>J.K.Transport,<br>Tiruchirappalli-2. | Tiruchirappalli - Namakkal. |

**APPENDIX-6Contd.)**

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 63. | Thiru S.Kokila, S/o Sundaram, 4, Agrahara Street, Puthur, Tiruchirappalli-17. | Tiruchirappalli - Sellipalayam. |
| 64. | Thiru Mannar Raju, Sri Pachaiyamman Transport, 5A, Renga Compelx, Sinthamani, Tiruchirappalli-2. | Tiruchirappalli - Ariyalur |
| 65. | Thiru Manimegalai Transport, A8, 6th Cross, Anna Nagar, Thennur, Tiruchirappalli-17. | Main Guard |
| 66. | G.V.R. Transport. C.89, North East Extension, Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli-18. | Tiruchirappalli - Dindigul |
| 67. | Maheswari Bus Service, 73,E.B.Road, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Kallanai |
| 68. | Thiru S.Manickampillai, Sarathi Bus Service, 3/14, Macdanald Road, Tiruchirappalli-1. | Mainguard Gate-Avoor |
| 70. | Murugan Transports, 178, Thanjavur Road, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Pannapatti |
| 71. | Thiru N.Mookapillai-Rajan Transports 1-A, Cantonment, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Ariyalur |
| 72. | S.K.Muhamud Kasim, M.A.M.Bus Service, Pudukkottai. | Srirangam - Kiranur |
| 73. | Thiru M.B.Transports, 17, Kajamiyan St., Palakkarai, Tiruchirappalli-8. | Jayankondam - Thanjavur |
| 74. | Midland Bus Service, 3/A/3, Collector Office Road, Tiruchirappalli- | Srirangam - Ponmalai |

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| 75. | Tvl. Sri Murugan Transport,<br>10, E.V.R.Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Karur |
| 76. | Thiru T.Muthusami,<br>M.R.Transports,<br>5-B, Narayana Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | |
| 77. | Thiru Muthammal Transports,<br>11, Alexandria Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Tiruvaiyaru<br>Tiruchirappalli - Dindigul. |
| 78. | Thiru K.Magan,<br>23,Thakker Bungalow,<br>Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli-3 | Srirangam - Kilakurichi |
| 79. | E.S.Muthusami & Sons,<br>84, Tiruchengodu Road,<br>Namakkal. | Tiruchirappalli - Tiruchengodu |
| 80. | Thiru M.Mohanarangan,<br>C.84, Kottai Station Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli-18. | Srirangam - Tiruchirappalli |
| 81. | Thiru N.Malaiappan,<br>N.M.Transports, 34-A,<br>Anaikatti Mettur St.,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Nachiyarkoil - Sembattu |
| 82. | Thiru A.Muhammed Hanifa,<br>51,A.Kayide Milleth Nagar,<br>Thennur,Tiruchirappalli-17. | EVR College - Srirangam |
| 83. | Thiru Murali Krishnan,<br>2, Dindugul Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli-1. | Tiruchiy - Thanjavur |
| 84. | Thiru S.Murugesan,<br>S/o. Subruyar,<br>25, Nawab Garden St.,<br>Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli. | Jamal Mohammed College - Town-<br>Railway Station. |
| 85. | Thiru A.Muthusami,<br>22/B-15, Picture Bungalow,<br>Woraiyur,Tiruchirappalli-2. | Tiruchirappalli Junction - Kallanai |

APPENDIX-6(Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| 86. | Thiru J.Murugadoss, S/o.Janakirama Reddiar, 5, EVR Nagar, Thiruvanaikaval, Tiruchirappalli-5. | Tirumanur - Mandurai |
| 87. | Thiru K.Nagarajan, Kumaran Transports, 83, Buddha Natham Road, Manapparai. | Manapparai - Tiruchirappalli |
| 88. | Thiru Noor Transports, 84, Sub Jail Road, Tiruchirappalli-8. | Srirangam - Anna Stadium |
| 89. | Thiru Noor Mohammed Basha, Kaja Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-20. | Main Guard Gate Pazhanganakudi. |
| 90. | Thiru S.M.Noorulla, 6, Allimal St., Tiruchirappalli-8. | Tiruchirappalli Chinthamani Bus Depot Thittakudi Border. |
| 91. | Thiru P.P.Narayanasami, P.N.S. P.N.S.Transports, 12, EVR Nagar, Tiruchirappalli. | Ariyalur - Thiruvadi |
| 92. | Thiru R.Natarajan, No.5, EVR Nagar, T.V.Koil, Tiruchirappalli-5. | Thuraiyur - Tirumanar. |
| 93. | Thiru K.Mogan, S/o. Kandasami Gownder, 1st St., Subramaniyapuram, Tiruverumbur, Tiruchirappalli. | Kirapatti Colony - Thuneripatti |
| 94. | Thiru P.L.A.Service, 14, Pennywels Road, Tiruchirappalli-1. | Tiruchirappalli Junction - R.E.C. |
| 95. | Thiru P.L.Palaniappa Chettiar, 98, Dress Road, Tiruvanaikoil, Tiruchirappalli. | |
| 96. | Tmt. V.P.Parvathi, Suruli Andavar Transport, 35, Anna Nagar, Puthur, Tiruchirappalli-17. | Tiruchirappalli Junction Marudur. |
| 97. | Thiru C.T. Periyanayaki, P.S.Transports, 14, Renganathapuram, Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli. | Srirangam - Edamalaipatti Pudur |

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| 98. | Periyakulam Thalatkadi,<br>69, Raja Colony,<br>Collector Office Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Dindigul |
| 99. | Tmt. M.Parvathi,<br>W / o.T.Muthusami,<br>5, Narayana Nagar,<br>Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli-3. | Thuraiyur - Tirunagar Road. |
| 100. | Thiru Pannerselvam.<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli Junction - Marudur |
| 101. | Thiru Periya Annamalai,<br>Annamalai Bus Service,<br>16/17, Vivekananda Nagar,<br>Puthur, Tiruchirappalli-17. | Ayodhyapatti - Karumalai |
| 102. | Thiru S.Ponnumani,<br>4/A, Mettu St.,Woraiyur,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | |
| 103. | Thiru K.Pari,<br>4, Williams Road, Tiruchirappalli. | |
| 104. | Thiru S.Pichaimuthuvel,<br>S/o.Shanmugam,<br>4/A, Mettu Street,<br>Woraiyur,Tiruchirappalli. | Srirangam - Ponmalaipatti |
| 105. | Thiru P.Manickam,<br>S/o.Periyannan P.M.P.Transports,<br>1st Street, Selvapuram.<br>Thiruverumbur,Tiruchirappalli-13 | -do- |
| 106. | Thiru M.Rama Travels,<br>170, Big Bazaar St.,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli Junction - Thuvakudi |
| 107. | Thiru V.Saravanan,<br>S/o.M.Venugopal,<br>Sri Sakkubai Bus Service,<br>Chinthamani, Tiruchirappalli-2. | Tiruchirappalli - Padaalur<br>Tiruchirappallu - Kanthanur |
| 108. | Thiru S.Rajasekaran,<br>Raja Transports,<br>12, Periya Chetty St.,<br>Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli. | Main Guard Gate- Kavalkaranpatti |

**APPENDIX-6***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
|---|---|---|
| 109. | Thiru V.Ramdoss,<br>Jayanthi Transports, C.103,<br>11th Cross, Thillainagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli-18. | Main Guard Gate - Gych, A.B.B.<br>Main Guard Gate - S.A.B. |
| 110. | Thiru K.Rangasami,<br>E7, Housing Unit, Salai Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Manachallur - Jail Corner |
| 111. | Thiru K.Rengasami Udayar,<br>Dharmaraj Transport,<br>C.63, N.E. Thillainagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli-8. | 1. Tiruchi-Jayankondam<br>2. -do-<br>3. -Ariyalur |
| 112. | Thiru S.M.Ravindran,<br>A.B.S.Roadways,<br>138, Thanjavur Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Thanjavur |
| 113. | Thiru K.Rasappan,<br>M.R.Bus Service, Tiruchirappalli. | - |
| 114. | Thiru K.Rajaram,<br>B.18, 2nd Cross,<br>Thillainagar,Tiruchirappalli-8. | - |
| 115. | Thiru A.Ramar,<br>Gopal Bus Service,<br>65, North Andal St.,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | 1.Main Guard Gate-Pullambadi.<br>2.Sangiliyandapuram-Sirugambur. |
| 116. | Thiru E.Ramasami,<br>Nation Transports,<br>E.B.Housing Unit.<br>Woraiyur, Tiruchirappalli. | Srirangam-Ponmalaipatti. |
| 117. | Thiru Ramesh Industries,<br>E.95/96, Developed Plots,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Srirangam-Edamalaipatti Pudur. |
| 118. | Tmt. R.Radhika,<br>11, Macdanald Road,<br>Lakshmiprabha Bus Service,<br>Tiruchirappalli -1. | Tiruchirappalli - Poolankurichi |
| 119. | Thiru B.Mohandoss,<br>20, Arasamara St., Melapudur,<br>Tiruchirappalli-20. | S.R. College. Mudalaipatti. |

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| 120. | Thiru E.Velusami, S/o. Etty Gounder, Palani Murugan Roadways, C.110/1, Kottai Station Road, Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli-18. | Tiruchirappalli - Perambalur. |
| 121. | Thiru N.Vijayalakshmi, P.N.R.Transport, 17, E.V.R. Road, Puthur, Tiruchirappalli-17. | National College-Srirangam |
| 122. | Thiru I.G.Transports, 11-A, Bats Road, Tiruchirappalli-1. | 1.Tiruchirappalli Junction Samayapuram<br>2. Srirangam-Navalur Kuttapattu. |
| 123. | Thiru N.Natarajan, P.N. Roadways, 11-A Bats Road, Tiruchirappalli-1. | Tiruchirappalli Junction-Thatchar-Kurichi |
| 124. | Thiru R.Abdul Hakeem, S/o.Abdul Rajaak, 13,N.M. Mosque St., Kalakarai, Tiruchirappalli. | Main Guard Gate-Palaiyur |
| 125. | Thiru Manimegalai Bus Service C.123, Annanagar, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Thanjavur |
| 126. | Thiru E. Muthusami, Palani Murugan Bus Service, C.110, Kottai Station Road, Thillainagar, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli - Perambalur |
| 127. | Thiru M.Venugopalan, S/o.Muthu Nallappa Reddiar, 6, Renga Complex, Chinthamani, Tiruchirappalli-2. | Tiruchirappalli - Navalur |
| 128. | Thiru M.Rajagopal, S/o.Muthu Nallappa Reddiar, 2-A, Kottai Station Road, Tiruchirappalli-2. | Athur - Tiruchirappalli |
| 129. | Thiru S.P.Muthuramalingam, S/o.Subbaiyapillai, Kajapettai Main Road, Tiruchirappalli-1. | Central Bus Depot-Kailasapuram. |

**APPENDIX-6***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| 130. | Tmt. M.Radha,<br>W/o Muthuramalingam,<br>5/B, Anaikatti Ground,<br>Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli-1. | Chinthamani Bus Depot-<br>Kailasapuram. |
| 131. | Srinivasa Transport,<br>13-A, Williams Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | 1.Tiruchirappalli - Kovilur<br>2. Tiruchirappalli - Dindigul |
| 132. | Thiru Kulari Sarojini<br>Kunjitha Patham,<br>N.S.K.Transport, C.61,N.E.E.<br>Thillaingar, Tiruchirappalli. | 1. Tiruchirappalli Junction - kallanai<br>2. Central Bus Stand- Vayalur. |
| 133. | Tmt. B.Saraswathy Ammal,<br>Ramajeyam Transport,<br>14, Williams Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli-1. | Tiruchirappalli-Salem<br>Tiruchirppalli-Pandamangalam.<br>Tiruchirappalli-Kattuputhur. |
| 134. | Thiru M.Sankaran,<br>T.S.M. Roadways,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli-Karur.<br>Main Guard Gate-Inampulliyur. |
| 135. | Thiru R.Swamiappan,<br>Megala Transport,<br>74.C Salai Road,<br>Tiruchiramppalli. | Tiruchirappalli-Mohanoor.<br>Tiruchirappalli Junction - Thuvakudi. |
| 136. | Thiru Salem Transport,<br>Kaja Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli-20. | |
| 137. | Thiru N.Shamsudeen<br>Noor Roadways,<br>6, Maroinghpet Road,<br>Bheemanagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Senthaneerpuram- Tiruchirappalli<br>Junction.<br>Tiruchirappalli Junction-Maruthur.<br>Senthaneerpuram-Central Bus<br>Stand. |
| 138. | Thiru R.Shanmugam,<br>S/o.Ramasamy Devar,<br>Senthil Velan Bus Service,<br>4.A, Metu Street,<br>Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli. | Amma Mandapam- Tiruchirappalli<br>Junction. |
| 139. | Thiru R.Selvaraj,<br>M.R.G. Transport,<br>18, Nawab Garden Street,<br>Uraiyur,Tiruchirappalli. | Srirangam-Kallanai Main Guard<br>Gate - Mannarpuram.<br>Tiruchirappalli-Kulithalai. |

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| 140. | Thiru P.L.A.Subramaniyam, P.L.A.Road Ways, 14, Penvels Road, Tiruchirappalli. | Srirangam-Nathanadipatti<br>Srirangam-B.H.E.L.<br>Main Guard Gate - Tiruchirappalli Junction. |
| 141. | Thiru N.Swaminathan, Sri Murugan Transport, 2,A. Dindigul Road, Tiruchirappalli-1. | Tiruchirappalli Junction- Neithalur.<br>Main Guard Gate - Rajanayakkanpatti. |
| 142. | Sri Sakthi Bus Service, C.35, 11.A, Cross Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli- Sripurathan. |
| 143. | Thiru P.Sivalingam, Chidambaram Bus Service, Mannachanallur. | |
| 144. | Thiru R.Gopalakrishnan, S/o. Ramar, Sri Gopa Bus Service, 65, North Andal Street, Tiruchirappalli-2. | Tiruchirappalli- P.Mettur. |
| 145. | Thiru G.Sekar, C.68, 10th Cross, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-18. | Tiruchirappalli-Turaiyur. |
| 146. | Thiru K.R.Suresh Kumar, 10E/Penvels Road, Tiruchirappalli. | Tharagampatti-Tiruchirappalli.<br>Palaiyam-Tiruchirappalli.<br>Tiruchirappalli-Karur. |
| 147. | Thiru S.Subramaniyam, S/o Sooriyapillai, 60, Vanniyadi Street, Rasiport, Tiruchirappalli-2. | Amma Mandapam-L.I.C.Colony. |
| 148. | Thiru T.P.Sambandham, S/o.Balasubramaniyam, 27,W.P.Road,Tiruchirappalli-8. | Main Guard Gate- Keelakalkandarkottai. |
| 149. | Thiru Thunaivan Bus Service, 19, C.Varners Road, Tiruchirappalli-1. | Court - Dheerampalaiyam<br>Melur - Srirangam National College.<br>Srirangam-Subramaniyapuram. |
| 150. | Thiru Tiruchy Srirangam Transport, 44, Bharathi St., Thiruvanai kaval, Tiruchirappalli-5. | Tiruchirappalli-Melur<br>Srirangam-S.A.P.<br>Tiruchirappalli Junction-Pulivalam.<br>Srirangam-L.I.C.Colony. |

**APPENDIX-6*Contd.)***

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| 151. | Thiru Tiruchy Bus Service, 16, Williams Road, Tirchirappalli. | |
| 152. | Thiru Tiruchy Srirangam-Travels, C.34, 5th Cross, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli. | Central Bus Stand- Kallanai. Tiruchirappalli Junction-Srirangam. |
| 153. | Thiru Tiruchy-Samayapuram Transport. | Tiruchirappalli-Junction-Srirangam. Tiruchirappalli Junction-Tuvakudi (T.S.T.Travels) |
| 154. | Tmt.N.Thilakavathi, C.75, 10th Cross, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-19. | Tiruchirappalli Junction-Thennur. |
| 155. | Thiru Thandapani, Adhi Nayagan Transport, 50, 9th Cross, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-18. | Tiruchirappalli Junction-Samayapuram Koil. |
| 156. | Thiru Thiruvalluvan, Muthukumaran Bus Services, C.57, 10th Cross, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli-18. | Srirangam-L.I.C.Colony. |
| 157. | Tmt. S.Usha, W/o M. Sankara, 38 A, Vathukara Street, Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli Junction-Geeyarpuram. |
| 158. | Tmt. Umarani, W/o Venugopal, 100/P Thuvarankurichi, Manapparai. | Manapparai-Kallupatti. |
| 159. | Thiru.S.Vaiyapuri, S/o Senkoda Gounder. 53A, Pandamangalam Agraharam, Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli-3. | Srirangam-Thuvakudi. |
| 160. | Thiru K.R.Venkatesan, S/o K.Rengaraj, K.R.T.Bus Service, 10C, Penvels Road, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli-Kujiliyamparai. |

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| 161. | Thiru A.Venugopal,<br>5G, Contonment,<br>Tiruchirappalli-1. | Tiruchirappalli-Veerpoor. |
| 162. | Sri Vengatesa Transport,<br>20, Williams Road,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli-Jayankondam.<br>Tiruchirappalli-Elaiyur.<br>Tiruchirappalli-Ariyalur. |
| 163. | Ms. Velan Bus Service,<br>6/65 Kirappatti Colony,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Main Guard Gate -<br>Tiruchirappalli Junction.<br>Main Guard Gate - Nachalur. |
| 164. | Thiru E.S.S.S.Varusai-<br>Muhamed Ravudar,<br>M.A.K. Motor Service,<br>Pudukkottai. | Musiri-Dindigul. |
| 165. | Tmt. S. Vaijayanthi,<br>S/o Sundar Raju,C.18,<br>2nd Cross, Thillai Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli-Athur |
| 166. | Thiru C.Velu,<br>54A, Mariamman Koil Street,<br>Mudaliyar Chatram,<br>Tiruchirappalli -1. | Srirangam-Mathur |
| 167. | Thiru M. Vivekanandan, | |
| 168. | Tmt. Shakila Noorbatcha,<br>N.1, Bishop Sande Kiram,<br>Tiruchirappalli -1. | |
| 169. | Thiru S. Gunaseelan,<br>S/o Samiappan,<br>84 C, Rasifort Station Road,<br>Thillai Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli -18. | Main Guard Gate - Keelakal |
| 170. | Thiru M. Selvaraj,<br>S/o Marudai,<br>M.S.S. Transport,<br>23, Vellai Chetti Street,<br>Mannachanallur. | Court- Deerampalaiyam |

**APPENDIX-6***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 |
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| 171. | Thiru M. Sellappan,<br>S/o Muthusamy Gounder,<br>Senthil Velan Bus Service,<br>12 A, 2nd Main Road,<br>Pon Nagar, Tiruchirappalli -1. | Tiruchirappalli - Kulithalai |
| 172. | Tvl. Srinivasa Transport,<br>New Street,<br>Ulipuram, Athur, (Tk) | Tiruchirappalli - Rasipuram. |
| 173. | Thiru R. Subramaniyam,<br>180, 11th Cross,<br>Pon Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli -1. | Tiruchirappalli - Karur. |
| 174. | Tmt. S.Selvi,<br>W/o. R. Senthilraj,<br>M.R.G. Transport,<br>18, Nawab Garden Street,<br>Tiruchirappalli. | Gandhi Market - Kumara Vayalur. |
| 175. | Tmt. S. Pavayi,<br>W/o. R. Selvaraj,<br>18, Nawab Garden Street,<br>Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli. | Main Guard Gate - Moovanur. |
| 176. | Thiru M. Ramasamy,<br>S/o. S. Marudamuthu Gounder,<br>C.19, 10th Cross,<br>Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli -19. | B.H.E.L. - Kumaravayalur. |
| 177. | Thiru K.R. Thailanpillai,<br>Sri Thirumagal Transport,<br>8, Melanadu Street,<br>Mannachanallur. | Central Bus Stand - Pulivalam. |
| 178. | Thiru M. Chandrahasan,<br>Sri Velmurugan Bus Service,<br>66, Kondayampett,<br>Tiruchirappalli -5. | Kulumani - Duvakudi. |
| 179. | Thiru J. Sabiyulla,<br>S/o Jamiyalam Ravuthar,<br>12 G/4, Thillai Nagar,<br>Tiruchirappalli -8. | Main Guard Gate - Sirungoor. |
| 180. | Thiru N. Subramaniyam,<br>S/o Natesan,<br>M.N.S. Road Ways,<br>112, Kolla Street,<br>Tiruchirappalli -8. | Nachiyarkoil - Akalangnallur. |

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| 181. | Thiru K. Palanisamy, S/o Karupaiah Gounder, Sri Muruga Vilas, 10, T, Vathukara Street, Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli. | Sinthamani Bus Stand - Thayanur. |
| 182. | Thiru Jeyamurugan Bus Service, Namakkal. | Tiruchirappalli - Turaiyur. |
| 183. | Tmt. G. Sivakamiasundari W/o Gandhimohan Raj. M.R.G. Transport, Nawab Garden Street, Tiruchirappalli. | T.V.S. Toll Gate - Thirupangili. |
| 184. | Thiru N. Ganesan, S/o Nalliyanna Gounder, 24/14 AE, 14th Street, Kaveri Nagar, Uraiyur, Tiruchirappalli. | Main Guard Gate - Pettvaithalai. |
| 185. | Tvl. Sri Krishna Transport, 1/19, Selva Nagar, 1st Street, Pon Nagar, Tiruchirappalli -1. | Main Guard Gate - Marudur. |
| 186. | Tmt. A. Renuka, W/o Anandhan, Manimegalai Road Ways, C.123, Anna Nagar, Tiruchirappalli - 17. | Main Guard Gate - Pudur Uthamanur. |
| 187. | Tmt. T. Kanchana, W/o Deenadayalan, C.81, 4th Cross, Thillai Nagar, Tiruchirappalli. | Tiruchirappalli Junction - Mahilampadi. |

## APPENDIX - 7

### Routes operated in Tiruchirappalli

**Thiruvalluvar Transport Corporation:-**

| *Sl.no.* | *Rt no.* | *From* | *To* | *No.of buses* | *No.of dept.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1. | 104 | Tiruchirappalli | Vellore | 2 | 2 |
| 2. | 107 | Tiruchirappalli | Tambaram | 6 | 9 |

**APPENDIX-7*Contd.)***

| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3. | 123 | Tiruchirappalli | Chennai | 24 | 24 |
| 4. | 124 | Tiruchirappalli | Chennai | 8 | 8 |
| 5. | 125 | Tiruchirappalli | Nagercoil | 7 | 7 |
| 6. | 144 | Tiruchirappalli- | Neyveli-Chennai | 4 | 4 |
| 7. | 130 | Tiruchirappalli | Marthandam | 14 | 14 |
| 8. | 129 | Tiruchirappalli | Thuraiyur- Chennai | 2 | 2 |
| 9. | 700 | Tiruchirappalli | Coimbatore | 8 | 12 |
| 10. | 850 | Tiruchirappalli | Tirupathy | 4 | 4 |
| 11. | 827 | Tiruchirappalli | Bangalore | 3 | 3 |
| 12. | 142 | Tiruchirappalli - Musiri - Chennai | | 1 | 1 |
| 13. | 337 | Tiruchirappalli - Lalgudi - Chennai | | 1 | 1 |

**Tiruchirappalli passing**

| *Sl. no.* | *Rt.no.* | *From* | | *To.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 126 | Chennai | | Pudukkottai |
| 2. | 131 | Chennai | | Aranthangi |
| 3. | 132 | Chennai | | Dindigul |
| 4. | 133 | Chennai | | Karaikudi |
| 5. | 136 | Chennai | | Devakottai |
| 6. | 137 | Chennai | | Madurai |
| 7. | 138 | Chennai | | Tirupathur |
| 8. | 139 | Tiruvotriyur | | Karaikudi |
| 9. | 140 | Chennai | | Ponamaravathy |
| 10. | 141 | Chennai | | Tirupathur |
| 11. | 143 | Villupuram | | Tirunelveli |
| 12. | 160 | Chennai | | Theni |
| 13. | 161 | Chennai | | Paramakudi |
| 14. | 162 | Chennai | | Sivaganga |
| 15. | 163 | Chennai | | Bodi |
| 16. | 163A | Chennai | | Periakulam |
| 17. | 164 | Chennai | | Cumbum |
| 18. | 165 | Chennai | | Keezhakarai |
| 19. | 166 | Chennai | | Rameswaram |
| 20. | 169 | Chennai | | Eruwadi |
| 21. | 170 | Chennai | | Tuticorin |
| 22. | 170H | Chennai | | Spic Nagar |
| 23. | 171 | Chennai | Vilathikulam- | Tuticorin |
| 24. | 172 | Chennai | | Kumili |
| 25. | 180 | Chennai | | Tirunelveli |
| 26. | 181 | Tiruvotriyur | | Papanasam |
| 27. | 182 | Chennai | | Virudhunagar |
| 28. | 183 | Chennai- | Koilpatti- | Tirunelveli |
| 29. | 184 | Chennai | | Shenkottah |
| 30. | 185 | Tiruvotriyur- | Sivakasi- | Shencottah |

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 31. | 189 | Chennai | | Tiruchendur |
| 32. | 190. | Chennai | | Papanasam |
| 33. | 187 | Chennai- | T.V. Malai- | Rameswaram |
| 34. | 191 | Chennai | | Tiruchendur |
| 35. | 192 | Chennai | | Shencottah |
| 36. | 193 | Chennai | | Udankudi |
| 37. | 194 | Chennai | | Thisayanvilai |
| 38. | 195 | Tiruthani | | Nagercoil |
| 39. | 198 | Chennai | | Nagercoil |
| 40. | 199 | Chennai | | Idayankudi |
| 41. | 282 | Chennai | | Kanyakumari |
| 42. | 282V | Tiruvotriyur | | Kanyakumari |
| 43. | 238 | Vellore | | Kanyakumari |
| 44. | 284 | Chennai | | Marthandam |
| 45. | 286 | Chennai- | Colachal- | Marthandam |
| 46. | 290 | Chennai- | Surandai- | Shencottah |
| 47. | 295 | Chennai- | Valliyoor- | Nagercoil |
| 48. | 296 | Chennai- | Karingal- | Marthadam |
| 49. | 297 | Chennai- | T.V.Malai- | Kumbakonam |
| 50. | 299 | Chennai | | Kuttam |
| 51. | 461 | Chennai | | Kodaikanal |
| 52. | 464 | Chennai | | Pollachi |
| 53. | 466 | Chennai- | Palani- | Coimbatore |
| 54. | 467 | Chennai- | Pollachi- | Coimbatore |
| 55. | 469 | Chennai | | Udumalpet |
| 56. | 562 | Nagercoil- | Neyveli- | Chennai |
| 57. | 580 | Papansam- | Neyveli- | Chennai |
| 58. | 722 | Mayiladuthurai | | Coimbatore |
| 59. | 723 | Nagai | | Coimbatore |
| 60. | 724 | Nagai | | Coimbatore |
| 61. | 725 | Thanjavur | | Udhagamandalam |
| 62. | 726 | Nagore | | Erode |
| 63. | 847 | Pondy | | Madurai |
| 64. | 857 | Karaikudi | | Bangalore |
| 65. | 864 | Velankanni | | Bangalore |
| 66. | 866 | Madurai | | Tirupathy |
| 67. | 870 | Velankenni | | Ernakulam |
| 68. | 882 | Pondicherry | | Ernakulam |
| 69. | 890 | Shencottah | | Tirupathi |
| 70. | 894 | Chennai | | Thiruvananthapuram |
| 71. | 980 | Tirunelveli | | Tirupathi |
| 72. | 983 | Papanasam | | Tirupathi |

No. of routes operated — 13
No. of routes passing — 72

## APPENDIX- 8

| Sl.no. | Name of the department. | Jeep (P) | Jeep (D) | Std.20 (D) | Std.20 (P) | Amb. | Contessa | Cren | Bedford | FC Van | Leyland | Benz | Trekker | Matadar | Lorry | Bus | Pickup van & Mini bus. | Ambulance | Mahindra Van | Fargo | Gasel | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Revenue | 14 | 12 | 1 | - | 5 | 1 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 36 |
| 2. | Education | 8 | - | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 20 |
| 3. | Commercial | 7 | - | - | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 11 |
| 4. | H.R. & C.E. | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 5. | Judicial | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 6. | Jail | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | - | 3 |
| 7. | Sericulture | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 8. | Horticulture | 2 | | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 9. | Agriculture | 12 | 26 | 3 | - | 4 | - | - | 2 | - | - | 1 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 49 |
| 10. | Forest | 3 | 7 | - | 1 | 4 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 16 |
| 11. | Industries & Labour. | - | 2 | - | 1 | 3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 12. | Social Welfare | 7 | - | - | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 8 |
| 13. | Regn. Co-operative: | 5 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 10 |

## APPENDIX- 8 *(Contd.)*

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 14. Handlooms & Textiles. | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 15. I & P.R.O. | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 16. Transport | 1 | - | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 3 |
| 17. Town and Country Planning. | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 18. Electricity | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 19. Geology & Mining | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| 20. Fisheries | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 |
| 21. Fire Service | 1 | - | 2 | - | 1 | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 9 |
| 22. Veterinary | 6 | - | 3 | 8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 17 |
| 23. Panchayat Union | 9 | 22 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 |
| 24. Police | 20 | 10 | - | 22 | 12 | - | 1 | 4 | - | 1 | 3 | - | 5 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 6 | - | 119 |
| Total | 104 | 83 | 19 | 36 | 39 | 1 | 1 | 8 | 2 | 4 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 16 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 8 | 11 | 1 | 358 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Motor cycles | | 77 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 435 |

## APPENDIX-9

*List of post offices having telegraph facility :-*

1. Golden Rock SO
2. Industrial Colony SO
3. K.K.Nagar SO
4. Kulumani SO
5. Melakal kandarkottai
6. Ordnance Estate SO
7. Pappakuri chikattur
8. Pettaivai thalai SO
9. Regional Engineering College SO
10. Somarasampettai SO
11. Tiruverambur SO
12. Triuchy Airport SO
13. Triuchy Collectorate SO
14. Tirupparaithurai SO
15. Lalgudi HO
16. Andimadam SO
17. Jayankondacholapuram
18. Kallakudi SO
19. Pullambadi SO
20. T.Palur SO
21. Sendurai SO
22. Tirumanur SO
23. Udayarpalayam SO
24. Turaiyur
25. Kattuputhur SO
26. Labbaikudikadu SO
27. Manachanallur SO
28. Mettupalayam Tiruchy SO
29. Musiri SO
30. Samayapuram SO
31. Sirugambur SO
32. Thathiengarpet SO
33. Thottiam SO
34. Chettikulam SO
35. Perambalur SO
36. Uppiliapuram SO
37. Aravakurichi So
38. Chinnadharapuram SO
39. Isanatham So
40. Kagi thapuram SO
41. Pallapatti SO
42. Paramathi (Karur)SO
43. Puliyur Cement Factory SO
44. Sengunthapuram SO
45. Thanthonimalai SO
46. Velayuthampalayam SO
47. Kulithalai HO
48. Elangakurichi SO
49. Krishnarayapuram SO
50. Lalapet SO
51. Manaparai SO
52. Mayanur SO
53. Thogamalai SO
54. Vaiyappatti SO.

*List of post offices having speed post facilitiy:-*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli HC | Booking & delivery centre. |
| 2. | Teppakulam SO | Booking centre. |
| 3. | Triuchy Fort | Booking centre. |
| 4. | Admininstrative office SO (BHEL) | Booking and Delivery centre. |
| 5. | Tiruchy R.S.SC | Booking centre. |
| 6. | Thillainagar SO | -do- |
| 7. | Woraiyur SO | -do- |
| 8. | Tennur SO | -do- |
| 9. | Goldenrock SO | -do- |
| 10. | Bharathidasan University SO | -do- |
| 11. | Tiruchy Town Hall SO | -do- |

**APPENDIX-9**(*Contd.*)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 12. | Tiruchy Cantonment SO | -do- |
| 13. | Regional Engg. College SO | -do- |
| 14. | Ordance Estate SO | -do- |
| 15. | Jamal Mhd. College SO | -do- |
| 16. | Industrial Colony SO | -do- |
| 17. | Srirangam HO | -do- |
| 18. | Thiruvanaikoil SO | -do- |

## APPENDIX-10

**List of post offices in Tiruchirappalli district, Karur Division:-**

*(as on September 1990)*

| | *Branch P.O* | *Account office* | *Head P.O* | *State or Union Territory* | *Postal index number* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1. | Adhanur | Tharagampatti | Kulittalai | (TN) | (621 312) |
| 2. | Adhigaram | Thuvarankurichi | " | " | (621 314) |
| 3. | Alagagoun-danpatti | Puthanatham | " | " | (621 310) |
| 4. | Alamarathu Patti | Pallapatti Bazaar | Karur | " | (639 207) |
| 5. | Alathur | Thogamalai | Kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 6. | Alipatti | Manaparai | " | " | (621 316) |
| 7. | Amayapuram | Manjampatti | " | " | (621 307) |
| 8. | A.Meenak-shivalasu | Pallapatti Bazaar | Karur | " | (639 207) |
| 9. | Ammapatti | Isanatham | " | " | (639 203) |
| 10. | Anampatti | Thiagesar Alai | Kulittalai | " | (621 312) |
| 11. | Anangur | Chinnadhara - Puram | Karur | " | (639 202) |
| 12. | Andankoil | Sengunthapuram | " | " | (638 002) |
| 13. | Aniyapur | Manjampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 307) |
| 14. | Appipalayam | Tirumanilaiyur | Karur | " | (639 003) |
| 15. | A.Pudupatti | Palaikurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 300) |
| 16. | Arikkaranvalasu | Aravakurichi | Karur | " | (639 201) |
| 17. | Ariyur | K.Paramathi | " | " | (639 111) |
| 18. | Athipalayam | K.Paramathi | Karur | " | (639 111) |
| 19. | Athur | Sengunthapuram | Karur | " | (639 002) |
| 20. | Avarampatti | Manjampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 307) |
| 21. | Ayanporuvai | Palaikurichi | " | " | (621 308) |
| 22. | Chellandipatti | Velliyanai | Karur | " | (639 118) |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 23. | Chennampatti | Tharagampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 311) |
| 24. | Chettiapatti | Manjampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 307) |
| 25. | Chinnakariyam-patti | Aravakurichi | Karur | " | (639 201) |
| 26. | Chinnamookanan-kurichi | Velliyanai | " | " | (639 118) |
| 27. | Chinnavangalam-palayam | Tennilai | " | " | (639 206) |
| 28. | Chinniyam-palayam | Vaiganallur | Kulittalai | " | (639 120) |
| 29. | Chinthalavadi | Lalapet | Kulittalai | " | (639 105) |
| 30. | Chinthanatham | Manaparai | " | " | (621 306) |
| 31. | Dhalavapalayam | Pugalur S.F. | Karur | " | (639 113) |
| 32. | D.Idayapatti | Tharagampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 311) |
| 33. | East Thavittu-palayam | Pugalur S.F | Karur | " | (639 113) |
| 34. | Edakkalpadi | Chinnadharapuram | " | " | (639 202) |
| 35. | Elamanam | Vaiyampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 315) |
| 36. | Elavanur | Sengunthapuram | Karur | " | (639 002) |
| 37. | Emur | Thanthonimalai | Karur | " | (639 006) |
| 38. | Endapuli | Thuvarankurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 314) |
| 39. | Erachapadi | Chinnadharapuram | Karur | " | (639 202) |
| 40. | Firka Kilaiyur | Thiagesar Alai | Kulittalai | " | (621 312) |
| 41. | Cudalur | Tennilai | Karur | " | (639 206) |
| 42. | Hiranyapalayam | Marudur | Kulittalai | " | (639 107) |
| 43. | Ikkaraikosikurichi | Thuvarankurichi | " | " | (621 314) |
| 44. | Inamponnam-balapatti | Vaiyampettai | " | " | (621 315) |
| 45. | Inunganur | Pallapatti | Karur | " | (639 205) |
| 46. | Jagadabi | Valliyanai | " | " | (639 118) |
| 47. | Kadambankurichi | Vangal | " | " | (639 116) |
| 48. | Kalavur | Tharagampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 311) |
| 49. | Kakkavadi | Tirumanilaiyur | Karur | " | (639 003) |
| 50. | Kalayapatti | Chinthamanipatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 301) |
| 51. | Kalpatti | Vaiyampatti | Kulittalai | (TN) | (621 315) |
| 52. | Kanakkuvelan-patti | Aravakurichi | Karur | " | (639 201) |
| 53. | Kaniyalampatti | Chinthamanipatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 301) |
| 54. | Kanjanaicken-patti | Thuvarankurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 314) |
| 55. | Kannivadi | Chinnadhara-puram | Karur | " | (639 202) |

**APPENDIX-10** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 56. | Kannivaduga-patti | Puthanatham | Kulittalai | " | (621 310) |
| 57. | Kannudayan-patti | Manaparai | Kulittalai | " | (621 306) |
| 58. | Kanuthu | Vaiyampatti | " | " | (621 315) |
| 59. | Kalingapatti | Palaikurichi | " | " | (621 308) |
| 60. | Kalladai | Thogamalai | Kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 61. | Karaipatti | Thuvarankurichi | " | " | (621 314) |
| 62. | Karudayan-palayam | K.Paramathi | Karur | " | (639 111) |
| 63. | Karumakavundan-patti | Manjampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 307) |
| 64. | Karumalai | Thuvarankurichi | " | " | (621 314) |
| 65. | Karunellivalasu | Tennillai | Karur | " | (639 206) |
| 66. | Karungulam | Vaiyampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 315) |
| 67. | Karuppapillai-pudur | Paliapatti | Karur | " | (639 305) |
| 68. | Karuppathur | Lalapet | Kulittalai | " | (639 108) |
| 69. | Karuppur | Mayanur | " | " | (639 108) |
| 70. | Karuppur (Manaparai) | Puthanatham | " | " | (621 310) |
| 71. | Karuveppanaicken-pettai | Lalapet | " | " | (639 105) |
| 72. | Kathalapatti | Thanthonimalai | Karur | " | (639 005) |
| 73. | Kattalai | Mayanur | Kulittalai | " | (639 108) |
| 74. | Kattmpudur | Chinnadharapuram | Karur | " | (639 202) |
| 75. | Kattumannur | K.Paramathi | " | " | (639 111) |
| 76. | Kavalkaranpatti | Thogamalai | Kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 77. | Kazhugur | Vaiganallur | " | " | (639 120) |
| 78. | Keelasakkara-kottai | Chinthamani patti | " | " | (621 301) |
| 79. | Keelaveliyur | Thogamalai | Kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 80. | Keeranur | Panjapatti | " | " | (639 119) |
| 81. | Kodanthur | Tennilai | Karur | " | (639 206) |
| 82. | Kadaparai | Vengamedu | " | " | (639 006) |
| 83. | Kodumbapatti | Palaikurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 308) |
| 84. | Koonampatti | Tennilai | Karur | " | (639 206) |
| 85. | Kosur | Thogamali | Kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 86. | Kottapatti | Pallapatti | Karur | " | (639 205) |
| 87. | Kovakulam | Krishnarayapuram | Kulittalai | " | (639 102) |
| 88. | Kovilur | Pallapatti Bazaar | Karur | " | (639 207) |
| 89. | Koyampalli | Pudiyur C.F. | Karur | " | (639 114) |
| 90. | K.Periyapatti | Manaparai | Kulittalai | " | (621 306) |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 91. | K.Pichampatti | Velliyanai | Karur | " | (639 118) |
| 92. | K.Pudupatti | Lalapet | Kulittalai | " | (639 105) |
| 93. | Kulathupatti | Palaikurichi | " | " | (621 308) |
| 94. | Kulittalai Periya-palam | Kulittalai Bazaar | " | " | (639 104) |
| 95. | Kumaravadi | Klangakurichi | " | " | (621 302) |
| 96. | Kunnagoundan-patti | Vaiganallur | " | " | (639 210) |
| 97. | Kuppam | K.Paramathi | Karur | " | (639 111) |
| 98. | Kuppachipalayam | Vangal | " | " | (639 116) |
| 99. | Kuppachipatti | Vaiganallur | Kulittalai | " | (639 120) |
| 100. | Kuppuraddipatti | Krishnarayapuram | " | " | (639 102) |
| 101. | Kurichi | Nungavaram | " | " | (639 110) |
| 102. | Kurikkaranvalasu | Pallapatti | Karur | " | (639 205) |
| 103. | Kurinikulathupatti | Chinthamanipatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 301) |
| 104. | Lingamanaichen-patti | Pallapatti Bazaar | Karur | " | (639 207) |
| 105. | L.N. Samudram | Sengunthapuram | " | " | (639 002) |
| 106. | Malaikoil | Tennilai | :" | " | (639 206) |
| 107. | Malamedu | Aravakurichi | " | " | |
| 108. | Malayyalipatti | Manjampatti | Kulittalai (TN) | " | (621 307) |
| 109. | Manathattai | Kulittalai | " | " | (630 104) |
| 110. | Manavaadi | Thanthonimalai | Karur | " | (639 005) |
| 111. | Manavasi | Mayanur | Kulittalai | " | (639 108) |
| 112. | Manickapuram | Krishnarayapuram | " | " | (639 102) |
| 113. | Maniyankurichi | Thuvarankurichi | " | " | (621 315) |
| 114. | Manjanaicken-patti | Chinthamanipatti | " | " | (621 301) |
| 115. | Manjapulipatti | Chinthamanipatti | " | " | (621 301) |
| 116. | Manmangalam | Vengamedu | Karur | " | (639 006) |
| 117. | Marungapuri | Palaikurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 308) |
| 118. | Mathagiri | Thogamalai | Kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 119. | Mavathur | Tharagampatti | " | " | (621 311) |
| 120. | Meenaveli | Kovilpatti (MNR) | " | " | (621 305) |
| 121. | Malapalayam | Puliyur C.F. | Karur | " | (639 114) |
| 122. | Mettumahadhana-puram | Lalapet | Kulittalai | " | (639 105) |
| 123. | Mettumarudur | Marudur | " | " | (639 107) |
| 124. | Minnampalli | Vangal | Karur | " | (639 116) |
| 125. | Modakkur | Pallapatti Bazaar | " | " | (639 207) |
| 126. | Mohavanur | Elangakurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 302) |
| 127. | Monjanur | Tennilai | Karur | " | (639 206) |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 128. | Mookanankurichi | Thanthonimalai | Karur | " | (639 005) |
| 129. | Moolimangalam | Kagithapuram | " | " | (639 136) |
| 130. | Mudiganam | Sengunthapuram | " | " | (639 002) |
| 131. | Munayanur | Krishnarayapuram | Kulittalai | " | (639 102) |
| 132. | Munnur | K.Paramathi | Karur | " | (639 111) |
| 133. | Mustakinathu-patti | Velliyanai | Karur | " | (639 118) |
| 134. | Muthanampa-layam | Tennilai | Kulittalai (TN) | " | (639 206) |
| 135. | Muthapudayan-patti | Manaparai | Kulittalai | " | (621 306) |
| 136. | Muthalwarpatti | Movilpatti (MNR) | Kulittalai(TN) | " | (621 305) |
| 137. | Muthurangam-patti | Chinthamanipatti | " | " | (621 301) |
| 138. | Mylampatti | Chinthamanipatti | " | " | (621 301) |
| 139. | Nadanthai North | K.Paramathi | Karur | " | (639 111) |
| 140. | Malayanur | Velayutham-palayam | " | " | (639 117) |
| 141. | Madupatti | Vaiyampatti | " | " | (621 315) |
| 142. | Nagampalli | Moolapatti | Karur | " | (639 109) |
| 143. | Naganur | Thogamalai | Kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 144. | Nallampillai | Manjampatti | " | " | (621 307) |
| 145. | Nambagoundanur | Aravakurichi | Karur | " | (639 201) |
| 146. | Nanjaikalakurichi | Sengunthapuram | " | " | (639 002) |
| 147. | Nanniyur | Vangal | Karur | " | (639 116) |
| 148. | Nanjaipugalur | Pugalur S.F. | " | " | (639 113) |
| 149. | Nadungur | K.Paramathi | " | " | (639 111) |
| 150. | Neidalur | Nungavaram | Kulittalai | " | (639 110) |
| 151. | Neidalur South | Nungavaram | " | " | (639 110) |
| 152. | Nerur | Pasupathipalayam | Karur | " | (639 004) |
| 153. | Noyyal | Velayuthampalayam | " | " | (639 117) |
| 154. | N.Poolampatti | Elangakurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 302) |
| 155. | Oliyamangalam | Palaikurichi | " | " | (621 308) |
| 156. | Padiripatti | Thogamalai | " | " | (621 313) |
| 157. | Paganatham | Thanthonimalai | Karur | " | (639 005) |
| 158. | Palaiyur | Pasupathipalayam | " | " | (639 004) |
| 159. | Palaviduthi | Vaiyampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 315) |
| 160. | Palayajayan-kondam | Krishnarayapuram | " | " | (639 102) |
| 161. | Palayakottai | Elangakurichi | " | " | (621 302) |
| 162. | Palayapalayam | Thuvarankurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 314) |
| 163. | Pallamaruthapatti | Sengunthapuram | Karur | " | (639 002) |
| 164. | Pallapalayam | Sengunthapuram | " | " | (639 002) |

**APPENDIX - 10** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 165. | Paluvanji | Kovilpatti (MNR) | Kulittalai | " | (621 305) |
| 166. | Panchamadevi | Pasupathipalayam | Karur | " | (639 004) |
| 167. | Panickampatti | Marudur | Kulittalai | " | (639 107) |
| 168. | Pannaipatti | Elangakurichi | " | " | (621 302) |
| 169. | Pannan Kombu | Manaparai | " | " | (621 306) |
| 170. | Pappakkapatti | Panjapatti | " | " | (629 119) |
| 171. | Pappanaicka-patti | Pallapatti | karur | " | (629 205) |
| 172. | Parali | Marudur | Kulittalai | " | (639 107) |
| 173. | Pavithram | Sengunthapuram | karur | " | (639 002) |
| 174. | Periyamanjuveli | Pallapatti Bazaar | " | " | (639 205) |
| 175. | Periyamadiya-gudalur | Chinnadharapuram | " | " | |
| 176. | Periyaanaikarai-patti | Vaiyampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 315) |
| 177. | Periyathiru-mangalam | Chinnadhara-puram | karur | " | (639 202) |
| 178. | Pethachinagar | Isanatham | " | " | (639 203) |
| 179. | Pillupatti | Thuvarankurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 314) |
| 180. | Piranpatti | Kovilpatti (MNR) | " | " | (621 305) |
| 181. | Poigaipatti | Manaparai | " | " | (621 306) |
| 182. | Ponnagoundanur | Pallapattibazaar | Karur | " | (639 207) |
| 183. | Ponnaniar Dam | Vaiyampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 315) |
| 184. | Poolampalayam | Sengunthapuram | karur | " | (639 002) |
| 185. | Poosaripatti | Manjampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 307) |
| 186. | Porani | Valliyanai | Karur | " | (639 118) |
| 187. | Porathagudi | Elangakurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 302) |
| 188. | Porunthalur | Thogamalai | " | " | (621 313) |
| 189. | Pothamattupatti | Manaparai | " | " | (621 306) |
| 190. | Potharavuthan-patti | Panjapatti | " | " | (639 119) |
| 191. | Pudukkottai | Vaiyampatti | " | " | (621 315) |
| 192. | Puliyur | Puliyur C.F. | Karur | " | (639 114) |
| 193. | Punavasipatti | Lalapet | Kulittalai | " | (639 105) |
| 194. | Pungampadi | Aravakurichi | Karur | " | (639 201) |
| 195. | Punjaikalakurichi | Sengunthapuram | " | " | (639 002) |
| 196. | Punjaipugalur | Pugalur S.F. | " | " | (639 113) |
| 197. | Punjaithotta-kurichi | Pugalur S.F. | " | " | (639 113) |
| 198. | Punnam | Kagithapuram | " | " | (639 136) |
| 199. | Punnamchatram | Kagithapuram | ' | " | (639 136) |
| 200. | P.Udayapatti | Chinthamanipatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 301) |
| 201. | Puthur | Thogamalai | " | " | (621 313) |

**APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)***

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 202. | Rachandarthiru-malai | Thogamalai | Karur | " | (621 313) |
| 203. | Rajapuram | Aravakurichi | Kulittalai | " | (639 201) |
| 204. | Rejendran | Marudur | Kulittalai | " | (639 107) |
| 205. | Rakkampatti | Vaiganallur | " | " | (639 120) |
| 206. | Rangachipatti | Nungavaram | " | " | (639 110) |
| 207. | Rengamalaipudu-patti | Pallapatti | Karur | " | (639 205) |
| 208. | Renganatha-puram | Mayanur | Kulittalai | " | (639 108) |
| 209. | Ranganathampatti | Pasupathipa-layam | Karur | " | (639 004) |
| 210. | Rengapalayam | Chinnadhara-puram | ' | " | (639 202) |
| 211. | Rasalipatti | Thiagesaralai | Kulittalai | " | (621 312) |
| 212. | Samudram | Manaparai | " | " | (621 306) |
| 213. | Santhapadi | Pallapatti Bazaar | Karur | " | (639 207) |
| 214. | Sathiyamangalam | Vaiganallur | Kulittalai | " | (639 120) |
| 215. | Savaripadu | Nungavaram | " | " | (639 110) |
| 216. | Sellivalasu | Pallapatti | Karur | " | (639 205) |
| 217. | Semangi | Velayutham-palayam | " | " | (639 117) |
| 218. | Sembianatham | Tharagampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 311) |
| 219. | Sanapiratti | Pasupathipalayam | karur | " | (639 004) |
| 220. | Senthamangalam | Pallapatti | " | " | (639 205) |
| 221. | Sengai | Krishnarayapuram | Kulittalai | " | (639 102) |
| 222. | Servaikaranpatti | Vaiyampatti | " | " | (621 315) |
| 223. | Sevalpatti | Thuvarankurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 314) |
| 224. | Sevalur | Manaparai | " | " | (621 306) |
| 225. | Sevapur | Tharagampatti | " | " | (621 311) |
| 226. | Singampatti | Vaiyampatti | " | " | (621 315) |
| 227. | Somur | Puliyur C.F. | Karur | " | (639 114) |
| 228. | Sivayam | Vaiganallur | Kulittalai | " | (639 120) |
| 229. | Soolapuram | Isanatham | Karur | " | (639 203) |
| 230. | Sukkaliyur | Tirumanilaiyur | " | " | (639 003) |
| 231. | S.Vellalapatti | Pasupathipalayam | " | " | (639 004) |
| 232. | Thadhagoundan-patti | Kovilpatti (MNR) | Kulittalai | " | (621 305) |
| 233. | Thalapatti | Thirumanilaiyur | Karur | " | (639 003) |
| 234. | Thaliyampatti | Vaiganallur | Kulittalai | " | (639 110) |
| 235. | Thanneerpalli | Marudur | " | " | (639 107) |
| 236. | Thavalaiveeran-patti | Tharagampatti | " | " | (621 311) |
| 237. | Thenur | Palakurichi | " | " | (621 308) |

**APPENDIX - 10** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 238. | Thethur | Thuvarankurichi | " | " | (621 314) |
| 239. | Thirukoornam | Aravakurichi | Karur | " | (639 201) |
| 240. | Thirunellipatti | Puthanatham | Kulittalai | " | (621 310) |
| 241. | Thokkupattipudur | Chinnadhara-puram | Karur | " | (639 202) |
| 242. | Thondamanginam | Thogamalai | kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 243. | Thoppanaicken-patti | Vaiyampatti | " | " | (621 315) |
| 244. | Thottiapatti | Kovilpatti (MNR) | " | " | (621 305) |
| 245. | Thumbivadi | Sengunthapuram | Karur | " | (639 001) |
| 246. | T.Udayapatti | Palaikurichill | Kulittalai | " | (621 308) |
| 247. | Thoranakkalpatti | Thirumanilaiyur | Karur | " | (639 003) |
| 248. | Timmachipuram | Lalapet | Kulittalai | " | (639 105) |
| 249. | Tirukkampuliyur | Krishnaraya-puram | " | " | (639 102) |
| 250. | Uppidaman-galam | Puliyur C.F. | Karur | " | (639 114) |
| 251. | Uthupatti | Chinnadhara-puram | " | " | (639 202) |
| 252. | Vadaseri | Thogamalai | Kulittalai | " | (621 313) |
| 253. | Vadiyam | Lalapet | " | " | (639 109) |
| 254. | Valanadu | Palaikurichi | " | " | (621 308) |
| 255. | Valayalkaran-pudur | Mayanur | ' | " | (639 108) |
| 256. | Valayapatti | Elangakurichi | " | " | (621 302) |
| 257. | Vangal East | Vangal | Karur | " | (639 116) |
| 258. | Varavanai | Chinthamanipatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 301) |
| 259. | Varikkapatti | Moolapatti | Karur | " | (639 109) |
| 260. | Vayalur | Panjapatti | Kulittalai | " | (639 119) |
| 261. | Vedichipalayam | Puliyur C.F. | Karur | " | (639 114) |
| 262. | Veeranampatti | Chinthamanipatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 301) |
| 263. | Veerarakkiam | PuliyurC.F. | Karur | " | (639 114) |
| 264. | Veeriyapalayam | Panjapatti | Kulittalai | " | (639 119) |
| 265. | Velampadi | Pallapatti | karur | " | (639 305) |
| 266. | Velampundi | Aravakurichi | " | " | (639 201) |
| 267. | Velanchettiyur | Pallapatti Bazaar | " | " | (639 207) |
| 268. | Vellalapatti | Manjampatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 307) |
| 269. | Vengaikurichi | Manjampatti | " | " | (621 307) |
| 270. | Venjamangudalur | Moolapatti | karur | " | (639 109) |
| 271. | Vannamalai | Vengamedu | " | " | (639 006) |
| 272. | Verisinampatti | Pallapatti Bazaar | " | " | (639 207) |
| 273. | Vettamangalam | Velayutham-palayam | " | " | (639 117) |

**APPENDIX - 10** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 274. | Viswanathapuri | Sengunthapuram | " | " | (639 002) |
| 275. | V.Periyapatti | Elangakurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 302) |
| 276. | West Orathai | Pugalur S.F. | karur | " | (639 113) |
| 277. | Yagapuram` | Palaikurichi | Kulittalai | " | (621 300) |
| 278. | Zamin Athur | Isanatham | Karur | ' | (639 203) |
| 279. | Zamin Vellapatti | Chinthamanipatti | Kulittalai | " | (621 301) |

| | *EDSO* | *Transit PO* | *Head PO* | *State or Union Territory* | *Postal index number* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* |
| 1. | Kallupatti (Marungapuri) | Palaikurichi | Kulittalai | TN | 621 304 |
| 2. | Mahadhanapuram | Lalapet | " | " | 639 106 |
| 3. | Manaparai R.S. | Manaparai | " | " | 621 306 |
| 4. | Nanjaithalayur | Chinnadharapuram | Karur | " | 639 204 |

| *S.O* | | *Head PO* | *State or Union Territory* | *Postal Index number* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* |
| 1. | Aravakurichi | Karur | (TN) | 639 201 |
| 2. | Chinnadharapuram | " | " | 621 301 |
| 3. | Chinthamanipatti | Kulittalai | " | 621 301 |
| 4. | Elangakurichi | " | " | 621 302 |
| 5. | Isanatham | Karur | " | 639 203 |
| 6. | Kagithapuram | " | " | 639 136 |
| 7. | Karur Bazaar | " | " | 639 001 |
| 8. | Karur R.S. | " | " | 639 001 |
| 9. | Karur West | " | " | 639 001 |
| 10. | Kovilpatti (Manaparai) | Kulittalai | " | 621 305 |
| 11. | Krishnarayapuram | " | " | 639 102 |
| 12. | Kulittalai Bazaar | " | " | 639 104 |
| 13. | Lalapet | " | " | 639 105 |
| 14. | Manaparai | " | " | 621 306 |
| 15. | Manjampatti | " | " | 621 307 |
| 16. | Marudur | " | " | 639 107 |
| 17. | Mayanur | " | " | 639 108 |

**APPENDIX-10***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18. | Moolapatti | Karur | " | 639 109 |
| 19. | Nungavaram | Kulittalai | " | 639 110 |
| 20. | Palaikurichi | " | " | 621 308 |
| 21. | Pallapatti | Karur | " | 639 206 |
| 22. | Pallapatti Bazaar | " | " | 639 207 |
| 23. | Panjapatti | Kulittalai | " | 639 119 |
| 24. | Paramathi (Karur) | Karur | " | 639 111 |
| 25. | Pasupathipalayam | " | " | 639 004 |
| 26. | Pugalur S.F. | " | " | 639 113 |
| 27. | Puliyur C.F | " | " | 639 114 |
| 28. | Puthanatham | Kulittalai | " | 621 310 |
| 29. | Ramakrishnapuram | Karur | " | 639 001 |
| 30. | Sengunthapuram | " | " | 639 002 |
| 31. | Tennilai | " | " | 639 206 |
| 32. | Thanthonimalai | " | " | 639 006 |
| 33. | Tharagampatti | Kulittalai | " | 621 311 |
| 34. | Thiagesaralai | " | " | 621 312 |
| 35. | Tirumanilaiyur | karur | " | 639 003 |
| 36. | Thogamalai | kulittalai | " | 621 313 |
| 37. | Thuvarankurichi | ' | " | 621 314 |
| 38. | Vaiganallur | " | " | 639 120 |
| 39. | Vaiyampatti | " | " | 621 315 |
| 40. | Vaiyapurinagar | Karur | " | 639 002 |
| 41. | Vangal | " | " | 639 116 |
| 42. | Velayuthampalayam | " | " | 639 117 |
| 43. | Velliyanai | " | " | 639 118 |
| 44. | Vengamedu | " | " | 639 006 |

| | *Head post office* | *State or Union Territory* | *Postal index number* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Karur | (TN) | 639 001 |
| 2. | Kulittalai | (TN) | 639 104 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

**Alphabetical list of sub post offices in Srirangam Division as on September 1990:-**

| 1 | Sub post office 2 | Head post office 3 | State 4 | Pin 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Ammamandapam | Srirangam | TN | 621 006 |
| 2. | Ammapalayam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 001 |
| 3. | Annamangalam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 102(2) |
| 4. | Arumbavur | -do- | TN | 621 103 |
| 5. | Ayyampalayam | Srirangam | TN | 621 202 |
| 6. | Balasamudram | -do- | TN | 621 203 |
| 7. | Bikshnandarkoil | -do- | TN | 621 216 |
| 8. | Chettikulam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 104 |
| 9. | Eragudi | -do- | TN | 621 001 |
| 10. | Eraiyur | -do- | TN | 621 133 |
| 11. | Gunasilam | Srirangam | TN | 621 204 |
| 12. | Irungalur | Srirangam | TN | 621 105 |
| 13. | Jambunathapuram | Srirangam | TN | 621 205 |
| 14. | Kannanur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 206 |
| 15. | Katuputhur | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 16. | Kirambur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 002 |
| 17. | Kolakkanatham | Srirangam | TN | 621 106 |
| 18. | Kolakkudi | -do- | TN | 621 203 |
| 19. | Kondayampettai | -do- | TN | 621 005 |
| 20 | Kottapalayam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 003 |
| 21. | Kottathur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 006 |
| 22. | Kunnam | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 23. | Kurumbblur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 107 |
| 24. | Labbaikudikadu | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 25. | Madanagopalapuram | Turaiyur | TN | 621 212 |
| 26. | Manachanallur | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 27. | Manachanallur North | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 28. | Manamedu | -do- | TN | 621 209 |
| 29. | Mettupalayam (TR) | -do- | TN | 621 210 |
| 30. | Musiri | -do- | TN | 621 211 |
| 31. | Nakkasalem | Turaiyur | TN | 621 115 |
| 32. | Padalur | Srirangam | TN | 621 109 |
| 33. | Pagalavadi | Turaiyur | TN | 621 014 |
| 34. | Parvathipuram | Srirangam | TN | 621 211 |
| 35. | Perambalur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 212 |
| 36. | Poolambadi | -do- | TN | 621 110 |
| 37. | Pulivalam | -do- | TN | 621 006 |
| 38. | Purathagudi | Srirangam | TN | 621 111 |
| 39. | Puthanampatti | Turaiyur | TN | 621 007 |

**APPENDIX-10***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 40. | Renganagar | Srirangam | TN | 621 006 |
| 41. | Samayapuram | Srirangam | TN | 621 112 |
| 42. | Sikkitambur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 008 |
| 43. | Sirugambur | Srirangam | TN | 621 213 |
| 44. | Siruvachur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 113 |
| 45. | Sirinivasanagar | Srirangam | TN | 620 005 |
| 46. | Srirangam North | -do- | TN | 620 006 |
| 47. | Srirangam West | -do- | TN | 620 006 |
| 48. | Thandalaipurthur | -do- | TN | 621 217 |
| 49. | Thathiengarpet | -do- | TN | 621 214 |
| 50. | Tiruvanaikoil | -do- | TN | 621 005 |
| 51. | Thiruvellarai | -do- | TN | 621 009 |
| 52. | Thoramangalam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 220 |
| 53. | Thottiam | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 54. | T.Kalathur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 114 |
| 55. | Tungapuram | Srirangam | TN | 621 716 |
| 56. | Turaiyur bazaar | Turaiyur | TN | 621 010 |
| 57. | -do- Bus stand | Turaiyur | TN | 621 010 |
| 58. | -do- Extension | -do- | TN | 621 010 |
| 59. | Uppiliapuram, | -do- | TN | 621 011 |
| 60. | Valikondapuram | -do- | TN | 621 115 |
| 61. | Veppanthattai | -do- | TN | 621 116 |
| 62. | Veppur | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 63. | V.Kalathur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 64. | Vyrichettipalayam | -do- | TN | 621 012 |
| 65. | Yesanai | -do- | TN | 621 219 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

**Alphabetical list of EDSOs in Srirangam as on 1 September1990:-**

| | *EDSO* | *Transit office* | *Head office* | *State* | *Postal no.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *1* | *2* | *3* | *4* | *5* |
| 1. | Amur | Gunasilam | Srirangam | (TN) | 621 221 |
| 2. | Arignar Anna Govt. Arts College | Musiri | Srirangam | (TN) | 621 201 |
| 3. | Konalai | Irumgalur | Srirangam | (TN) | 621 132 |
| 4. | Ladapuram | Amma-palayam | Turaiyur | (TN) | 621 121 |
| 5. | Naranamangalam | Padalur | Turaiyur | (TN) | 621 120 |
| 6. | Natham | Balasamud-ram | Srirangam | (TN) | 621 127 |
| 7. | Okkarai | Sikkitambur | Turaiyur | (TN) | 621 022 |
| 8. | Pachaperumal-patti | Kotta-palayam | Turaiyur | (TN) | 621 015 |
| 9. | Perumal-palayam | Sikkitambur | Turaiyur | (TN) | 621 016 |
| 10. | Sobanapuram | Uppiliapuram | Turaiyur | (TN) | 621 018 |

## APPENDIX-10 *(contd.)*

**Alphabetical classified list of branch office in Srirangam Division as on 1 September 1990:-**

**Srirangam Division Tiruchirappalli Region**

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of the ED B.O.* | *Name of the account office* | | *Name of the H.O.* | *State* | *Pincode no.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1* | *2* | *3* | | *4* | *5* | *6* |
| 1. | Abhimangalam | Puthnampatti | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 007 |
| 2. | Adaikampatti | Nakkasalem | SO | " | " | 621 118 |
| 3. | Adanur | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 4. | Agaram Sigur | L.B. Kadu | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 5. | Adanur | Pagalavadi | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 014 |
| 6. | Alagarai | Manamedu | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 209 |
| 7. | Alagapuri | Mettupalayam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 210 |
| 8. | Alagiyamanavalam | Manachanallur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 9. | Alambadi | Kurambalur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 107 |
| 10. | Alathudayanpatti | Kottapalayam | SO | " | TN | 621 003 |
| 11. | Alathur-Gate | Padalur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 109 |
| 12. | A.Mettur | Arumbavur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 103 |
| 13. | Ammangudi | Kolakkudi | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 208 |
| 14. | Ammapatti | Pagalavadi | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 014 |
| 15. | Andikurambalur | Veppur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 16. | Angium | Mettupalayam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 210 |
| 17. | Anukkur | Yesanai | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 219 |
| 18. | Appanallur | Kolakkudi | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 208 |
| 19. | Arachi | T.C. Pettai | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |
| 20. | Aranarai | Perambalur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 212 |
| 21. | Arangur | Thottiam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 22. | Arasalur | Balasamudaram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 203 |
| 22. | A.Arasalor | Annamangalam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 102 |
| 23. | Asoor | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 24. | Athiyur | L.B. Kadu | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 25. | Ayilur | Sriuvachur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 113 |
| 25A. | Ayikudi | Valikondapuram | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 115 |
| 26. | Badarpettai | Erakudi | SO | " | TN | 621 001 |
| 27. | Balakrishnampatti | Kottapalayam | SO | " | TN | 621 003 |
| 28. | Bommanapadi | Chettikulam | SO | " | TN | 621 104 |
| 29. | Brahmadesam | Valikandapuram | SO | " | TN | 621 115 |
| 30. | Chalakadu (AYM) | Manachanallur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 31. | Chatramanai | Chettikulam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 104 |
| 32. | Chinnapallipalayam | Kattuputhur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 33. | Chinnakodunthurai | Ayyampalayam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 202 |
| 34. | Cholanganalloor | Sirugambur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 213 |
| 35. | C.Mavilangai | Chettikulam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 104 |
| 36. | Devanur | T.G.Pettai | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |

**APPENDIX -10** *(contd.)*

| 1. | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37. | Devarappampatti | Kannanur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 206 |
| 38. | Devimanagalam | Samayapuram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 112 |
| 39. | Edumalai | Puthnampatti | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 007 |
| 40. | Elambalur | Perambalur | SO | " | TN | 621 212 |
| 41. | Elumur | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 716 |
| 42. | Eraiyur | Siruvachur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 113 |
| 43. | Evur | Ayyampalayam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 202 |
| 44. | Fathimapuram | Valikondapuram | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 115 |
| 45. | Garudamangalam | Kolakkanatham | | Srirangam | TN | 621 106 |
| 46. | Govindapuram | Sikkithambur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 008 |
| 47. | Illanthaiguli | Kunnam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 48. | Iyyampalayam | Kannanur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 206 |
| 49. | Jadamangalam | T.G.Pettai | | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |
| 50. | Jambumadai | T.G.Pettai | | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |
| 51. | Jeyankondam | Jambunatha-puram | | Srirangam | TN | 621 205 |
| 52. | Kadambur | Poolambadi | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 110 |
| 53. | Kadur | Tungapuram | | Srirangam | TN | 621 716 |
| 54. | Kaduvetti | Kattuputhur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 55. | Kaikalathur | V.Kalathur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 56. | Kalarampatti | Ammapalayam | | " | TN | 621 101 |
| 57. | Kalingamudayan-patti | Sikkithambur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 008 |
| 58. | Kaliampatti | Pagalavadi | | " | TN | 621 014 |
| 59. | Kalladipatti | -do- | | " | TN | 621 014 |
| 60. | Kalpadi | Siruvachur | | " | TN | 621 113 |
| 61. | Kalpalayam | Manachanalloor | | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 62. | Kamalapuram | Thottiam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 63. | Kannapadi | T.Kalathur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 114 |
| 64. | Karai | Padalur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 109 |
| 65. | Karikali | Mettupalayam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 210 |
| 66. | Karattampatti | Pagalavadi | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 014 |
| 67. | Kargudi | Mettupalayam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 210 |
| 68. | Kariamanickam | Manachanalur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 69. | Kariyanur | V.Kalathur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 70. | Kattnampatti | Kannanaur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 206 |
| 71. | Kattukulam | Tiruvellarai | | Srirangam | TN | 621 009 |
| 72. | Kidaram | Kattuputhur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 73. | Kilakanavaic | Chettikulam | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 104 |
| 74. | Kilapuliyur | Valikondapuram | | " | TN | 621 115 |
| 75. | Kilakunnapatti | Kottathur | | " | TN | 621 004 |
| 76. | Kilaperambalur | Tungapuram | | Srirangam | TN | 621 716 |
| 77. | Kilinalloor | Sirugambur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 213 |

**APPENDIX-10***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 78. | Kilumathur | Veppur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 79. | Kinathur | Kirambur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 208 |
| 80. | Kolathur | Kolakkanatham | | Srirangam | TN | 621 106 |
| 81. | Konappampatti | Kelakkudi | | Srirangam | TN | 621 206 |
| 82. | Koppampatti | V.C.Palayam | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 012 |
| 83. | Kothampatti | Kannanur | | " | TN | 621 206 |
| 84. | Kottaiyur | Erakudi | | " | TN | 621 001 |
| 85. | Kovathakudi | Manachanalur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 86. | Krishnapuram | Vepanthatti | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 116 |
| 87. | Kurichi (HILLY) | Ammapalayam | SO | " | TN | 621 101 |
| 88. | Kurmbapalayam | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 89. | Kuthur | B.Koil | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 216 |
| 90. | K.Palayam | Kannanur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 206 |
| 91. | Mahadevi | Thathiengar-Pettai | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |
| 92. | Mambarai | Pulivalam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 006 |
| 93. | Mangalam | Jambunatha-puram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 213 |
| 94. | Manolodai(Hilly) | Ammapalayam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 101 |
| 95. | Maradi | Kottapalayam | SO | " | TN | 621 003 |
| 96. | Maruthur | Samayapuram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 112 |
| 97. | Maruvathur (AYL) | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 98. | Maruvathur | Kirambur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 002 |
| 99. | Mavilipatti | Jambunatha-puram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 205 |
| 100. | Melamathur | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 101. | Melapuliyur | Ammapalayam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 101 |
| 102. | Melur | Srirangam West | SO | Srirangam | TN | 620 006 |
| 103. | Mettupalayam | Valikondapuram | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 115 |
| 104. | Mettupatti | Musiri | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 211 |
| 105. | Metur | Kottapalayam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 003 |
| 106. | Minathampatti | Thottiam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 107. | Moongilpadi | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 108. | Moovanur | Pulivalam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 006 |
| 109. | Murukkangudi | Valikondapuram | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 115 |
| 110. | Murrukur | Sikkithambur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 008 |
| 111. | Marungai | Kattuputhur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 112. | M.Kalathur | -do- | SO | -do- | TN | 621 207 |
| 113. | Marungapatti | V.C.Palayam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 012 |
| 114. | Muthayampalayam | Kottathur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 004 |
| 115. | M.Pudupatti | Musiri | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 211 |
| 116. | M.Puthur | Balasamudaram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 203 |

## APPENDIX-10*(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 117. | Nachilipatti | Uppliapuram | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 010 |
| 118. | Naduvalur | Kattathur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 004 |
| 119. | Nagalapuram | Kirambur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 002 |
| 120. | Nagamanikampatti | Erakudi | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 002 |
| 121. | Naganallur | V.C.Palayam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 012 |
| 122. | Naganallur | Kattuputhur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 123. | Nallarikkai | Thungapuram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 716 |
| 124. | Namangunam | do | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 716 |
| 125. | Nannai | Veppur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 126. | Nattarmangalam | Chettikulam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 104 |
| 127. | Nedungur | Irungalur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 105 |
| 128. | Neeliampatti | Kelakkudi | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 208 |
| 129. | Neikuppai | Veppanthatti | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 116 |
| 130. | Neikuppai | Purathakudi | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 111 |
| 131. | Nerkunam | V.Kulathur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 132. | Nettavelampatti | Kottapalayam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 003 |
| 133. | Neyveli | Thandalaiputhur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 217 |
| 134. | Nochiyam | Bikshanderkoil | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 216 |
| 135. | Nochiyam | Perambalur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 010 |
| 136. | Noothapur | V.Kalathur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 137. | Odalyampudur | Thottiam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 138. | Oddampatti | Sikkinambur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 008 |
| 139. | Odiyam | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 140. | Ogalur | L.B.Kadu | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 141. | Olaipadi | Veppur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 142. | Omandur | Pulivalam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 006 |
| 143. | Oothur | Padalar | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 109 |
| 144. | Paithampaiari | J.M.Puram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 205 |
| 145. | Palayam | Kurambalur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 107 |
| 146. | panampatti | Arumbavur | SO | " | TN | 621 103 |
| 147. | Pandagapadi | V.Kalathur | SO | " | TN | 621 117 |
| 148. | Pallivadai | Samayapuram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 112 |
| 149. | Paravai | Veppur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 150. | Perambalur | V.Kalathur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 151. | Pennakonam | Labbaikudikadu | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 152. | Perahambi | Chettikulam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 104 |
| 153. | Perali | Kunnam | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 154. | Peraiyur | V.Kalathur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 155. | Peramangalam | Pulivalam | SO | " | TN | 621 006 |
| 156. | Periyamangalam | Poolambadi | SO | " | TN | 621 110 |
| 157. | Periammapalayam | do | SO | " | TN | 621 110 |
| 158. | Periyakkurukai | Irungalur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 105 |

## APPENDIX-10Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 159. | Perumathur | Veppur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 160. | Perur | J.M.Puram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 205 |
| 161. | Pidaramangalam | Kattuputhur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 162. | Pillankulam | Mettupalayam | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 163. | Pillapalayam | T.G.Pattai | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |
| 164. | Pimbalur | V.Kalathur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 117 |
| 165. | Ponnusangampatti | Kannanur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 206 |
| 166. | Poolancheri | Kolakkudi | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 208 |
| 167. | Puduamma-palayam | Nakkasalem | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 118 |
| 168. | Puduathur | Ammapalayam | SO | " | TN | 621 101 |
| 169. | Pudunaduvalur | Perambalur | SO | " | TN | 621 212 |
| 170. | Pudurvennadu | Ammapalayam | SO | " | TN | 621 101 |
| 171. | Puduvettaikudi | Tungapuram | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 716 |
| 172. | Pukkathurai | Sirugambur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 213 |
| 173. | Punampalayam | Tiruvellarai | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 009 |
| 174. | Puthur | Uppliyapuram | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 011 |
| 175. | Rajampalayam | Manachanalloor | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 176. | Ranjankudi | Valikondapuram | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 115 |
| 177. | Reddimangudi | Irungalur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 105 |
| 178. | Reddiapatti | Erakudi | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 001 |
| 179. | R.Valavanur | Purathakudi | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 111 |
| 180. | Sangampatti | Erakudi | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 001 |
| 181. | Sathanur | Kolakkanatham | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 106 |
| 182. | Sellipalayam | Kirambur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 206 |
| 183. | Sempulichanpatti | Kirambur | SO | Turaiyur | TN | 621 002 |
| 184. | Senappanalloor | Erakudi | SO | " | TN | 621 001 |
| 185. | Senjeri | Kurambalur | SO | " | TN | 621 107 |
| 186. | Sengattupatti | Kirambur | SO | " | TN | 621 002 |
| 187. | Sennakarai | Sirugambur | SO | Srirangam | TN | 621 213 |
| 188. | Sengonam | Thoramangalam | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 220 |
| 189. | Servaikaranpatti | Thottiam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 190. | Sergudi | Kolakkudi | | Srirangam | TN | 621 208 |
| 191. | Seventhipatti | Thottiam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 192. | Senamangalam | Chettikulam | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 104 |
| 193. | Sidevimangalam | Padalur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 109 |
| 194. | S.Pillaiputhur | Kattuputhur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 195. | Singalandapuram | Pagalavadi | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 014 |
| 196. | Siruganpur | Siruvachur | | " | TN | 621 113 |
| 197. | Sirugudi | V.K.Puram | | " | TN | 621 115 |
| 198. | Siruganur | Irungalur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 105 |
| 199. | Sirunavalur | Erakudi | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 001 |
| 200. | Sirupathur | Tiruvallarai | | Srirangam | TN | 621 009 |
| 201. | Siruvayalur | Nakkasalem | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 118 |

APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 202. | Sittalarai | Musiri | | Srirangam | TN | 621 211 |
| 203. | Sithalai | Kunnam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 204. | Sithambur | Gunasilam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 203 |
| 205. | Sorathur | Kirambur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 002 |
| 206. | Sirumathur | Eraiyur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 133 |
| 207. | Srinivasanalloor | Manamedu | | Srirangam | TN | 621 209 |
| 208. | Sriramasamudaram | Kattuputhur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 209. | Sundakkay | Ayyanpalayam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 202 |
| 210. | Surampatti | Kolakkudi | | Srirangam | TN | 621 208 |
| 211. | S.Aduthurai | L.B.Kadu | | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 212. | T.Badarpettai | V.C.Palayam | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 012 |
| 213. | Thenur | T.Kalathur | | " | TN | 621 114 |
| 214. | Thakakkudi | Bikshanderkoil | | Srirangam | TN | 621 216 |
| 215. | Thalamalaipatti | Thottiam` | | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 215.A. | Thanneerpallam | Uppiliapuram | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 011 |
| 216. | T.Mangapattipudur | V.C.Palayam | | " | TN | 621 012 |
| 217. | Thaluthaalai | Arumbavur | | " | TN | 621 103 |
| 218. | Thathamangalam | Manachanalloor | | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 219. | Theranai | Padalur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 109 |
| 220. | Thandalai | T.Puthur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 217 |
| 221. | Thevaiyur | V.K.Puram | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 115 |
| 222. | Thinnakenam | Ayyampalayam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 202 |
| 223. | Thirumanthurai | L.B.Kadu | | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 224. | Thirunarayana-puram | Balasamudaram | | Srirangam | TN | 621 204 |
| 225. | Thirumanthurai | L.B.Kadu | | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 226. | Thiruppangili | Manachanalloor | | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 227. | Thiruthalaiyur | Thandalaiputhur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 217 |
| 228. | Thiruthalamalai | Pulivalam | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 007 |
| 229. | Thiruvalarsolai | Tiruvanaikoil | | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 230. | Thiruengolmalai | Manamedu | | Srirangam | TN | 621 209 |
| 231. | Thondamandurai | Arumbavur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 103 |
| 232. | Thulayanatham | Jambunathapuram | | Srirangam | TN | 621 205 |
| 233. | Thumblum | Musiri | | Srirangam | TN | 621 211 |
| 234. | Tirupayar | Kurambalur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 108 |
| 235. | Tiruvalandurai | V.Kalathur | | " | TN | 621 117 |
| 236. | Tiruvasi | Bishanderkoil | | Srirangam | TN | 621 216 |
| 237. | Todaiyur | Sirugambur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 213 |
| 238. | Tinnanur | Pulivalam | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 007 |
| 239. | Tolurpatti | Thottiam | | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 240. | Top Sengattupatti | Uppiliyapuram | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 012 |
| 241. | T.Narasingapuram | Sikkithambur | | " | TN | 621 008 |
| 242. | T.Pudupatti | T.Puthur | | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 243. | T.Renganatha-puram | Kirambur | | Turaiyur | TN | 621 002 |

**APPENDIX-10***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 244. | T.Sathanur | Kottathur | " | TN | 621 004 |
| 245. | T.Valaiyur | Chettikulam | " | TN | 621 104 |
| 246. | Uthamarseri | Tiruvanaikoil | Srirangam | TN | 620 005 |
| 247. | Unniyur | Kattuputhur | Srirangam | TN | 621 207 |
| 248. | Vadakkalur | L.B.Kadu | Srirangam | TN | 621 108 |
| 249. | Urakkarai | T.G.Pettai | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |
| 250. | Vadakkumadevi | Yesanai | Turaiyur | TN | 621 219 |
| 251. | Vaithynahapuram | Veppur | Srirangam | TN | 621 717 |
| 252. | Vadamalaipatti | T.G.PET | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |
| 253. | Valayedduppu | Jambunathapuram | Srirangam | TN | 621 205 |
| 254. | Valavanthi | Musiri | Srirangam | TN | 621 211 |
| 255. | Valasiramani | T.G.Pettai | Srirangam | TN | 621 214 |
| 256. | Valaiyur | Manachanalloor | Srirangam | TN | 621 005 |
| 257. | Varadarajapuram | Thottiam | Srirangam | TN | 621 215 |
| 258. | Varagupadi | Sirvachur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 115 |
| 259. | Varagoor | Kunnam | Srirangam | TN | 621 708 |
| 260. | Vasistapuram | Tungapuram | Srirangam | TN | 621 216 |
| 261. | Vayalapadi | do | Srirangam | TN | 621 216 |
| 262. | V.Gudalur | Gunasilam | Srirangam | TN | 621 204 |
| 263. | Vayalur | Tungapuram | Srirangam | TN | 621 716 |
| 264. | Veeramachanpatti | Kannanur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 206 |
| 265. | Veermanipatti | Ayyampalayam | Srirangam | TN | 621 202 |
| 266. | Velakkanatham | Thandalaiputhur | Srirangam | TN | 621 217 |
| 267. | Vellalapatti | Musiri | Srirangam | TN | 621 211 |
| 268. | Velur | Cheetikulam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 104 |
| 269. | Vellur | Ayyampalayam | Srirangam | TN | 621 202 |
| 270. | Vengadathanur | Kirambur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 002 |
| 271. | Vembavur | Arumbavur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 103 |
| 272. | Venganur | Veppanthattai | Turaiyur | TN | 621 116 |
| 273. | Vengalam | Arumbavur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 103 |
| 274. | Vengatachala-puram | Uppliapuram | Turaiyur | TN | 621 011 |
| 275. | Venkatesapuram | Sikkithambur | Turaiyur | TN | 621 008 |
| 276. | Veppadi | Poolambadi | Turaiyur | TN | 621 110 |
| 277. | Viswambalsamudaram | Erakudi | Turaiyur | TN | 621 001 |
| 278. | Viswagudi | Annamangalam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 103 |
| 279. | Viswambalasamu-dram | Kottapalayam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 003 |
| 280. | Viralipattipudur | Nakkasalem | Turaiyur | TN | 621 118 |
| 281. | Yelurpatti | Thottiam | Turaiyur | TN | 621 215 |

## APPENDIX - 10 *(contd.)*

### Tiruchirappalli Division

| *Name of post Office* | | *Pincode* | *Location* |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Head-Post Offices:-** | | | |
| 1. | Tiruchirappalli (G) HO | 620001 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 2. | Lalgudi HSG II HO | 621601 | Lalgudi |
| **Sub-Post Offices:-** | | | |
| 1. | Administrative Office(BHE) | 620014 | Boiler Project |
| 2. | Ambikapuram | 620004 | Goldenrock |
| 3. | Andanallur | 639101 | Andanallur |
| 4. | Bharathidasan University | 620024 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 5. | Beemanagar | 620001 | " |
| 6. | Boiler Project | 620014 | Boiler Project |
| 7. | Chinnakadai Street | 620002 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 8. | Clock Tower | 620008 | -do- |
| 9. | Craword Colony | 620012 | -do- |
| 10. | 'C' Sector | 620014 | Boiler Project |
| 11. | Edamalaipattipudur | 620012 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 12. | Golden rock | 620004 | Golden rock |
| 13. | Goldenrock Market | 620004 | -do- |
| 14. | Goldenrock North | 620004 | -do- |
| 15. | HAPF Township | 620025 | Suriyur Panchayat |
| 16. | Industrial Colony | 620010 | Ariyamangalam |
| 17. | Jamal Mohamed College | 620020 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 18. | Kamarajapuram | 620014 | Boiler Project |
| 19. | Khajamalai Colony | 620020 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 20. | Khajanagar | 620023 | -do- |
| 21. | K.K Nagar | 620021 | -do- |
| 22. | Kulumani | 639103 | Kulimani |
| 23. | Mannarpuram | 620020 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 24. | Melakalkandarkottai | 620011 | Goldenrock |
| 25. | Meter Factory Road | 620021 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 26. | Muttarasanallur | 620101 | Muttarasanallur |
| 27. | Ordnance Estate | 620016 | Suriyur |
| 28. | Palakkarai | 620008 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 29. | Pappakurichikattur | 620019 | Ariyamangalam |
| 30. | Pettavaithalai | 639112 | Pettavaithalai |
| 31. | Ponmalaipatti | 620004 | Ponmalaipatti |
| 32. | Ponnagar | 620001 | Tiruchy |
| 33. | Ponniah School Buildings | 620001 | -do- |
| 34. | P & T Colony | 620020 | -do- |
| 35. | Pushpanagar | 620001 | -do- |
| 36. | Puthur | 620017 | Tiruchirappalli |

## APPENDIX-10 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 37. | Ramalinganagar South | 620017 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 38. | Ramjeenagar | 620009 | -do- |
| 39. | Ranjithapuram | 620020 | Goldenrock |
| 40. | Regional Engg.College | 620015 | Thuvakudi |
| 41. | Rockfort | 620002 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 42. | Seethalakshmi Ramasamy College | 620002 | -do- |
| 43. | Senthannirpuram | 620004 | Goldenrock |
| 44. | Somarasampattai | 620102 | Somarasampettai |
| 45. | Subramaniapuram | 620020 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 46. | Sundararajanagar | 620020 | -do- |
| 47. | Tensur | 620017 | -do- |
| 48. | Tennur East | 620017 | -do- |
| 49. | Teppakulam | 620002 | -do- |
| 50. | Thillainagar | 620018 | -do- |
| 51. | Tiruverumbur | 620013 | Tiruverumbur |
| 52. | Thuvakudimalai | 620022 | Thuvakudi |
| 53. | Tiruchirappalli Airport | 620007 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 54. | Tiruchirappalli Cantonment | 620001 | -do- |
| 55. | Tiruchirappalli Collectorate | 620001 | -do- |
| 56. | Tiruchirappalli Fort | 620008 | -do- |
| 57. | Tiruchirappalli East | 620008 | -do- |
| 58. | Tiruchirappalli Town Hall | 620002 | -do- |
| 59. | Tiruchirappalli R.S. | 620001 | -do- |
| 60. | Tirupparaithurai | 639115 | Tirupparaithurai |
| 61. | Varaganeri | 620008 | Tiruchirappalli |
| 62. | West Chinthamani | 620002 | -do- |
| 63. | Woriur | 620003 | -do- |
| 64. | Woriur Bazaar | 620003 | -do- |
| 65. | Ambapur | 621701 | Ambapur |
| 66. | Ambil | 621702 | Ambil |
| 67. | Andimadam | 621801 | Andimadam |
| 68. | Angarai | 621703 | Angarai |
| 69. | Ariyalur | 621704 | Ariyalur |
| 70. | Ariyalur Bazaar | 621704 | Ariyalur |
| 71. | Ariyalur Cement Factory | 621729 | Ariyalur |
| 72. | Asaveerankudikadu | 621719 | Asaveerankudikadu |
| 73. | Gangaikondapuram | 621901 | Gangaikondapuram |
| 74. | Jeyankondacholapuram | 621802 | J.C. Puram |
| 75. | Jeyankondacholapuram West | 621802 | -do- |

**APPENDIX- 10** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 76. | Kaliagam | 621653 | Kaliagam |
| 77. | Kallakkudi-TR | 621651 | Kallakkudi |
| 78. | Kallakudi North | 621652 | -do- |
| 79. | Kallankurichi | 621705 | Kallankurichi |
| 80. | Kallathur Thandalai | 621803 | Kallathur Thandalai |
| 81. | Kattur Puvalur | 621706 | Kattur |
| 82. | Kavarapalayam | 608901 | kavarapalayam |
| 83. | Kilapaluvur | 621707 | Kilapaluvur |
| 84. | Kodalikaruppur | 612902 | Kodalikaruppur |
| 85. | Mathur | 621709 | Mathur |
| 86. | Minsuritti | 612903 | Minsuritti |
| 87. | Ponparappi | 621710 | Ponparappi |
| 88. | Pullambadi | 621711 | Pullambadi |
| 89. | Puvalur | 621712 | Puvalur |
| 90. | Rajajinagar | 621713 | Ariyalur |
| 91. | Rayambaram | 621718 | Rayambaram |
| 92. | Sendurai | 621714 | Sendurai |
| 93. | Thathempattaipalur | 621904 | Thathempettaipalur |
| 94. | Thirumazhapadi | 621851 | Thirumazhapadi |
| 95. | Thirumanur | 621715 | Thirumanur |
| 96. | Udayarpalayam | 621804 | Udayarpalayam |
| 97. | Valady | 621218 | Valady |
| 98. | Varadarajanpettai | 621805 | Varadarajanpettai |
| 99. | Variankaval | 621806 | Variankaval |
| 100. | Viragalur | 621722 | Viragalur |

*Extra departmental sub- post offices :-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Inamkolathur R.S. | 621303 | Tiruchy |
| 2. | Salainagar | 620003 | Tiruchy |

*Extra departmental branch post offices:-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Adavathur | 620102 | Adavathur |
| 2. | Adhanakurichi | 621719 | Adhanakurichi |
| 3. | Allur | 620101 | Allur |
| 4. | Adhikudikadu | 621714 | Adhikudikadu |
| 5. | Alathur | 620011 | Alathur |
| 6. | Alagapuram | 608901 | Alagapuram |
| 7. | Alagiamanavalam | 621715 | Alagiamanavalam |
| 8. | Alambadi | 621722 | Alambadi |
| 9. | Alambakkam | 621711 | Alambakkam |
| 10. | Alangudimahajanam | 621702 | Alangudimahajanam |

**APPENDIX-10** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11. | Alathipallam | 612903 | Alathipallam |
| 12. | Alathiyur | 621719 | Alathiyur |
| 13. | Allinagaram | 621713 | Allinagaram |
| 14. | Alundalaipur | 621651 | Alundalaipur |
| 15. | Ameenabad | 621713 | Ameenabad |
| 16. | Araikudam | 612902 | Araikudam |
| 17. | Anandavadi | 621718 | Anandavadi |
| 18. | Anganur | 621709 | Anganur |
| 19. | Angarayanallur | 621802 | Angarayanallur |
| 20. | Anikudichan | 621803 | Anikudichan |
| 21. | Annanagar | 621713 | Annanagar |
| 22. | Aranmanaikurichi | 621853 | Aranmanaikurichi |
| 23. | Arasangudi | 620013 | Arasangudi |
| 24. | Ariyamangalam | 620019 | Ariyamangalam |
| 25. | Ariyavur | 620009 | Ariyavur |
| 26. | Ariyur | 621702 | Ariyur |
| 27. | Arungal | 621707 | Arungal |
| 28. | Asoor | 620015 | Asoor |
| 29. | Athikudi | 621702 | Athikudi |
| 30. | Attukurichi | 608901 | Attukurichi |
| 31. | Ayanathur | 621705 | Ayanathur |
| 32. | Ayantattanur | 621709 | Ayantattanur |
| 33. | Ayuthakulam | 612901 | Ayuthakulam |
| 34. | Ayyampatti | 620015 | Ayyampatti |
| 35. | Ayyappanaickanpettai | 612903 | Ayyappanaickanpettai |
| 36. | Ayyur | 608901 | Ayyur |
| 37. | Chinnavalayam | 621802 | Chinnavalayam |
| 38. | Dalvoy | 621709 | Dalvoy |
| 39. | Devamangalam | 612902 | Devamangalam |
| 40. | Devanur | 621806 | Devanur |
| 41. | Edangimangalam | 621712 | Edangimangalam |
| 42. | Edayakurichi | 621719 | Edayakurichi |
| 43. | Edayar | 621804 | Edayar |
| 44. | Edayathankudi | 621701 | Edayathangudi |
| 45. | Edayathimangalam | 621218 | Edayathimangalam |
| 46. | Elakurichi | 621715 | Elakurichi |
| 47. | Elangaicherry | 621714 | Elangaicherry |
| 48. | Eravangudi | 621803 | Eravankudi |
| 49. | Esanaikorai | 621218 | Esanaikorai |
| 50. | Ettarai | 639103 | Ettarai |
| 51. | Ganesapuram | 639112 | Ganesapuram |
| 52. | Govindapuram | 621713 | Govindapuram |
| 53. | Govindapputhur | 621701 | Govindapputhur |

**APPENDIX-10** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 54. | Gudalur | 621713 | Gudalur |
| 55. | Gundur | 620007 | Gundur |
| 56. | Hasthinapuram | 621704 | Hasthinapuram |
| 57. | Idanganni | 612904 | Idanganni |
| 58. | Ilaiyur | 621806 | Ilaiyur |
| 59. | Ilandaikudam | 621851 | Ilandaikudam |
| 60. | Ilayaperumanallur | 612903 | Ilayaperumanallur |
| 61. | Iluppaikudi | 621713 | Iluppaikudi |
| 62. | Iluppaiyur | 621718 | Iluppaiyur |
| 63. | Inam Attur | 621704 | Inam Attur |
| 64. | Inampuliyur | 639103 | Inampuliyur |
| 65. | Innungur | 639112 | Innungur |
| 66. | Irugaiyur | 712904 | Irugaiyur |
| 67. | Irumbilikurichi | 621804 | Irumbilikurichi |
| 68. | Jiyapuram | 639101 | Jiyapuram |
| 69. | Kadambur | 621701 | Kadambur |
| 70. | Kadugur | 621705 | Kadugur |
| 71. | Kaduvettankurichi | 612904 | Kaduvettankurichi |
| 72. | Kallai | 639112 | Kallai |
| 73. | Kalleri | 621803 | Kalleri |
| 74. | Kaluvanthondi | 621802 | Kaluvanthondi |
| 75. | Kamarajanagar | 620010 | Kamarajanagar |
| 76. | Kamarasavalli | 621715 | Kamarasavalli |
| 77. | Kambarasampettai | 620101 | Kambarasampettai |
| 78. | Kanakilianallur | 621651 | Kanakilianallur |
| 79. | kandiankollai | 621806 | Kandiankollai |
| 80. | Kandirathitham | 621851 | kandirathitham |
| 81. | Kannakudi | 621711 | Kannakudi |
| 82. | Karadikulam | 621802 | Karadikulam |
| 83. | Karaikurichi | 612904 | Karaikurichi |
| 84. | Kargudi | 612904 | Kargudi |
| 85. | Karuppilakattalai | 621707 | Karuppilakattalai |
| 86. | Kasankottai | 621701 | Kasankottai |
| 87. | Karuppursenapathi | 621707 | Karuppursenapathi |
| 88. | Kattagaram | 612903 | Kattagaram |
| 89. | Kattathur | 621803 | Kattathur |
| 90. | Kavanur | 621704 | Kavanur |
| 91. | Keelamichaelpatti | 612904 | Keelamichaelpatti |
| 92. | Keelarasur | 621653 | Keelarasur |
| 93. | Kidaramkondan | 612901 | Kidaramkondan |
| 94. | Kilaiyur | 621707 | Kilaiyur |
| 95. | Kilakalkandarkottai | 620011 | Kilakalkandarkottai |

APPENDIX-10 (Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 96. | Kilakavattankurichi | 621715 | Kilakavattankurichi |
| 97. | Kilakolathur | 621715 | Kilakolathur |
| 98. | Kilakudiyiruppu | 621802 | Kilakudiyiruppu |
| 99. | Kilakurichi | 620011 | Kilakurichi |
| 100. | Kilamathur | 621710 | Kilamathur |
| 101. | Kilamaligai | 621713 | Kilamaligai |
| 102. | Kilaneduvoi | 621805 | Kilaneduvoi |
| 103. | Kilaveli | 621804 | Kilaveli |
| 104. | Kodali | 612902 | Kodali |
| 105. | Kodiyalam | 639115 | Kodiyalam |
| 106. | Kodukkur | 621719 | Kodukkur |
| 107. | Koilesanai | 621851 | Koilesanai |
| 108. | Kokkudi | 621653 | Kokkudi |
| 109. | Kollapuram | 612901 | Kollapuram |
| 110. | Konnagudi | 621702 | Konnagudi |
| 111. | Koothappar | 620013 | Koothappar |
| 112. | Koothur | 621713 | Koothur |
| 113. | Koovathur | 621805 | Koovathur |
| 114. | Koppu | 639103 | Koppu |
| 115. | Kottiyal | 612904 | Kottiyal |
| 116. | Kovandakurichi | 621711 | Kovandakurichi |
| 117. | Kovilur | 621715 | Kovilur |
| 118. | K.Sathanur | 620021 | K.Sathanur |
| 119. | Kuhur | 621703 | Kuhur |
| 120. | Kulamanickam | 621722 | Kulamanickam |
| 121. | Kulathur | 621805 | Kulathur |
| 122. | Kulumur | 621709 | Kulumur |
| 123. | Kumaravayalur | 620102 | Kumaravayalur |
| 124. | Kumiliam | 621804 | Kumiliam |
| 125. | Kumiliankuli | 621805 | Kumiliankuli |
| 126. | Kumulur | 621712 | Kumulur |
| 127. | Kunamangalam | 621701 | Kunamangalam |
| 128. | Kundaveli | 612903 | Kundaveli |
| 129. | Kuruvadi | 621715 | Kuruvadi |
| 130. | Kuruvalapparkoil | 612901 | Kuruvalapparkoil |
| 131. | Kuvagam | 621710 | Kuvagam |
| 132. | Lingathadimedu | 621705 | Lingathadimedu |
| 133. | Malaiadivaram | 620013 | Malaiadivaram |
| 134. | Malliampattu | 620102 | Malliampattu |
| 135. | Malvoy | 621652 | Malvoy |
| 136. | Managethi | 621804 | Managethi |
| 137. | Manakkal | 621703 | Manakkal |
| 138. | Manakkal (Ariyalur) | 621713 | Manakkal (Ariyalur) |
| 139. | Manakudayan | 621719 | Manakudayan |

APPENDIX -10 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 140. | Manakudi | 621705 | Manakudi |
| 141. | Manapathur | 621709 | Manapathur |
| 142. | Manikandam | 620012 | Manikandam |
| 143. | Manjamedu Karaipakkam | 621715 | Manjamedu karaipakkam |
| 144. | Manthurai | 621703 | Manthurai |
| 145. | Maruthandakurichi | 620102 | Maruthandakurichi |
| 146. | Marudur | 621710 | Marudur |
| 147. | Maruvathur | 621710 | Maruvathur |
| 148. | Mekkudi | 639101 | Mekkudi |
| 149. | Meikavalputhur | 612901 | Meikavalputhur |
| 150. | Melanikuli | 612903 | Melanikuli |
| 151. | Melaperungavur | 621218 | Melaperungavur |
| 152. | Melarasur | 621652 | Melarasur |
| 153. | Melavalady | 621218 | Melavalady |
| 154. | Methal | 621653 | Methal |
| 155. | Mettupatti | 621706 | Mettupatti |
| 156. | M.Kannanur | 621651 | M.Kannanur |
| 157. | Mullal | 621706 | Mullal |
| 158. | Muthuservaimadam | 612903 | Muthuservaimadam |
| 159. | Muthuvancheri | 621701 | Muthuvancheri |
| 160. | Nachalur | 639112 | Nachalur |
| 161. | Naduvalur | 612904 | Naduvalur |
| 162. | Nagamangalam | 620012 | Nagamangalam |
| 163. | Nagamangalam | 621701 | Nagamangalam |
| 164. | Nagampandal | 608901 | Nagampandal |
| 165. | Nagar | 621703 | Nagar |
| 166. | Nagalkuli | 621806 | Nagalkuli |
| 167. | Nakkambadi | 621714 | Nakkambadi |
| 168. | Nallampalayam | 621714 | Nallampalayam |
| 169. | Nallur | 639112 | Nallur |
| 170. | Natarajapuram | 620013 | Natarajapuram |
| 171. | Nathamangudi | 621711 | Nathamangudi |
| 172. | Navalpattu | 620016 | Navalpattu |
| 173. | Navalur Kottapattu | 620009 | Navalur Kottapattu |
| 174. | Nayaganaipiriyal | 621804 | Nayaganaipiriyal |
| 175. | Neivanam | 621714 | Neivanam |
| 176. | Nochikulam | 621713 | Nochikulam |
| 177. | O.Koothur | 621705 | O.Koothur |
| 178. | Olaiyur | 603901 | Olaiyur |
| 179. | Ottakoil | 621705 | Ottakoil |
| 180. | Pidanilai | 612903 | Pidanilai . |
| 181. | Paganur | 620009 | Paganur |
| 182. | Palanganatham | 621651 | Palanganatham |

**APPENDIX-10***Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 183. | Palanganangudi | 620025 | Palanganangudi |
| 184. | Palayakudi | 621804 | Palayakudi |
| 185. | Pallakadu | 620102 | Pallakadu |
| 186. | Pallapuram | 621712 | Pallapuram |
| 187. | Pappakudi | 612903 | Pappakudi |
| 188. | Paranam | 621804 | Paranam |
| 189. | Panukkal | 621804 | Panukkal |
| 190. | Pathalapettai | 620013 | Pathalapettai |
| 191. | Peraiyur | 621713 | Peraiyur |
| 192. | Periyakurichi | 621719 | Periyakurichi |
| 193. | Periyakrishnapuram | 621805 | Periyakrishnapuram |
| 194. | Periyanagalur | 621704 | Periyanagalur |
| 195. | Periyathirukonam | 621701 | Periyathirukonam |
| 196. | periayalayam | 621802 | Periayalayam |
| 197. | Periavarseeli | 621704 | Periavarseeli |
| 198. | Periyavenmani | 621704 | Periyavenmani |
| 199. | Perugamani | 639115 | Perugamani |
| 200. | Peruvalanallur | 621712 | Peruvalanallur |
| 201. | Peruvaiappur | 621651 | Peruvaiappur |
| 202. | Pichanur | 612901 | Pichanur |
| 203. | Pilakurichi | 621806 | Pilakurichi |
| 204. | Pilichikuli | 621804 | Pilichikuli |
| 205. | Pilimisai | 621713 | Pilimisai |
| 206. | Pirattiyur | 620009 | Pirattiyur |
| 207. | P.Kudikadu | 621710 | P.Kudikadu |
| 208. | Poondi | 621653 | Poondi |
| 209. | Pottaveli | 621718 | Pottaveli |
| 210. | Poyyadhanallur | 621718 | Poyyadhanallur |
| 211. | Poyyamani | 639115 | Poyyamani |
| 212. | Pudukottai | 639115 | Pudukottai |
| 213. | Pudukkottai | 621851 | Pudukkottai |
| 214. | Pudukudi | 621806 | Pudukudi |
| 215. | Pudur palayam | 621711 | Pudur palayam |
| 216. | Pudur Uthamanur | 621712 | Pudur Uthamanur |
| 217. | Pulangulathupatti | 620009 | Pulangulathupatti |
| 218. | Pungangudi | 621701 | Pungangudi |
| 219. | Punjai Sengendhi | 621711 | Punjai Sengendhi |
| 220. | Rangiem | 608901 | Rangiem |
| 221. | Reddipalayam | 621704 | Reddipalayam |
| 222. | Saluppai | 612903 | Saluppai |
| 223. | Sannasinallur | 621709 | Sannasinallur |
| 224. | Sannavur | 621651 | Sannavur |
| 225. | Sathamangalam | 621703 | Sathamangalam |

**APPENDIX-10** *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 226. | Sathambadi | 621701 | Sathambadi |
| 227. | Sedankudikadu | 621710 | Sedankudikadu |
| 228. | Sengaraiyur | 621702 | Sengaraiyur |
| 229. | Sengunthapuram | 621802 | Sengunthapuram |
| 230. | Sennivanam | 621718 | Sennivanam |
| 231. | Silambur | 608901 | Silambur |
| 232. | Sillakudi | 621653 | Sillakudi |
| 233. | Siluppanur | 621709 | Siluppanur |
| 234. | Sirathope | 620102 | Sirathope |
| 235. | Sircarpalayam | 620010 | Sircarpalayam |
| 236. | Sirugamani | 639115 | Sirugamani |
| 237. | Sirukalappur | 621651 | Sirukalappur |
| 238. | Sirumayankudi | 621706 | Sirumayankudi |
| 239. | Sirukalathur | 621710 | Sirukalathur |
| 240. | Siruvalur | 621704 | Siruvalur |
| 241. | Sivamkoil | 621703 | SivamKoil |
| 242. | Solamadevi | 612902 | Solamadevi |
| 243. | Solankudikadu | 621709 | Solankudikadu |
| 244. | Srinivasapuram | 621705 | Srinivasapuram |
| 245. | Sripurandan | 621701 | Sripurandan |
| 246. | Subburayapuram | 621704 | Subburayapuram |
| 247. | Sullangudi | 621715 | Sullangudi |
| 248. | Sundakudi | 621701 | Sundakudi |
| 249. | Suriyur | 620025 | Suriyur |
| 250. | Suthamallee | 621707 | Suthamallee |
| 251. | Tamaraikulam | 621705 | Tamaraikulam |
| 252. | Tappay | 621651 | Tappay |
| 253. | Tattanur | 621804 | Tattanur |
| 254. | Thaluthalaimedu | 612901 | Thaluthalaimedu |
| 255. | Thangachiperumalnatham | 612904 | Thangachiperumalnatham |
| 256. | Thatchankurichi | 621712 | Thatchankurichi |
| 257. | Thavuthaikulam | 621704 | Thavuthaikulam |
| 258. | Thayanur | 620102 | Thayanur |
| 259. | Telur | 621704 | Telur |
| 260 | Thennur | 621805 | Thennur |
| 261. | Therkupatti | 621701 | Therkupatti |
| 262. | Tirukalappur | 621805 | Tirukalappur |
| 263. | Thinniam | 621706 | Thinniam |
| 264. | Thirumanamedu | 621218 | Thirumanamedu |
| 265. | Thirumangalam | 621703 | Thirumangalam |
| 266. | Thular | 621719 | Thular |
| 267. | Thuthur | 621701 | Thuthur |

APPENDIX-10Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 268. | Thuvakudi | 620015 | Thuvakudi |
| 269. | Tirunedungulam | 620015 | Tirunedungulam |
| 270. | Tiruppeyar | 621715 | Tiruppeyar |
| 271. | T.Solamkurichi | 621804 | T.Solamkurichi |
| 272. | Udayanatham | 612902 | Udayanatham |
| 273. | Udayarpalayam West | 621804 | Udayarpalayam West |
| 274. | Ulkottai | 621901 | Ulkottai |
| 275. | Ulliakudi | 621701 | Ulliakudi |
| 276. | Unjini | 621714 | Unjini |
| 277. | Uyyakondanthirumalai | 620102 | Uyyakondanthirumalai |
| 278. | Vadugapalayam | 621803 | Vadugapalayam |
| 279. | Vadugarpet | 621651 | Vadugarpet |
| 280. | Valajanagaram | 621704 | Valajanagaram |
| 281. | Valavandankottai | 620015 | Valavandankottai |
| 282. | Vallam | 621710 | Vallam |
| 283. | Vanathirayankuppam | 612901 | Vanathirayankuppam |
| 284. | Vanathirayanpattinam | 621804 | Vanathirayanpattinam |
| 285. | Vanavanallur | 612901 | Vanavanallur |
| 286. | Vandalai Gudalur | 621711 | Vandalai Gudalur |
| 287. | Vangudi | 612903 | Vangudi |
| 288. | Vanjinapuram | 621714 | Vanjinapuram |
| 289. | Varakuppai | 621651 | Varakuppai |
| 290. | Varanavasi | 621704 | Varanavasi |
| 291. | Vazhaikurichi | 612904 | Vazhaikurichi |
| 292. | Vellur | 621718 | Vellur |
| 293. | Venganur | 621851 | Venganur |
| 294. | Vengur | 620013 | Vengur |
| 295. | Venkatachalapuram | 621711 | Venkatachalapuram |
| 296. | Venmankondan | 621804 | Venmankondan |
| 297. | Vettiyur | 621715 | Vettiyur |
| 298. | Vethiyarvettu | 612903 | Vethiyarvettu |
| 299. | Vilandai East | 621801 | Vilandai East |
| 300. | Vilangudi | 621704 | Vilangudi |
| 301. | Vizhapaliam | 612903 | Vizhapaliam |
| 302. | Zamin Melur | 621804 | Zamin Melur |
| 303. | Zamin Suthamallee | 621804 | Zamin Suthamallee |

**Srirangam Division:**

*Alphabetical list of Head Post Offices in Srirangam Division Tiruchirappalli Region:-*

| *Sl. no. (1)* | *Name of the head post office (2)* | *State (3)* | *Pincode number (4)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Srirangam H.O. | TN | 620 006 |
| 2. | Turaiyur H.O. | TN | 621 010 |

**APPENDIX-11**

**Details of exchanges, their type, capacity and working connections as on 31December 92 :-**

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of exchange* | *Type of exchange.* | *Capacity in lines.* | *Working connection* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Alangudi | MAX-I | 300 | 292 |
| 2. | Ammapalayam | MILT-64 | 56 | 22 |
| 3. | Ammapattinam | MAX-III | 90 | 90 |
| 4. | Amoor | -do- | 45 | 34 |
| 5. | Andimadam | -do- | 90 | 90 |
| 6. | Andipattikottai | -do- | 25 | 12 |
| 7. | Annavasal | -do- | 90 | 47 |
| 8. | Aranthangi | MAX-II | 500 | 478 |
| 9. | Arasarkulam | MAX-III | 45 | 45 |
| 10. | Aravakurichi | -do- | 90 | 87 |
| 11. | Arimalam | -do- | 25 | 24 |
| 12. | Ariyalur | ILT 512 | 384 | 368 |
| 13. | Arumbavur | MAX-III | 45 | 41 |
| 14. | Athani | -do- | 45 | 41 |
| 15. | Athiyur | -do- | 25 | 9 |
| 16. | Advanathakottai | MAX-III | 25 | 19 |
| 17. | Avudayarkoil | C-DOT | 80 | 50 |
| 18. | Cauvery Nagar | MAX-III | 45 | 37 |
| 19. | Chettikulam | C-DOT8 | 80 | 40 |
| 20. | Chinnadharapuram | Twin C-DOT | 160 | 130 |
| 21. | Chindhamanipatti | MAX-III | 45 | 28 |
| 22. | Dalmiapuram | Twin-C.DOT | 160 | 94 |
| 23. | Edayakurichi | MAX-III | 25 | 11 |
| 24. | Elakurichi | -do- | 25 | 15 |
| 25. | Eraiyur | C.DOT 128 | 80 | 31 |
| 26. | Esanatham | MAX-III | 45 | 44 |
| 27. | G.Udayarpatti | -do- | 25 | 8 |

APPENDIX-11Contd.)

| 1 | 2 | 3 | | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 28. | Gandharvakottai | C-DOT 128 | 80 | 76 |
| 29. | Illupur | MAX-III | 90 | 88 |
| 30. | Inamkulathur | -do- | 25 | 23 |
| 31. | Inampuliyur | -do- | 35 | 35 |
| 32. | Jambunathapuram | -do- | 25 | 25 |
| 33. | Jayakondam | Twin C-DOT | 160 | 157 |
| 34. | K.Paramathi | -do- | 160 | 96 |
| 35. | Kadampatti | MAX-III | 25 | 18 |
| 36. | Kadavoor | MAX-III | 25 | 18 |
| 37. | Kanniakudi | -do- | 45 | 45 |
| 38. | Karambakudi | -do- | 45 | 44 |
| 39. | Karur | PRX | 4096 | 4009 |
| 40. | Kasipalayam | MAX-III | 35 | 21 |
| 41. | Kattuputhur | -do- | 90 | 85 |
| 42. | Kavalkaranpatti | C-DOT | 80 | 36 |
| 43. | Keeranur | Twin C-DOT | 176 | 161 |
| 44. | Keeramangalam | MAX-III | 90 | 67 |
| 45. | Kilapaluvur | MILT-64 | 56 | 30 |
| 46. | Rolakudi | MAX-III | 35 | 28 |
| 47. | Kottaipatinam | -do- | 90 | 90 |
| 48. | Kovilpatti | -do- | 35 | 23 |
| 49. | Krishnarayapuram | C-DOT | 80 | 69 |
| 50. | Kulipirai | -do- | 80 | 37 |
| 51. | Kulithalai | DSAX | 384 | 370 |
| 52. | Labbaikudikadu | MAX-III | 35 | 34 |
| 53. | Lalapet | C-DOT | 88 | 82 |
| 54. | Lalgudi | MAX-II | 200 | 198 |
| 55. | Malaiyur | MAX-III | 25 | 16 |
| 56. | Service Karur | C-DOT | 80 | 48 |
| 57. | Malaikovilur | C-DOT | 80 | 36 |
| 58. | Malayalapatti | MAX-III | 45 | 46 |
| 59. | Manaparai | MAX-I | 400 | 384 |
| 60. | Mandaiyur | Twin-C.DOT | 160 | 134 |
| 61. | Mannachanallur | RLU | 380 | 448 |
| 62. | Meensurity | MAX-III | 45 | 43 |
| 63. | Meicalnaickanpatti | -do- | 10 | 9 |
| 64. | Melathaniam | -do- | 45 | 24 |
| 65. | Mimisal | -do- | 45 | 39 |
| 66. | Musiri | MAX-I | 300 | 289 |
| 67. | Mutharasanallur | MAX-III | 45 | 34 |
| 68. | Nachalur | MAX-III | 45 | 42 |
| 69. | Nachandupatti | -do- | 25 | 24 |
| 70. | Nagamangalam | -do- | 45 | 44 |
| 71. | Nadupatti | -do- | 25 | 15 |

## APPENDIX-11 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 72. | Nanniyurpudur | C-DOT | 80 | 74 |
| 73. | Navalurkuttapattu | MAX-III | 90 | 70 |
| 74. | Noyyal | C-DOT | 80 | 60 |
| 75. | Pachaperumalpatti | MAX-III | 25 | 24 |
| 76. | padaur | C-DOT | 80 | 51 |
| 77. | Palakuruchi | MAX-III | 35 | 22 |
| 78. | Pallapatti | -do- | 180 | 180 |
| 79. | Panjapatti | -do- | 35 | 24 |
| 80. | Pavithram | C-DOT | 80 | 69 |
| 81. | Perungalur | MAX-III | 45 | 42 |
| 82. | Perambalur | 512-ILT | 384 | 363 |
| 83. | Pettavaithalai | MAX-III | 90 | 77 |
| 84. | Ponbethi | -do- | 25 | 21 |
| 85. | Ponnamaravathi | 512-ILT | 384 | 334 |
| 86. | Pudukkottai | MAX-II | 1100 | 1094 |
| 87. | Pugalur | MAX-II | 300 | 289 |
| 88. | Pulivalam | MAX-III | 35 | 31 |
| 89. | Purathakudi | -do- | 45 | 34 |
| 90. | Puthanampatti | -do- | 25 | 24 |
| 91. | Puthanatham | -do- | 35 | 29 |
| 92. | Rangiam | -do- | 25 | 18 |
| 93. | Rayavaram | MAX-III | 45 | 45 |
| 94. | Sendurai | C-DOT | 80 | 56 |
| 95. | Service Pudukkottai | C-DOT | 80 | 47 |
| 96. | Sengal | MAX-III | 45 | 11 |
| 97. | Sirugambur | MILT-II-64 | 56 | 33 |
| 98. | Sivayam | -do- | 56 | 55 |
| 99. | Somarasampettai | MAX-III | 90 | 69 |
| 100. | Somur-Koyamballi | C-DOT | 80 | 34 |
| 101. | Srirangam | RLU | 1248 | 1226 |
| 102. | Subramaniapuram | MAX-II | 25 | 23 |
| 103. | Suriyur | MAX-II | 200 | 156 |
| 104. | T.Palur | MAX-III | 45 | 46 |
| 105. | Thandalaiputhur | -do- | 10 | 5 |
| 106. | Thathangaiyarpet | -do- | 90 | 89 |
| 107. | Thennilai | -do- | 45 | 19 |
| 108. | Thirumanur | -do- | 30 | 24 |
| 109. | Thrumayam | CDOT-128 | 80 | 64 |
| 110. | Thirumazhapadi | MAX-III | 25 | 18 |
| 111. | Thogamalai | -do- | 45 | 39 |
| 112. | Thottiam | -do- | 90 | 87 |
| 113. | Thuraiyur | MAX-II | 600 | 561 |
| 114. | Thuvarankurichi | Twin C-DoT | 160 | 153 |
| 115. | Service SAX Tiruchy | C-DOT | 80 | 73 |

## APPENDIX-11 *Contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 116. | K.K.Nagar 59 | RLU | 808 | 752 |
| 117. | MAX-I 48 & 49 | RLU | 1568 | 1377 |
| 118. | Tiruchirappalli Level-2 | MAX-I | 6900 | 6353 |
| 119. | Tiruchirappalli Level-3 | MAX-I | 3600 | 3364 |
| 120. | Tiruchirappalli Level-4 | E10B, | 5120 | 4923 |
| 121. | Thiruparaithurai | MAX-III | 90 | 66 |
| 122. | Thiruverumbur | RLU | 1300 | 1246 |
| 123. | Udayarpalayam | MAX-III | 90 | 64 |
| 124. | Ulkottai | -do- | 35 | 30 |
| 125. | Uppidamangalam | -do- | 90 | 81 |
| 126. | Uppliapuram | -do- | 90 | 79 |
| 127. | Vadagadu | MILT-64 | 56 | 29 |
| 128. | Vairamadai | MAX-III | 45 | 29 |
| 129. | Vaiyampatti | -do- | 45 | 44 |
| 130. | Valikandapuram | MILT-64 | 56 | 22 |
| 131. | Vallathirakottai | -do- | 56 | 33 |
| 132. | Vangai | CDOT-128 | 80 | 72 |
| 133. | Velliyanai | CDOT-128 | 88 | 83 |
| 134. | Veppanthattai | CDOT | 80 | 27 |
| 135. | Veppur | MAX-III | 25 | 21 |
| 136. | Viralimalai | Twin-C-DOT . | 160 | 138 |
| 137. | Yembal | MAX-III | 35 | 20 |
| 138. | Noothapur | -do- | 25 | 15 |
| 139. | SIPCOT-Pudukkottai | C-DOT | 80 | 55 |

## APPENDIX-12

**Details of trunks, STD, telex and telegrams booked in Tiruchirappalli district:-**

*Statistics: 1990-91 (divisional figures)*

| | *Trunks* | *STD* | *TELEX* |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. | 42103 | 213180 | 6773 |
| Revenue | 6,47,128/- | 37,82,016/- | 1,85,804/- |

**APPENDIX-12** *(contd.)*

| *Year* | | *'A'* | *'A Foreign'* | *'C'(Delivered)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1988-89 | No. | 7,48,943 | 10,819 | 7,29,138 |
| | Rev. | 78,85,353.00 | 4,28,806.00 | |
| 1890-90 | No. | 7,38,779 | 10,121 | 7,14,358 |
| | Rev. | 75,31,041.00 | 4,00,575.00 | |
| 1990-91 | No. | 7,14,471 | 10,419 | 6,39,192 |
| | Rev. | 70,55,043.00 | 4,21,635.00 | |

**CTO Tiruchirappalli - Telegrams booked/delivered (Average) :-**

| | | *As on 1 March 1933* | *As on 31 March 1991* |
|---|---|---|---|
| A | - | 36 | 575 |
| B | - | 650 | 1852 |
| C | - | 60 | 489 |

**APPENDIX-13**

**List of railway station in Tiruchirappalli district:-**

1. Solagampatti
2. Tondamanpatti
3. Tiruverambur.
4. Manjathidal.
5. Golden Rock.
6. Tiruchirappalli Junction
7. Kumaramangalam.
8. Tondaiman Nallur.
9. Keeranur.
10. Narthamalai
11. Vellanur.
12. Pungudi.
13. Sannasipatti.
14. Kolathur.
15. Samudram.
16. Manapparai.
17. Chettiyapatti.
18. Elangakurichi.
19. Vaiyampatti.
20. Kalpattichatram.
21. Thangampatti.
22. Mathur.
23. Sendurai.
24. Ottakovil.
25. Ariyalur.
26. Sillkudi.
27. Kallagam.
28. Dalmiapuram.
29. Pullampadi.
30. Kattur.
31. Lalgudi.
32. Mandurai.
33. Valadi.
34. Pichchandarkovil.
35. Uttamarkovil.
36. Srirangam.
37. Tiruchirappalli Town.
38. Ariyamangalam Halt.
39. Tiruchirappalli Palakarai.
40. Tiruchirappalli Fort.
41. Kambarasampettai.
42. Muttarasahallur.
43. Mekkudi.
44. Jiyapuram.
45. Elamanur.
46. Tiruparaithurai Halt.
47. Pergamani
48. Sirugamani Halt.
49. Pettaivaithalai.
50. Marudur.
51. Kulithalai
52. Timmachipuram.
53. Lalapet.
54. Mahadama-puram
55. Sithalavai.
56. Mayanur.
57. Manavas.
58. Vivarakkiyam.
59. Puliyur Halt.
60. Sanappiratti.
61. Karur.
62. Murthi-palayam.
63. Pugalur
64. Noyyal.
65. Idayar.

## APPENDIX-14

**Trains originating and passing through Tiruchirappalli District:-**

| *Sl. no.* | *T.no. & description* | *Origination* | *Destination.* |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Broad Gauge** | |
| *I.* | *Express Trains.-* | | |
| (1) | 6365/6366 TPJ-CHTS | TIJ (Tiruchirappalli) | Cochin Harbour Terminus |
| (2) | 6531/6532 TPJ-SBC Express/Passenger | Tiruchirappalli Jn. | Bangalore. |

*II. Through coaches.-*

(1) From MAS to JPJ by Nos. 6001/6366 (Madras to Tiruchirappalli Jn.)
(2) From Tiruchirappalli Jn. to Mangalore by Nos. 6531/6001/
(3) From Tiruchirappalli Jn. to Madras by Nos.6365/6002.
(4) From Mangalore to Tiruchirappalli Jn. by Nos. 6002/6532
(5) From Jammu Tawi Jn. to Tiruchirappalli Jn. by Nos.6688/590.
(6) From Tiruchirappalli Jn. to New Delhi/Jammu Tawi by Nos. 6531/6687.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *III.* | *Passenger trains.-* | | |
| (1) | 571/572 KRR-DG | Karur | Dindigul Jn. |
| (2) | 581/588 KRR-ED | Karur | Erode Jn. |
| (3) | 583/590 | Tiruchirappalli | Erode Jn. |
| (4) | 584/589 | Erode Jn. | Tiruchirappalli.Jn. |
| (5) | 585/586 | Tiruchirappalli | Erode Jn. |
| (6) | 587/582 | Tiruchirappalli | Karur Jn. |
| (7) | 591/592 | Tiruchirappalli | Tiruchirappalli Fort. |
| | | **Metre Gauge** | |
| *I.* | *Express trains.-* | | |
| (1) | 6177/6178 Rockfort | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (2) | 6161/6162 | Tiruchirappalli Jn. | Quilon Jn. |
| (3) | 2605/2606 Pallavan | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (4) | 6103/6104 Pearl City | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Tuticorin Jn. |
| (5) | 2635/2636, Vaigai | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Madurai Jn. |

APPENDIX - 14 *(contd.)*

| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
|---|---|---|---|
| (6) | 6113/6114 Sethu | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Rameswaram Jn. |
| (7) | 119/6120 Nellai | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Tirunelveli Jn. |
| (8) | 6105/6106 Quilon Mail | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Quilon Jn. |
| (9) | 6717/6718 Pandiyan | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Madurai Jn. |
| (10) | 6153/6154 Cholan (Main Line) | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (11) | 6179/6180 Janatha (Main Line) | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Tirunelveli Jn. |
| (12) | 6101/6102 (Main Line) | Chennai Egmore Jn. | Rameswaram Jn. |
| (13) | 6799/6800 (Main Line) | Tiruppathy Jn. | Madurai Jn. |

*II. Passengers.-*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| (1) | 601/602 | Vriddhachalam Jn. | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (2) | 607/608 | Villupuram Jn. | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (3) | 603/604 | Lalgudi | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (4) | 611/612 | Ariyalur | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (5) | 605/606 | Lalgudi | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (6) | 107/108 | Chennai Egmore | Rameswaram Jn. |
| (7) | 610 | Tiruchirappalli Jn. | Lalgudi. |
| (8) | 667/668 | Tanjore | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (9) | 663/664 | Tanjore | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (10) | 665/666 | Tanjore | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (11) | 657/658 | Tanjore | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (12) | 655/656 | Tiruvarambur | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (13) | 651/652 | Villupuram Jn. | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (14) | 653/654 | Mayiladuthurai | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (15) | 109/110 | Chennai Egmore | Senkottah. |
| (16) | 111/112 | Chengalpat Jn. | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |
| (17) | 659/660 | Nagore | Tiruchirappalli Jn. |

## APPENDIX-15

**Statement showing train accidents during the years 1984-85 to 1991-92:-**

**Derailments**

| *Year* | *At station* | | | *Mid section.* | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | P | O | T | P | O | T |
| 1984-85 | 2 | - | 2 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| 1985-86 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 5 | 5 |
| 1986-87 | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| 1987-88 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 7 |
| 1988-89 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 4 |
| 1989-90 | - | 1 | 1 | - | 4 | 4 |
| 1990-91 | - | 2 | 2 | 1 | 11 | 12 |
| 1991-92 (Up to Dec'91) | 2 | 1 | 3 | - | 4 | 4 |
| TOTAL | 6 | 7 | 13 | 9 | 37 | 46 |

*P = Passenger* *0 = Other (Goods)* *T = Total*

One major accident took place in the year 1987, No.177, down express met with accident due to bomb blast on bridge sabotage between Ariyalur and Sillakkudi in which 26 persons were killed, 56 persons were grievously hurt and 85 persons received minor injuries.

## APPENDIX-16

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990(In wagons):-**

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palangana-tham(DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1980-81.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 2,403 | 22 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 88 | 48 | 39 |
| Fertilizers | 4,480 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 5 | .. | .. |
| Cement | 721 | .. | .. | 3 | 1,2328 | 28 | .. | .. | .. |
| Salt | 200 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | 100 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 7 | .. | .. |
| POL | 9,777 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 5,1174 | 10,6077 | 6,8855 | 6,8852 | 5,6527 | 6,8827 | 10,5099 | 10,6051 | 6,8816 |
| Total | 6,8855 | 10,6099 | 6,8855 | 6,8855 | 6,8855 | 6,8855 | 10,6099 | 10,6099 | 6,8855 |

## APPENDIX-16 *(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990** (In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palanganatham (DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1981-82.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 1603 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 66 | .. | 77 |
| Fertilizers | 5634 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cement | 470 | .. | .. | .. | 14,461 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salt | 107 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | 56 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| POL | 11,298 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 71,165 | 1,29,888 | 90,333 | 90,333 | 75,872 | 90,333 | 1,29,822 | 1,29,888 | 90,256 |
| Total | 90;333 | 1,29,888 | 90,333 | 90,333 | 90,333 | 90,333 | 1,29,888 | 1,29,888 | 90,333 |

## APPENDIX-16*(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990**(In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palanganatham(DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1982-83.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 1 | 15 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 4051 | 1 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | 36 | .. | 19 |
| Fertilizers | 5293 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cement | 1352 | .. | .. | .. | 12,347 | .. | .. | .. | 70 |
| Salt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | 205 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| POL | 12,080 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| •Others | 79,589 | 1,12,989 | 1,02,567 | 1,02,571 | 90,223 | 1,02,571 | 1,13,006 | 1,13,006 | 1,02,482 |
| Total | 1,02,571 | 1,13,006 | 1,02,571 | 1,02,571 | 1,02,571 | 1,02,571 | 1,13,006 | 1,13,006 | 1,02,571 |

**APPENDIX-16** *(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990**(In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palanganatham(DALMIA Sdg:)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1983-84.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 5715 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fertilizers | 5028 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | .. | .. |
| Cement | .. | 23 | .. | .. | .13,974 | .. | .. | .. | 101 |
| Salt | 7 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| POL | 12,073 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 75,964 | 1,11,277 | 98,787 | 98,787 | 84.813 | 98,787 | 1,11,243 | 1,11,300 | 98.686 |
| Total | 98,787 | 1,11,300 | 98,787 | 98,787 | 98,787 | 98,787 | 1,11,300 | 1,11,300 | 98,787 |

## APPENDIX-16 *(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990** (In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palangana-tham(DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1984-85.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 586 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 2650 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 27 | .. | .. |
| Fertilizers | 10,386 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cement | 25 | .. | .. | .. | 16,283 | 294 | .. | .. | 117 |
| Salt | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| POL | 7,727 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 1,02,949 | 1,20,329 | 1,24,325 | 1,24,325 | 1,08,042 | 1,24,031 | 1,20,302 | 1,20,329 | 1,24,208 |
| Total | 1,25,325 | 1,20,329 | 1,24,325 | 1,24,325 | 1,24,325 | 1,24,325 | 1,20,329 | 1,20,329 | 1,24,325 |

**APPENDIX-16***(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990**(In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palanganatham(DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1985-86.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 2097 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 38 | .. | .. |
| Fertilizers | 8509 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 25 | .. | .. |
| Cement | 1 | .. | .. | .. | 11,865 | 4 | .. | .. | .. |
| Salt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| POL | 7,394 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 1,00,132 | 1,37 798 | 1,18,133 | 1,18,133 | 1,06,268 | 1,18,129 | 1,37,735 | 1.37 798 | 1,18,133 |
| Total | 1,18,133 | 1,37,798 | 1,18,133 | 1,18,133 | 1,18,133 | 1,18,133 | 1,37,798 | 1,37,798 | 1,18,133 |

**APPENDIX-16***(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990**(In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palangana-tham(DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1986-87.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 29 | 35 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 5477 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fertilizers | 10,412 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 69 | .. | .. |
| Cement | 10 | .. | .. | .. | 11,411 | .. | .. | .. | 29 |
| Salt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 57 | .. | . | 178 |
| POL | 7,852 | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 1,10,339 | 1,24,469 | 1,34,120 | 1,34,121 | 1,22,710 | 1,34,064 | 1,24,435 | 1,24,504 | 1,33,914 |
| Total | 1,34,121 | 1,24,504 | 1,34,121 | 1,34,121 | 1,34,121 | 1,34,121 | 1,24,504 | 1,24,504 | 1,34,121 |

## APPENDIX-16 *(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990** (In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palanganatham (DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1987-88.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 4663 | .. | .. | .. | 74 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fertilizers | 7668 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cement | .. | .. | .. | 3 | 12,480 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 128 | .. | .. | .. |
| POL | 11,114 | 1 | .. | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 72,466 | 1,24,503 | 95,911 | 95,905 | 83,357 | 95,783 | 1,24,504 | 1,24,504 | 95,911 |
| Total | 95,911 | 1,24,504 | 95,911 | 95,911 | 95,911 | 95,911 | 1,24,504 | 1,24,504 | 95,911 |

**APPENDIX-16***(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990**(In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly.Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palangana-tham(DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1988-89.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | 3 | 181 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 3583 | .. | 8 | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Fertilizers | 5743 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cement | 256 | .. | .. | .. | 13,369 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salt | 2 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| POL | 12,161 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 1,00,206 | 1,12,247 | 1,30,946 | 1,30,954 | 1,17,585 | 1,30,954 | 1,12,427 | 1,12,428 | 1,30,954 |
| Total | 1,30,954 | 1,12,428 | 1,30,954 | 1,30,954 | 1,30,954 | 1,30,954 | 1,12,428 | 1,12,428 | 1,30,954 |

**APPENDIX-16***(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990**(In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly. Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palanganatham(DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1989-90.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. |
| Fertilizers | 11,493 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cement | .. | .. | .. | .. | 12,462 | 45 | .. | .. | .. |
| Salt | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Sugar | 575 | .. | .. | .. | .. | 33 | .. | .. | 33 |
| POL | 13,784 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 1,21,480 | 1,01,922 | 1,47 302 | 1,47,302 | 1.34,840 | 1.47,224 | 1,01,921 | 1,01,922 | 1 47,269 |
| Total | 1,47,302 | 1,01,922 | 1,47,302 | 1,47,302 | 1,47,302 | 1,47,302 | 1,01,922 | 1,01,922 | 1,47,302 |

**APPENDIX-16***(Contd.)*

**Particulars of traffic moved by rail from stations in Tiruchirappalli district during 1980 to 1990**(In wagons):-

| *Commodities* | *Tiruchirappalli Goods Yard* | *Cavery Sdg.* | *Rly.Work Shop* | *BHEL Sdg.* | *Kallakudi-palangana-tham(DALMIA Sdg.)* | *Kattur* | *Karur* | *Virara-Kkiyam.* | *Ariyalur (Tancem Sdg.)* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *1990-91.-* | | | | | | | | | |
| Coal | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Foodgrains | 2470 | .. | .. | 1 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Fertilizers | 10,632 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Cement | .. | .. | .. | 13 | 9737 | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Salt | 3 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | 3 | .. | .. |
| Sugar | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| POL | 12,536 | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Others | 5,240 | 198 | 207 | 5,905 | 35 | 30,881 | 1 | 198 | 112 |
| Total | 30,881 | 198 | 207 | 5,919 | 9,772 | 30,881 | 4 | 198 | 112 |

## APPENDIX-17

**Basic Statistics- Panchayat unionwise (Roads):-**

District : Tiruchirappalli

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of panchayat union* | *Village panchayat road* (km) *in Tiruchirappalli district* | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Mud roads* | *Saralai roads* | *Metal roads* | *Tar roads* |
| 1. | Thiruverambur | 2.20 | 57.49 | .. | .. |
| 2. | Andanallur | 1.10 | 16.50 | 74.30 | .. |
| 3. | Manikandam | .. | 3.20 | 26.40 | .. |
| 4. | Musiri | 4.50 | 14.50 | 5.00 | .. |
| 5. | Thathaiyangarpet | 37.80 | 22.40 | 42.80 | .. |
| 6. | Thottiam | 15.40 | 5.70 | 67.00 | 2.60 |
| 7. | Thuraiyur | 71.20 | 15.60 | 19.30 | .. |
| 8. | Uppliapuram | 12.80 | .. | .. | .. |
| 9. | Lalgudi | 13.60 | .. | 3.60 | .. |
| 10. | Manachanallur | .. | .20 | 2.00 | .. |
| 11. | Pullambadi | 91.00 | 4.00 | 10.00 | .. |
| 12. | Karur | 59.40 | .. | 57.00 | 11.80 |
| 13. | K.Paramathy | 81.40 | .. | 16.00 | .. |
| 14. | Thanthoni | .. | 289.20 | 53.00 | 13.20 |
| 15. | Aravakurichi | 217.60 | 49.60 | 11.20 | .. |
| 16. | Kulithalai | 4.00 | 41.50 | .. | .. |
| 17. | Thogaimalai | 39.00 | 39.00 | 52.20 | .. |
| 18. | Krishnarayapuram | 26.70 | 27.01 | .. | .. |
| 19. | Kadavur | 33.60 | 91.40 | 52.20 | .. |
| 20. | Manapparai | 57.40 | 47.20 | 17.40 | .. |
| 21. | Vaimpatti | 106.60 | 99.02 | 17.04 | .. |
| 22. | Marungapuri | 142.20 | .. | 7.60 | 1.00 |
| 23. | Ariyalur | 43.85 | 34.00 | 29.20 | 1.40 |
| 24. | Sendurai | 54.30 | .. | 38.00 | 30.40 |
| 25. | Thirumanur | 12.00 | 16.60 | 3.60 | .. |
| 26. | Jayankondam | 51.00 | 35.60 | 9.40 | 0.40 |
| 27. | Andimadam | 110.00 | 280.00 | 44.00 | .. |
| 28. | T.Palur | 108.60 | 169.80 | 44.80 | 5.60 |
| 29. | Perambalur | 10.60 | 92.60 | 26.00 | .. |
| 30. | Veppur | 117.60 | 52.00 | 33.00 | .. |
| 31. | Veppanthattai | .. | 87.80 | 57.20 | .. |
| 32. | Alathur | 3.20 | 12.20 | 6.40 | 3.20 |
| | Total | 1518.65 | 1602.12 | 815.64 | 69.60 |

## APPENDIX-18

**Basic Statistics- Panchayat unionwise (Roads):-**
District : Tiruchirappalli

| *Sl. no.* | *Name of panchayat union* | *Panchayat road* (km) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | *Mud roads* | *Saralaikkal roads* | *Metal roads* | *Tar roads* |
| 1. | Thiruverambur | .. | 33.20 | 61.60 | 6.00 |
| 2. | Andanallur | .. | .. | 61.34 | .. |
| 3. | Manikandam | .. | 15.00 | 105.60 | .. |
| 4. | Musiri | 64.40 | 124.20 | 62.10 | .. |
| 5. | Thathaiyangarpet | .. | 99.20 | 14.18 | 8.20 |
| 6. | Thottiam | 16.60 | 71.20 | 75.00 | 3.80 |
| 7. | Thuraiyur | 10.60 | 65.20 | 71.80 | .. |
| 8. | Uppliapuram | 148.20 | .. | 87.80 | .. |
| 9. | Lalgudi | 8.40 | 16.60 | 78.20 | 9.40 |
| 10. | Manachanallur | 5.00 | 144.60 | 101.00 | 1.80 |
| 11. | Pullambadi | 10.00 | .. | .. | .. |
| 12. | Karur | .. | .. | 22.60 | 4.00 |
| 13. | K.Paramathy | 157.40 | .. | 88.00 | 9.60 |
| 14. | Thanthoni | .. | .. | 37.00 | 3.20 |
| 15. | Aravakurichi | 6.20 | 62.80 | 116.60 | 1.00 |
| 16. | Kulithalai | .. | 105.00 | 28.50 | .. |
| 17. | Thogaimalai | .. | 30.80 | 70.80 | .. |
| 18. | Krishnarayapuram | 27.30 | 27.40 | 94.27 | .. |
| 19. | Kadavur | 160.00 | 5.80 | 56.40 | 3.00 |
| 20. | Manapparai | 8.20 | 30.60 | 42.40 | .. |
| 21. | Vaimpatti | 111.00 | 37.00 | 74.00 | .. |
| 22. | Marungapuri | 75.00 | .. | 53.40 | .. |
| 23. | Ariyalur | 30.11 | 59.00 | 31.40 | .. |
| 24. | Sendurai | 10.08 | .. | 7.00 | 21.50 |
| 25. | Thirumanur | 23.40 | 104.60 | 74.20 | .. |
| 26. | Jayankondam | 16.60 | 100.80 | 26.00 | 5.40 |
| 27. | Andimadam | 18.00 | 16.50 | 16.60 | .. |
| 28. | T.Palur | 4.00 | 29.00 | 27.00 | .. |
| 29. | perambalur | .. | 6.20 | 41.14 | .. |
| 30. | Veppur | 4.40 | 26.20 | 3.80 | .. |
| 31. | Veppanthattai | 91.60 | 23.40 | 73.40 | .. |
| 32. | Alathur | 12.40 | 45.40 | 12.00 | 11.00 |
| | Total | 1018.89 | 1279.70 | 1715.75 | 87.90 |

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21. Based on the information furnished by the Managing Director, Rani Mangammal Transport Corporation, in his letter, dated 12, March 1993.

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# NOTES